

Brummana High School

BHS



Sam S. Abujawdeh
NJ, 2015

“I SERVE”

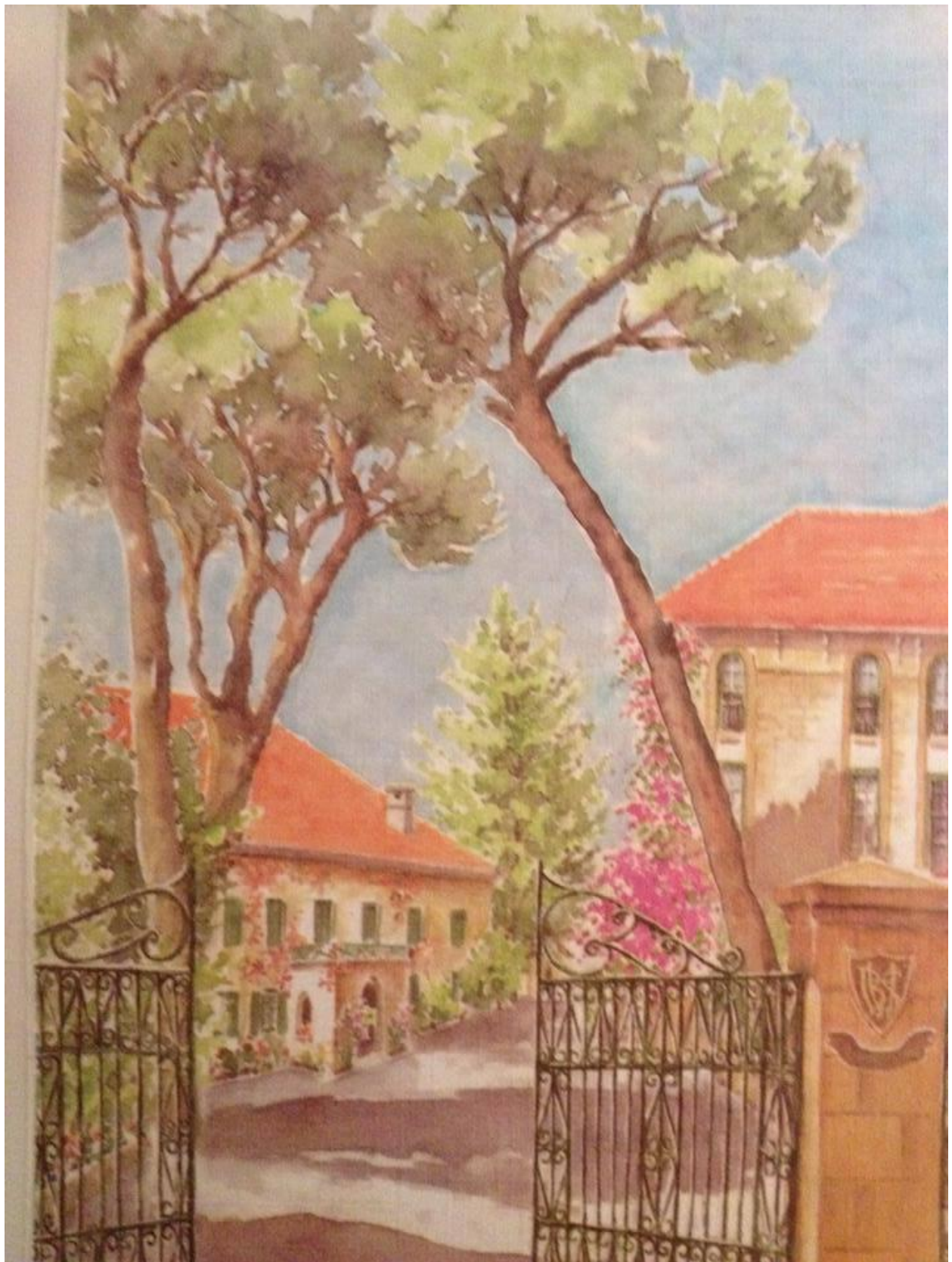


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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Prologue	5
Brummana High School	6
Story of BHS	6
The Brummana High School - School song	34
BHS WIKI	37
BHS Principals	45
BHS OSA	47
1972 Yearbook Snapshots	62
Little House Bulletin June 1971	115
Little House Bulletin – Dec 72	125
Arabic Newsletter June 1971	127
For the Record	152
School Pics	158
Photo Album	245
Memories	245
More Oldies	314
Skandar's	372
70's Students Roll-Call	377
Our Teachers	404
Mr Elias Butros	432
Mr Emile Sawaya	443
Mr Naim Barood	446
Mr Bob Hudson	451
Mr John Kirkbright	457
Mr Kamel Abou-Khalil	460
Brummana	461
Brummana Photo Album	471
Old Brummana Pics (Brummana Archives, now & then)	511
Brummana in Antiquity	542
Lazariste Monastery	556
Edward Abi Hamad's History	573
References & Further Reading	627
About the Author	630



PROLOGUE

I went to Brummana High School (BHS) through my primary education, up to 1972 when I graduated with the Baccalaureate degree.

BHS was more than a regular school. It was a community.

Nestled in the beautiful hills of Brummana, with a gorgeous view of the Mediterranean, the classical campus reflected the austere taste of its “Friends Society” founders, and an English “Hogwarts” atmosphere, complete with a Meeting room, “houses” (Rizkallah, Waldmeir and Little) for resident students, and sporting facilities unmatched in the Middle East.

The School graduated many of the elites of the Middle East, good or bad, including many presidents and Emirs. It also graduated many of the leaders of industry and arts that now shine in the region and the world.

This book is a collection of memories of that golden age, in the 60’s and 70’s, before the Civil war disrupted the normal routine. The school is now resurgent, but those of us who graduated in the 70’s still long to that youthful age.

The material is extracted from several sources, old (like the 1972 yearbook and contemporary school publications) and new (like facebook). I would like to keep this updated as a record of that sweet memory, and would appreciate any additions/corrections for a future edition.

I hope you find the tour entertaining.

Sam S. Abujawdeh

New Jersey

2015



BRUMMANA HIGH SCHOOL

STORY OF BHS



1971-1972

QUAKERS IN ACTION
Brummana School, Lebanon

Brummana High School (BHS) lies 735 metres above Beirut. It was started when the Swiss missionary, Theopholus Waldmeier moved there in 1873. He opened Training schools for both boys and girls.

Local Lebanese became Quakers and formed Brummana Monthly Meeting whose connection to Quakers world-wide, and particularly UK were a major resource for staff and curriculum. A beautiful Meeting House is one of the School's buildings. Today there is a small Quaker community supporting the school, particularly through membership of the Governing Board and as trustees and staff.

Brummana High School pioneered a unique multi-faith co-educational approach in Lebanon adapting the English Quaker boarding school model. The curriculum was international and the extra-curricula and weekend activities created the bond between pupils and staff.

The seventeen years of war from 1982 affected the school greatly. Responsibility for it was handed to a local Cultural Society, mostly Old Scholars, with representation of Quakers among them, until Quakers in Britain became directly involved again in the late 1990s, through the Quaker International Education Trust (QuIET). QuIET is an independent UK-registered charity, formed preponderantly of British and Lebanese Quakers appointed by the Europe & Middle East Section of the world Quaker body, FWCC. The Trustees appoint the Lebanese Board of Governors.

The school offers English education to children of 3 to 18 years. The majority stay at Brummana throughout their schooling. BHS teaches the Lebanese baccalaureate and the GCSE system of education which also attracts students from abroad. The syllabus is taught in Arabic and English, and French is studied. The school also provides early education to children under the age of three.

Students work in the community, and support charities through fund raising marathons and sales. Outside events, such as lectures and concerts, are open to the wider community, and the Parents and Old Scholars associations very actively

support the school. A Summer School is held for 7-10 weeks annually. Its creative activities, learning, games, sports and fellowship are open to all applicants.

Although nowadays there are few Quakers on the staff, the administration and teachers actively try to promote a Quaker ethos within the school. They create a caring, tolerant mutually respectful atmosphere which parents find quite tangible. BHS' emphasis on the four key Quaker testimonies to Peace, Equality, Truth and Simplicity supports and encourages each to find 'that of God' in others.

The campus is magnificent spreading over many levels with trees and inspiring views out to sea and across the mountains. A staff member had the vision to fill in a small ravine to make the only football and sports field in the area. Tennis courts were used for international matches, and there is a swimming pool.

Long ago the School was given a 55 hectare plot of land in the Chouf mountains, and this is now available to be developed as a resource and facility, both agricultural and ecological.



Most importantly, this Quaker educational establishment has made for very positive attitudes among its hundreds of alumni worldwide. To quote briefly statements by two of them:

Khaled Saab:

"... I would like to stress on things that lasted.... namely the Quakers' values. I vividly remember the weekly Sunday meetings and how, despite the differences in religions, cultures and nationalities, we all came together, to join in accepting one another and in appreciating our differencesto cherish one another and to embrace ideals and values that allow one to develop life-long friendships.

Last but not least “I Serve” was and still is the motto that is being exercised by all the men and women who passed through BHS.”

Fayez Bizri:

“... (We) were taught the Founders' beliefs to live simply with each other, to love each other, to obtain simplicity as a way of life, to be disciplined in our daily behaviour, and to serve our friends and society..... these beliefs ... have taught us to base our behaviour on action, not words, and to face problems and solve them, not hide them and fail.”



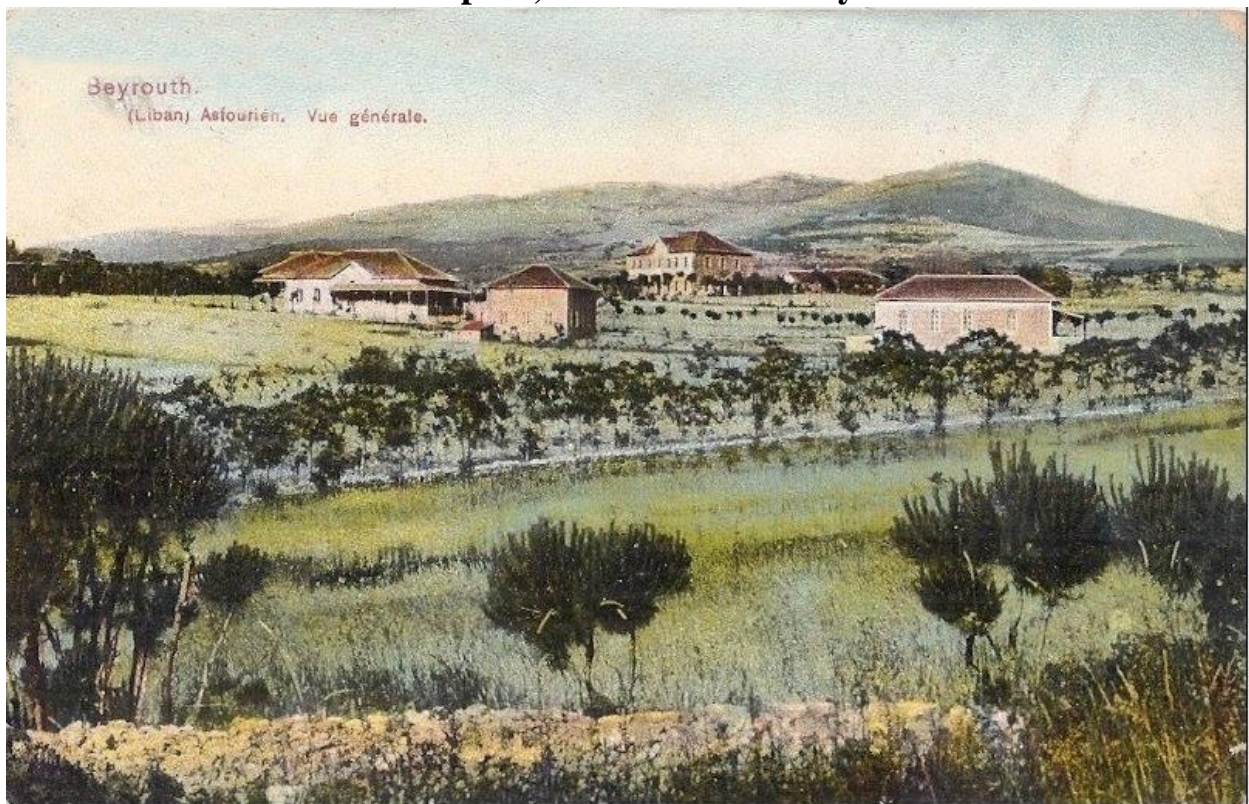
Croquet At Brummana April 1890

Brummana High School has three “Houses” to which the students belonged, a-la Hogwarts ☺: The Little, Waldmeyer, and Rizkallah (to which I belonged) houses. Those houses served to foster competition in sports, and gave a “fraternity” atmosphere to the boarders who lived in those houses.





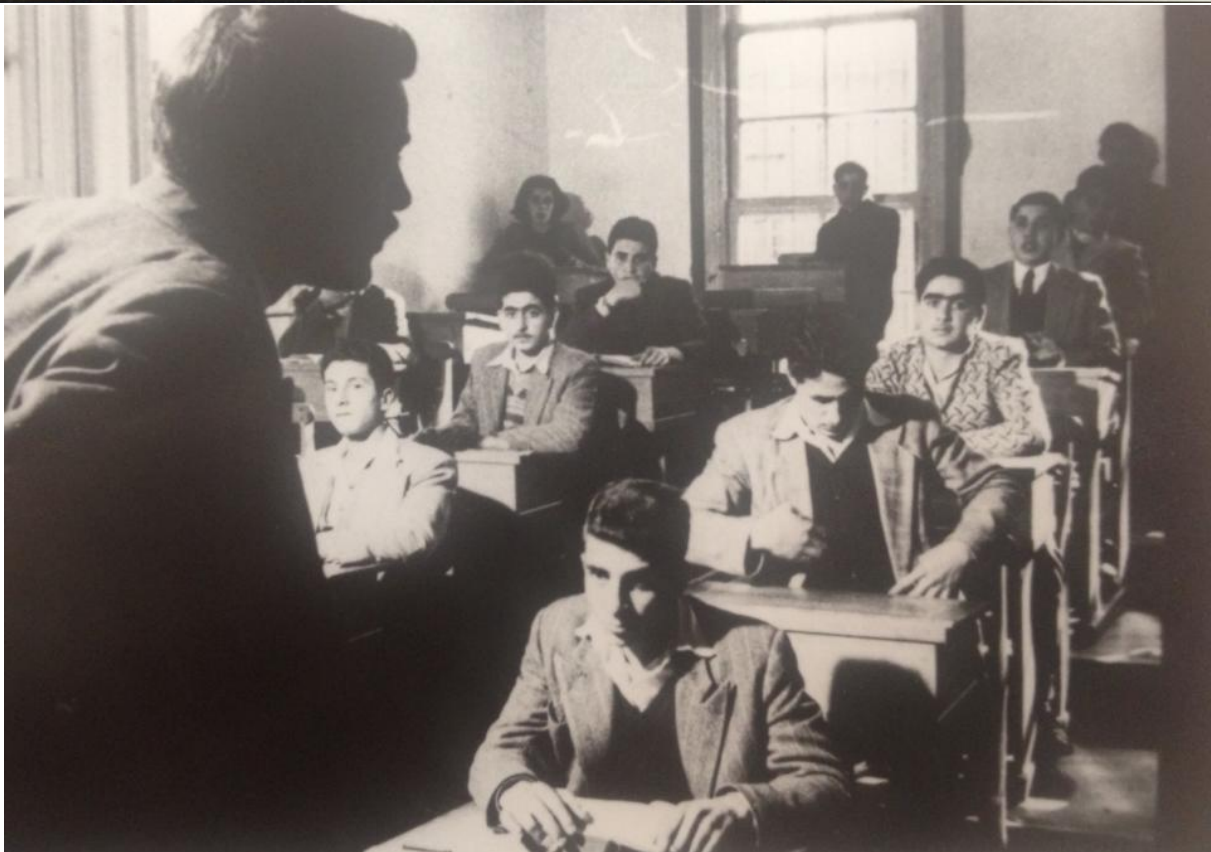
Asfourieh Hospital, Also established by Waldmeir





BHS 1900 above; BHS Lab in 70's below

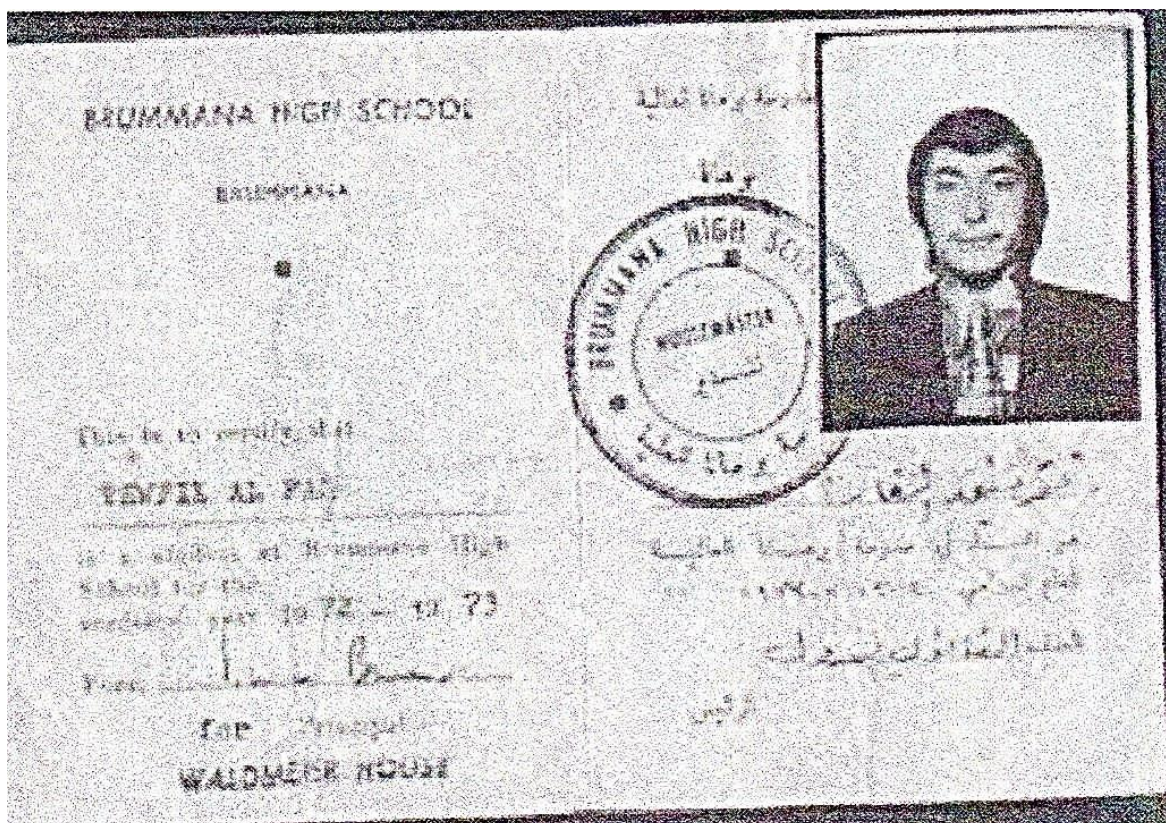




BHS 1953



Brummana Girls School Mission



Waldmeyer House Card – “Dakhli”

Mark Deasey was born in Melbourne in 1957, and began attending Friends' Meeting there at the age of sixteen. From 1981 to 1984, he worked with Quaker Peace and Service in Brummana and Beirut.

“The school had been initially founded by Friends in the 1870s as a vocational training institute for poor village children, in what was then a remote and dangerous part of Lebanon. By the 1960s, it had become possibly the most prestigious English language medium school in the Middle East, and attracted the children of the elites from as far as Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States, while also providing scholarships off the surplus to poorer local children. By the time I commenced teaching, in 1981, the civil war had been more than six years under way; almost no-one sent their children from abroad to study in Lebanon, and the school essentially served the local middle class, many of them affluent. Throughout, the small core of Lebanese Quakers did strive to maintain Friends' values with the school and community, and much good work was done. A high proportion of the heads of Lebanon's many score of militias, as well as political leaders of all stripes throughout the Middle East, had been educated at the school, and this, it was argued, had at times opened channels for peacemaking initiatives which might not otherwise have occurred. But the burden of maintaining the management of a complex institution of that size, from the small and distant resources of Friends' House in London, in a situation of war and upheaval, was a huge one. The question could not but arise as to whether Friends ought to have more scrupulously sought out the Light on how best to proceed in the Middle East rather earlier, allowing the same resources to be used to better effect. There are no doubt several other instances from our history that Friends can cite.”

“When a delegation from London was expected at Brummana High School late in the 19th century, Theophilus Waldmeier, who founded both the school and the Middle East's first mental hospital, sent out one of the staff to pick up the empty gin bottles from under the shrubs in the school drive.”

By “divine synchronicity”, Bob Leach's latest writings about his travels for the International Schools Association in Ethiopia brought him into contact with the traces of Theophilus Waldmeier, whom he “met again” when taking tea on the terrace of the Brummana School overlooking Beirut, which houses the Friends Meeting of Beirut, and which was well known and frequently visited by Carl and Sonja Krummel.

A. HERBERT DOBBING



Alfred Herbert Dobbing (1893-1970), Sunderland, County Durham, was a schoolteacher. After refusal by his tribunal of recognition as a CO, he was forcibly enlisted in the army and court-martialled for disobedience, serving three sentences in Newcastle and Durham prisons, with a brief period on the Home Office Scheme at Wakefield Work Centre. He went on to teach at Friends' School, Great Ayton, Yorkshire, for many years, and then was Principal of Brummana High School, Lebanon.

Theophilus Waldmeier: The Strange and Sad and Surprising Story of the First Swiss Quaker.

The first Swiss Quaker was Theophilus Waldmeier, who joined the Society of Friends, headed the Friends' Syrian Mission, and founded a hospital and the Brummana Friends School in Lebanon in 1873.

"No Quaker of his time left a larger bequest to humanity". J. Ormerod Greenwood.
Poor old Theophilus Waldmeier, born in Canton Argau in 1832, ran away from home to Riehen, Basel, where his tracks crossed those of the great Quaker philanthropist, peace-maker, social reformer, humanitarian and missionary, William Allen, who was visiting the founder of St. Christschona in Riehen on his way to meet with his old friend in Geneva, Hélène Gautier's greatgrandfather!

Waldmeier graduated from the St. Christschona Missionary School at Riehen, which sent him to Ethiopia where he married Susane in 1859, (fortunately before he became a Quaker, because she was only 10 or 12 years old at the time!). She was the daughter of the Irish adventurer, John Bell, who was "Prime Minister" at the Imperial court of Ethiopia, (whohimself was married to a daughter of the usurping Ethiopian Emperor Theodore). Bell was killed in a palace revolution in 1860. And as a result of these dynastic struggles Waldmeier spent most of his 8 years in Ethiopia in prison (when he was not out walking with his pet lion by his side).

Susane bore him 13 children, four of whom (all boys - potential heirs to the throne?!) died or were killed in prison in Ethiopia, before the survivors of the Waldmeier family finally were able to leave in 1867, and one died later in Lebanon. Susane died in 1893 at the age of 44 or 46, having eight children surviving her who ended up in Switzerland and England apart from those who stayed on in the Near East.

Soon after he arrived in Beirut, Theophilus attended a Quaker Meeting (in 1869). The ministry of the American Quaker missionary Sybil Jones, "reached the heart" of Waldmeier. "I had never in my life heard such messages preached by a mortal. All that she said took hold of my soul and left no room for other thoughts."

So he stayed on in the Lebanon and in 1874, he set up the Brummana School, and a mental hospital - the first in the Middle East! He then spent forty years of his life devoted to his school and his hospital. He died in Bierut soon after having been pushed out of his job in 1914, at the age of 82, and never returned "home", and so he never passed his Quakerism on to his fellow Swiss/Balois/Argoviens!

The London-based Friends Service Committee 1968 publication, "The Past as Prologue", says, "Brummana, a monument to the driving personality of Theophilus Waldmeier, remains the centre of FSC activity in the Middle East."

Graduates of the schools have often gone on to attend the American University of Beirut, or Quaker colleges in the USA, especially Earlham College and Guilford College. Alumni of Brummana now serve in the diplomatic, business and artistic ranks in Lebanon, the Gulf and around the world, and include business people like Sheikh Walid Juffali. Interestingly, several members of the bin Laden family attended the school in Lebanon, including Osama bin Laden (for a few months in the late 1960s).

Waldmeier's Journey

OUR REMOVAL TO BRUMMANA.

T H E summer holidays fell during the few months between my resignation and the conclusion of my service in the British Syrian Schools. At that time people generally go to the mountains, in order to escape the burning and relaxing heat of Beirut. On the 3rd of July, 1873, my luggage was packed, and two horses and one donkey were ready to convey us to the mountains of Lebanon. Before starting I took my dear wife and four children into one of the emptied rooms of the house we had occupied in the past, and there we knelt before the Lord God, our Saviour and Father in heaven, and poured out our hearts before His mercy seat in thanksgiving and prayer for His protecting care and Divine guidance. While many tears flowed from our eyes we seemed to hear the Lord's voice saying, "Go forth with joy; fear not, for My grace is sufficient for you". We left Rosa in the school at Beirut, and the three smaller children, one of whom was a baby, we took with us.

The journey was rather hard for my poor wife, because the road along the precipices was very bad. The servant, who went with us, could not ride the donkey, and fell off with one child. Both began to cry aloud. My wife was frightened and the other children too, and they joined in the chorus of lamentation. I could not move, as I was on horseback with the baby in my arms, but just at this moment a man came down from the mountain, who helped us along until we were right again. In the evening at eight o'clock we reached Brummana safely, but no kind friends were waiting there for us, and no refreshing cup of tea or other food was presented. Our arrival was gloomy and melancholy, but we slept soundly and sweetly on the floor of the empty and humble house. A few days after we were in a better condition, for our furniture and kitchen utensils were brought up. We had many visitors from the Druses, Greeks, and Maronites, whose wild looks seemed to indicate some truth in the reports which had been told us of them in Beirut. Our first and best friend was Semaan el Koury, who helped us in many difficulties. He was a native of Brummana who had been educated at the American Mission School at Abeih, in the southern part of Lebanon, under the venerable Dr. Calhoon.

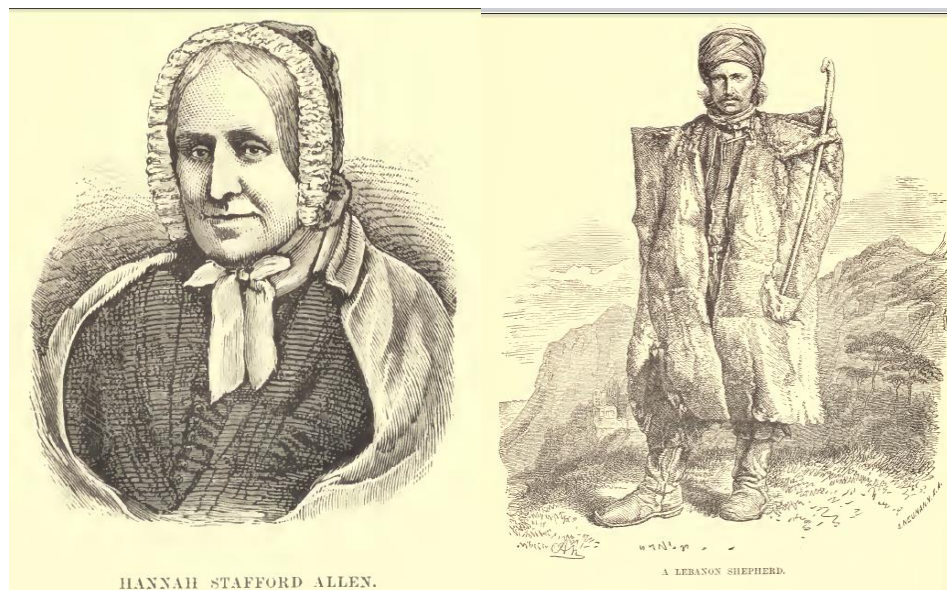
Among the people who came to visit us were some nice looking old men, who said The American missionaries, Mr. Bird, author of Bible Works in Bible Lands, and Dr. Thomson, author of The Land and the Book, once came here and distributed many Bibles and Testaments, but the Emirs (princes) and the priests expelled the Bible-men, and diligently searched for the Holy Scriptures, and burnt them in the public place at Brummana. This was done by order of the Maronite Patriarch, Joseph Habeish, who killed Assad Shidiak, the first Protestant and martyr of Lebanon. The princes, Emir Besheer and Emir Mansour of Brummana, worked hand in hand with the fanatical clergy, and opposed every good work.

I went to work and explained the simple Gospel truth to the people. We had many visitors from all classes and denominations, and returning their calls gave me plenty of opportunity to teach these benighted people the pure Gospel. For this work I used nearly day and night. But though we read that those that preach the Gospel should also live of the Gospel, I saw nobody coming forward with something substantial for our daily need. My little money was coming to an end. What was to be done? My wife and four children needed daily bread. I came to Brummana in connection with no missionary society, and with no promise from anyone to bear my temporal support, but I came up with faith, well knowing that our heavenly Father will care for those who put their full trust in Him. I was also aware that faith has often been tried whether it is a real faith or an empty imagination. I laid my pressing condition in fervent prayer before the Lord, and prayed on, and believed on, and worked on, that the mission might grow and be blessed. I asked some of the American missionaries at Beirut whether they would take up this new mission field, but they refused. Then I brought my work and my own circumstances before Bishop Gobat at Jerusalem, but he said that he was too old to undertake new mission work, and thought I had made a mistake in leaving the British Syrian Schools. After this I wrote to Inspector Kappard of the St. Chrischona Mission, and explained to him my work on Mount Lebanon, as well as my own condition. He replied that he sympathised very much with me, but was too short of funds to take upon himself the responsibility of a new mission station. Then, just when my funds were exhausted, I received offers from two other missionary societies to leave Mount Lebanon and join them in other countries, but I felt I must refuse them.

The people at Brummana and other villages asked me for schools, and I thought it good to comply with their wishes. I therefore wrote to my friends at Berne in Switzerland on the subject, and they sent me at once the means for opening a Girls School at Brummana, which was done in the summer of 1873. The first teacher was Hanni Ferah, a native girl, who was a friend of Sybil and Eli Jones. Before the year closed means were sent from Canton de Vaud and from Lausanne, in Switzerland, by Madame Clara Monneron,

for opening Boys Schools at Brummana and Beit Mary. But for the maintenance of my family nothing was yet done. So I wrote to Hannah Stafford Allen in London, and to Eli Jones in America, about the Brummana Mission, and they sent me some pecuniary assistance in order to support my family but there was nothing fixed, and no society was yet organized to support this Mission. I looked very sharply and prayerfully for the guidance of our Divine Master, in whose hands people and circumstances are the instruments and means by which He manifests His holy will to His children; and as I was very much afraid in my greatest need to be tempted by dependence on men, I was the more on the look-out to keep my eye single, and my faith pure from any dust of this world. I did not yet know what Church or Society would be ready to take up this Mission, but I was at ease through knowing that our Father in heaven always cares for us and shows us the way, and I had only to follow Him.

About this time Hannah Stafford Allen wrote. "Most heartily do I thank our Father in heaven if in any way He has permitted us to be instrumental in helping and cheering you in the rough and thorny paths of the pioneer Christian's life. I assure you we embrace every opportunity for interesting Friends in the Lord's work at Brummana". Eli Jones, too, wrote from America: "I am glad to be able to say that our Friends in Xew, as well as Old England, seem much interested in thy work on Mount Lebanon. I think that thyself and dear wife and your helpers may be encouraged to give yourselves to the work of the Lord there with full trust that your temporal wants will be supplied. I am highly gratified that thou art able to give so good an account of Hanni Ferah". All these messages of love and Christian sympathy I hailed with intense interest, as proofs of the good will of our heavenly Father, and I desired to follow them as signs of the Lord's will. In the autumn of 1873 H. S. Allen again wrote: "My dear Theophilus, I am very wishful to reply to thy last letter without delay, for I feel sure thou hast need of sympathy amidst the many difficulties just now pressing upon thee. It cheers me to feel thou art in our Father's hand, and art looking unto Him for direction. He will not leave thee nor forsake thee. Hope on. Trust on. Rest on His gracious promises. Thine eyes shall see thy Teacher, and thine ears shall hear the voice behind thee, saying, when thou turnest to the right hand or to the left, This is the way, walk thou in it, and in so doing thou wilt have peace. Day by day you will be led along, and though the paths may be chequered, and the way seem long and often dark and gloomy, yet may the weary heart find composure in the simple yet grandest source of it, The Lord reigneth. It is not for us to dictate whether the paths shall be smooth or rough by which He leads His children unto the city of habitation. It seems to me, that if so permitted, thy talents, abilities, and experience, and thy knowledge of the Arabic language can be best turned to account on Mount Lebanon. Affectionately thine, HANNAH STAFFORD ALLEN".



I had to begin the Mission in Brummana under many trials and perplexities, but such encouraging letters from England, America, and Switzerland were the means in the Lord's hand to uphold me and my dear wife in the time of sorrow. In the autumn of 1873 George Hessenauer, a young German, with whom I had Christian fellowship

while at Beirut, came to Brummana for the purpose of studying Arabic, and preparing himself for mission work. About this time I began to open a meeting for worship on Sunday, which caused no little excitement among the priests, but we went on in the name of our Divine Master, preaching to old and young the simple Gospel of the love of God in Christ Jesus. The winter began to set in, strong tropical rains poured down, and fearful thunder storms and hurricanes discharged themselves with hailstones and falls of snow. The house in which we lived was not good enough to shelter its inmates against such fearful weather. The rain not only poured into our room through the flat roof, but it forced its way through the badly made shutters. I can never forget one night when the water stood four inches deep upon the earthen floor of our room. I put all the children into their mother's bed and covered them all with an Abyssinian cowskin, while I cried out to the neighbours for help, and the whole night I was engaged with other people in carrying the water from our room. In spite of all these uncomfortable circumstances, however, we all continued in good health. The winter passed away and the warm spring began to set in. I took another house for my family, but it did not prove a good one, and most of my family suffered much in it because it was damp. We could not get another at that time because the people were threatened with excommunication if they let their houses to Protestants. Winter on Mount Lebanon begins at the end of October, and lasts to the end of March or middle of April. The rainfall reaches an average of 30 to 35 inches. In the mountains, 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, we have often heavy snowfalls with rain, while below 2,000 feet we have only strong tropical rain. We often see the sea along the Syrian coast of a yellowish brown colour because the mountain streams from the heights of Lebanon carry with them the fertile brown and yellow soil which tints the water. It is so especially with the Adonis, Damur, and Lycus rivers, which have for thousands of years been carrying on this process. With the cutting down of the forests the soil has been still further exposed to the action of the weather, till sterile rocks stretch their bare heads towards heaven and give to the mountains a melancholy appearance. The strip of land between the mountains and the sea is extremely fertile. Many of the people are employed in rearing silkworms.

In ancient times the silk manufacture was not yet introduced into Syria. The population of Lebanon was then not so great as it is now, and most of the people were employed in cultivating the fertile plain and parts of the mountain, while others were engaged in ship building and merchandise along the Syrian coast. As the pine and oakwood was so near at hand the people of Gebal were noted, in early times, for their skill in shipbuilding, and this we find mentioned in Joshua xiii. 5; 1 Kings v. 18; Ezek. xxvii. 9. Though silk was known to the Greeks, Persians, and Romans, it was a long time before it was introduced into Syria. Aristotle mentions silk in 330 B.C., as an article imported from China through Persia. Pausanius of Caesarea in Cappadocia, in the second century A.D., gave a full description of the rearing of the silkworm. In the middle of the sixth century we find that Beirut, Sidon, and Tyre in Phoenicia, provided the Greeks and Romans with silk which they had previously obtained from China through Persia. But the Phoenicians were also clever enough to procure the means of rearing the silk-worm themselves in their own country. About the beginning and middle of the sixth century the persecuted Nestorians settled down in the Western District of Shansi in China. There the mulberry tree (*Morus alba*) was at home, and the silk manufacture was in a flourishing condition. The Nestorians, therefore, engaged in the silk business, and it is generally reported that two Nestorian monks from Shansi brought the eggs of the silk-worm in hollow walking sticks to Constantinople, where they were hatched by the heat of a dunghill, and fed on mulberry leaves. These leaves did not belong to the *Morus alba*, because this tree was not yet introduced into Syria or Europe, but to the *Morus nigra*, which bears the black eatable berries so well known by Persians, Greeks, and Romans. The leaves of a certain mallow may also be used as a substitute for mulberry leaves. In the time of the Greek Emperor Justinian, the manufacture of silk was introduced into Beirut, Sidon, Tyre, and Byblus, but it needed a good deal of time before it took hold of the people.

In the time of the Crusades Jacob de Vitriaco informs us that the silk manufacture was a considerable business at Beirut and other places along the Syrian coast. It is also related by Makrizi and Brocardus that no less than 4,000 looms for silk weaving were found in the year 1283 at Tripoli in Phoenicia. At this time the white mulberry tree (*Morus alba*) with its white berries and large lustrous leaves was already introduced into Syria, as it gives the best leaves for feeding the silk-worms, but no one is able to say exactly from whence this tree was brought to Syria and Europe, though it is thought that it must have come from China or Kashmir. From Beirut the mulberry tree and the rearing of silk-worms was introduced on Mount Lebanon, where it became a perfect success. The silk business caused a great change for the better in the agriculture on Mount Lebanon, as the mountains became rapidly terraced, and every fertile spot was converted into a mulberry garden. The quality of the silk was very good, and consequently paid well, on which account the manufacture of silk is still the principal business of the people of Mount Lebanon.

The bombyx mori, which is the real silk-worm, belongs to the family of Lepidoptera or moths. The seed, or egg, of the silk-worm is as small as mustard seed, and its colour is darkish grey. It was produced

plentifully in Syria, but when it got corrupted the people of Lebanon got their seed from France, Italy, Corsica, and China. The seed from Corsica is the very best, and gives the most beautiful silk. During the winter the eggs of the silk-worm are kept in airy and cool rooms. Most of the people hang them in small bags made of unbleached calico inside the arched roof of their churches. In the spring, when the mulberry trees are beginning to spread out their leaves, the eggs of the silk-worm are removed, and placed in a room full of smoke in a temperature of 17 (Reaumur). In about a fortnight's time out of every egg comes forth a little worm. The natives of Lebanon make large round trays, about two feet in diameter, from reeds, and plaster them well with cow dung, but before use they must be well dried. Then the leaves of the white mulberry tree are brought, well minced, and spread on these trays, after which the little worms are strewn over the fine and tender leaves. In the mountains the silk-worm has to be fed in the houses, while on the plain the whole process is carried on out of doors, under little reed huts in the mulberry garden. The little silk-worms are eating away day and night, and after five days they begin to lift up their heads above the leaves and cease eating for twenty-four hours, which is called by the natives the first fasting. After this the worm begins to eat again for six days and nights, during which time they must be supplied with fresh leaves continually. After these six days the silk-worms lift up their heads again off the leaves and fast for another twenty-four hours, which is the second fasting. Then they eat again for seven days and nights, after which time they have another fast of twenty-four hours, and eat again for eight days and nights. Then they fast for the fourth and last time for twenty-four hours, after which they eat nine days and nine nights. By this time the worms have grown to a length of two inches, and are as thick as a thick lead pencil. During these last nine days they consume an enormous quantity of mulberry leaves, and men and women, boys and girls, are engaged day and night in feeding them. Then each worm begins to spin his own silky shroud, which takes him two days to accomplish. During this process the silk-worm decreases in length. It becomes quite torpid, and soon changes its skin and becomes a chrysalis, the whole cocoon being about as large as a pigeon's egg. It remains in this state for fifteen days. By means of a fluid which comes out of its mouth it then penetrates the cocoon, and emerges as a kind of moth. The male then unites with the female, which lays about three hundred eggs, and these become the seed for the coming year. The cocoons which are to be spun for good silk must have the chrysalis suffocated in hot air, so as to preserve the whole length of the silk thread on the cocoons. The length of the silk thread of one cocoon is 400 yards.

On Mount Lebanon the people make shelves of reeds and straw along and around the inside of their houses from top to bottom. These shelves are about two feet wide and look just like the berths in steamers. The silk-worms after the second fasting are taken off the trays and placed on shelves where they are fed until their spinning time, when the people put little bushy shrubs, such as heather, everywhere about them, into which the silk-worm creeps and spins his cocoon. This is generally at the end of May. At this time all the mulberry gardens look very bare as they have been stripped of all their leaves, but during the next two months they put forth new branches with another crop of leaves, not for the feeding of silk-worms this time, but for the feeding of sheep. This is likewise the business of the women. By stuffing the sheep night and day with mulberry leaves they become so fat that they are hardly able to walk. In September they kill these sheep and preserve their meat for the winter time. The new branches of the mulberry trees are not cut off, but are left for the next year's crop of leaves for the silk-worms.

The following average account will show how profitable the silk business is. One drachm of silk-worm eggs will produce 768 drachms of cocoons, which will produce 70 drachms of pure silk, the value of which will be 60 piastres, or 9 shillings. One drachm of silk-worm eggs requires 160 pounds weight of mulberry leaves, and ten middlesized mulberry trees are needed to produce this quantity. These ten trees require 230 square feet of earth. Here we see that each 230 square feet of land will bring an income of nine shillings. The land must of course be well manured and ploughed from time to time, and as all mulberry trees raised from seed are wild, they must be grafted by good ones, which must be done in the beginning of July. It is calculated that this part of Syria produces 180,000 lbs. of finished silk, which is mostly conveyed to the silk-weaving factories of Lyons in France. From twelve pounds of cocoons the silk factors obtain one pound of finished silk.

AFTER earnest and prayerful consideration, it was thought best that I should go to England and plead the cause of the Lebanon Mission personally. On the 21st of April, 1874, I left my dear family and George Hessenauer at Brummana, and travelled by Trieste to Switzerland. I had several meetings in Switzerland with my friends in Berne and the Canton de Vaud, who supported the schools at Brummana and Beit Mary. I then went on to England where a cordial welcome was awaiting me at my English home with Stafford and Hannah Allen in Upper Clapton.

I consulted several friends prayerfully about the condition of the Mount Lebanon Mission, and I brought specially before them the building of a mission house and training school for boys at Brummana. Though I was not yet a member of the Society of Friends outwardly, I was in my heart, and I was allowed to attend all the sittings of their London Yearly Meeting, which strengthened my religious convictions as a Friend, as well as my faith and confidence in Jesus Christ. It refreshed my soul and kindled my zeal for more devotion to the Lord's work. I soon felt that it was the will of our Father in heaven that the Society of Friends should take up the Mission on Mount Lebanon, and on the 21st of May I pleaded its cause at their Foreign Mission Meeting in London, before a large auditory, and left it in the hands of the Lord.

Admitted a Member of the Society of Friends. 273

in my greatest perplexity. It was not only very hard, but sometimes discouraging also, through feeling the want of interest and sympathy in this Foreign Mission work; but I was often made ashamed, for our Father in heaven blessed my weak endeavours and gave me many friends. This was a sign to me that the Mission at Brummana should in future be taken up by the Society of Friends in England and America, though Friends generally hesitate long before they take upon themselves any responsibility in supporting new mission work. During my visit a central and local committees were organized. William C. Allen of London, Edward Pearson of Manchester, and George Howland of the United States, were appointed treasurers; and Hannah Stafford Allen of London, and Alfred Lloyd Fox of Falmouth, in England, and Eli Jones of South China, Maine, U.S.A., were appointed secretaries. After my long journeys and meetings I had a sweet and blessed resting time at my English home, where the dear mother, Hannah Stafford Allen, took much care of the young Mission, and worked hard in it. She had a clear head, a good heart, a strong mind, and a sound judgment for the organization of plans, and much practical power to bring them into execution.

Some time before this I applied for membership with Friends, to Devonshire House Monthly Meeting of Friends in London; and on the 14th of July, 1874, I was received a member of that society.

As I saw the way clearly, I presented the following petition for a Boys' Training Home before the friends of the Mount Lebanon Mission:

"Dear Friends,—Having been engaged for several years in mission work in Syria, I have had much opportunity for seeing and learning the general degradation and misery of the people. I was sur-

Then having received an urgent invitation from the Swedish Missionary Society to be present at their Annual Meeting, and give them information with regard to Abyssinia, I felt it my duty to go to Stockholm, where I arrived on the evening of the 8th of June. Next day I went to the Johannelund Mission Meeting where several thousand people were gathered together. I addressed the meeting in German which was translated into Swedish, and the next day I had another large meeting in another part of the city, when more than two thousand persons listened with interest.

As the Swedish Missionary Society was just at that time going to take up Abyssinia as one of their Mission fields I was asked to explain the circumstances of the country and give my advice and opinion about various matters connected with the new Mission. This I did to the best of my ability in accordance with the experience gained in my ten years of mission work, suffering, and captivity in that land. In the various meetings I had in Sweden I also pleaded for the Mission on Mount Lebanon.

Having much work in England, I left Stockholm on the 16th, with the young missionary, John Aspling, who was going to Stepney College. On the 24th, in company with Stafford and Hannah Allen, I was present at the Ackworth School examination, which greatly interested me, and gave me the opportunity of addressing those 300 boys and girls. I then went to Manchester and to many other places up and down the country, trying to interest Friends in the mission work on Mount Lebanon. It was a hard task for me, especially before Friends who were unknown to me, and I to them. I was often trembling while first breaking the ice, and I had to hold fast my heavenly Father's hand which I was able to recognise even

274 *Petition for a Boys' Training Home.*

prised to find that the very nation which was the means in the hands of God for conveying the glorious Christian religion to the European continent, is now so deeply debased that the people are unable to help themselves, because they have lost those spiritual faculties by which a nation is elevated from its low estate. The repeated civil warfare, the miserable Turkish Government, the multitude of priests, and the large number of monasteries and convents, have ruined both country and people. The land is barren, and it is only with great difficulty and trouble that the people can build terraces on the steep mountain slopes for the mulberry trees, which are their principal means of subsistence. When these fail, as not unfrequently happens, the people are exposed to starvation. Brummana, on Mount Lebanon, where I have already commenced a new mission work, is most in want of help. I found the Maronites, Greeks, and Druses there all very ignorant. The Christians have the name of Christ but deny Him by their deeds. In their numerous churches we do not find Gospel truth but a Christian mythology and idolatry, which surprises the most careless observer. Under these circumstances generation after generation of the people, with their blind leaders, are going down to misery.

"I especially pity the children, who are under such poisonous influence. Even their own parents are not able to bring them up properly, either for the present or future world. They are early going astray, like sheep without a shepherd, and often they find an early grave. Some day-schools already established on Mount Lebanon, and supported by Christian friends in England, America, and Switzerland, are doing good work, but they do not exercise full power over the children, and often the impressions we give at school are banished by the evil

example and conversation of their families at home. I therefore propose to build a Training Home for Lebanon children, where we can have them under our entire control, and where there will not be so many hindering influences to interfere with our teaching. The expense for such an undertaking would be moderate, as most of the materials are to be found on the spot. The cost of the land and the erection of such an Institution with the necessary accommodation for thirty or forty children would not much exceed £500. The premises for the Mission family and the annual support of such an Institution, including teachers, would be about the same amount. We might commence with a smaller number at a cost of about £200, and the number might gradually be increased as funds are received. The pupils ought to be brought up, as much as it is in man's power, in the way that will best promote their temporal and eternal welfare. Besides good elementary knowledge, they ought to learn some trade if possible, which would enable them to earn an honest living in the future. This is not the place to enter into details of this proposed work, which I leave for another time. I simply say, with many others who have a thorough knowledge of the wants of the Syrian Mission fields, that such a refuge would be a great blessing to the country, and the surest and most powerful agency for enlightening the benighted regions of Mount Lebanon with a sound Christian education. But where will the needed help arise? Who will take an interest in the cause? Those who are interested in Foreign Mission work have already so much to do, that I am rather unwilling to bring new claims before them. I have brought, and still intend to bring, the cause before my heavenly Father, to whom belongeth all the silver and gold. Before Him I

am pleading for the little ones upon those goodly mountains, and I believe that He will move some of His people's hearts to help us with their prayers and substance. Therefore I feel it is not needful further to press this matter, but will leave it all for our Father's hands.—THEOPHILUS WALDMEIER.

"August, 1874."

News from Mount Lebanon caused my return to Syria sooner than I expected. Enemies rose against the Mission, and when I arrived at Brummana in the middle of September, I found my dear family, George Hessenauer and Ibrahim Tasso, the teacher of the boys' school, all in deep sorrow. They all greeted me with streams of tears, so that I exclaimed, "What is the cause of this sorrow, when we should be glad and thankful for meeting each other once more?" Then my wife said, "Since you left we have all been ill, and yesterday we buried my dear sister's child, Dora Saalmüller, who was with us during the summer. Theophilus is still ill in bed; and besides all this, we have suffered much on account of the enemies of the Gospel." I said, "Be of good cheer now, and all will be right, because the Lord has done great things for us and for His work on Mount Lebanon." Then I told them all my experiences, and how the Lord had led me step by step among His people, and how Friends had become interested in the Lebanon Mission, and a good amount of funds had been collected for the Mission House and Training Home.

While I was in London I was on the look out for a place where George Hessenauer could qualify himself for missionary work. Mr. H. Gratton Guinness promised to take him into his College, so after my return to Mount Lebanon he studied English very hard, and finally left Brummana for London in February, 1875.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE PURCHASE OF AIN SALAAM.

ON the 17th of October, 1874, I bought a plot of land at Brummana, which was called *Berkat Ghanem* (the pool of the conqueror), but is now known as *Ain Salaam* (the fountain of peace), for £72, for the purpose of building the Training Home upon it. I settled the title deeds legally at the local and central courts, and also consulted the Consul at Beirut, and showed him the title deeds, which he said were all legally right according to the law of the country. I told the Committee in England what I had done, and at the end of the year they wrote:

"We have heard with much pleasure of the purchase of a suitable site for the proposed Training Home at Brummana, and we hereby officially authorise thee to commence the building. We have been deeply interested in thy letter, and heartily wish the divine blessing on thy labours, and that the Lord's presence may go with thee to direct and strengthen thee for every good work.

"ALFRED LLOYD FOX,

"HANNAH STAFFORD ALLEN,

"ELLEN CLARE PEARSON,

"Secretaries of Friends' Syrian Mission."

Before the year closed I was enabled to open a fourth school at Dar Bsalem. At the end of 1874 I wrote my first report of the Brummana

278 The First Report of the Brummana Mission.

Mission to the Committee of the Friends' Syrian Mission:

"It is now one year and a half since the Lord first used me as an instrument in opening a mission station at this place. The outset was very hard, not on account of the privations we had to contend with, but more especially on account of the opposition of the clergy. I felt quite sure, however, that it was the Lord who brought me here. I did not come before asking His will, and believing His guiding hand directed us. This assurance gave me strength to meet the counteracting influences from every direction, and though I am well aware that difficulties, persecutions, and sorrows are not entirely overcome, I feel glad in my heart that we have taken possession of this part of Mount Lebanon. In the first place it is the most needy mission field in Lebanon, except the district of Kessrawan, where no Protestant missionary has been able to abide on account of the power and fanaticism of the Maronite Church. In the second place this station, eighteen months ago, was unoccupied mission ground, so that we do not come in collision with any other missionary agency. The Lord is leading His people, and enabling them to do the right work in the right time. My many years' residence in Abyssinia gave me an experience in mission work which is very useful to me now. My dear wife and myself had to learn many lessons of patience in the hardships and trials of that time. Those who feel the value of a saved soul, and what a blessed work it is to be instrumental in the hand of God to lead souls to Jesus, will not be cast down when they meet with trouble; neither will they look nor seek for their pleasure so much in outward circumstances, because their highest aim and joy is to proclaim to poor sinners the heavenly message in Christ Jesus.

There are thousands of souls here like sheep without a shepherd, and others who are being led away by false shepherds, who feed themselves, but not the flock (Ezekiel xxxiv). These we must strive to lead to the good Shepherd who shed His precious blood for them.

"In looking back upon the past year, I very thankfully remember my visits to England, Stockholm, and Switzerland. Especially did the Lord bless me in England amongst the Society of Friends. Led step by step by His gracious loving hand, He brought me through many years of trouble, and taught and prepared me to join this section of His Church. Attending the Yearly Meeting of Friends in London was a great blessing to me, for on several points I was informed and strengthened, and I felt the overshadowing power of the Holy Spirit in some of those assemblies more than I have ever felt it in my whole life, or in any other religious meeting before. Surely there were many sighing and pleading for the inspiration and teaching of the Lord's Holy Spirit, and His power is the secret strength of the Society of Friends. Just as the Lord had led me to Mount Lebanon, so has He led me and helped me to become a Friend. I can be no other, for I feel it was the Lord's own doing, and if, even yet, much trial and affliction should come upon me on this account, I cannot help it, for the Lord put it into my heart and conscience, and His will be done!

"During my visit to England I was privileged to make acquaintance with many dear Friends, the remembrance of whose words is still a comfort and blessing to me. The fellowship of the children of God will ever be helpful and strengthening. It gives power to know and feel that we are not standing isolated and desolated, but

though under much opposition and difficulty from the Maronite clergy. In these four schools there are about 110 boys and girls, from five to fifteen years of age. They belong to the Druses and to the Greek Orthodox, Maronite, and Greek Catholic Churches. All these children get instructed from the Holy Scriptures, as well as in elementary knowledge, and we try as far as it is in our power to lead them to their Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ. The schools are free, being supported by my friends in Switzerland. It would lead me too far to enter much into detail, but it is only right to give you a general knowledge and account of all the business, and expenses, etc. A Bible woman came to us lately as an additional help to our Mission. She was recommended by the American missionaries, and seems a good and zealous labourer. Her work is of great importance, for the native women need especial care and attention here, because they are so deplorably degraded and ignorant. My friends at Neuchâtel promised to pay all her expenses. The mission field, which we directly occupy, comprises seven villages, of which Brummana is the centre. Three of these villages are located on the north-western side of Brummana, and in one hour-and-half I can reach the furthest of them. It is much better to have the work thus concentrated than to be scattered more widely, and thus lessen the immediate influence.

"About a year after I began to occupy the western part of the district of Meten, it came to pass that Mr. Rae, the clerical superintendent of the schools of the Scotch Mission on Mount Lebanon, began to occupy the eastern part of this district, and I am very glad that I am not working alone in this field, for it needs many labourers.

"For our own edification and strengthening in

are marching along through our pilgrimage hand in hand, united in the love of Jesus, our King, Priest, Prophet, Commander, and Leader, who will, in His own time, bring us safely to our eternal home.

"I am thankful to tell you respecting the Training Home at Brummana, that the Lord has thus far greatly blessed our weak efforts for this special cause and labour of Christian love. The land has been bought and measures about 20,000 square yards. There are a number of fir or pine trees, mulberry and fig trees, with two fountains of water. The foundation ground for the proposed building is not entirely level. The western front towards Beirut will have three stories, while the eastern front towards Brummana will only have two. The kitchen will be placed under the dining-room, whilst the store-rooms, wash-rooms, and workshops will be under the class-rooms and sleeping rooms. I have endeavoured to make the plan as best adapted to the convenience and climate of the mountain. The length of the house will be eighty feet, and the breadth forty-three feet. Pecuniary encouragement we hope, may justify our commencing the building before long. It will be an altar upon which many spiritual sacrifices may be offered up for the glory of our God, and I feel sure that even this proceeding will bring a blessing upon the Society of Friends, and more especially upon those who have taken closest interest in it. Such an Institution which is built upon our own ground will much strengthen our missionary efforts in these Bible lands. 'It shall be to the Lord for a name, and for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off' (Isaiah lv. 13).

"The four day-schools of our Mission are partly at the central station, Brummana, and partly in villages in its neighbourhood. They are getting on,

spiritual things, we have a weekly meeting every Friday at my house, where all our teachers, and others who may incline, gather together in order to wait upon the Lord and to seek for fresh strength and wisdom, of which we feel our need very much. We know that without a close walk with our heavenly Father, through Christ Jesus, we are unfit to work aright in the kingdom of God, and until self is brought low, the Lord will not entirely use us as His servants for the welfare of our fellow-men. May the Lord bless us individually and unitedly throughout the Society, and enable us, each in our several allotments, to bring forth fruit unto His glory.—THEOPHILUS WALDMEIER."

EARLY in the spring of 1875, I was much engaged upon the newly-acquired land. I planted fruit trees, digged for a larger quantity of water with great success, and began to excavate the foundation of the new building according to the plan, and all was going on very briskly and satisfactorily. I had always a large number of visitors at the place, among whom were many priests, who went away muttering curses and perdition to the Protestants, for having taken the nicest spot on Mount Lebanon for their own building from the hands of one of their adherents, in order to undermine the good old Maronite religion, by planting the new Protestant heresy. Bishops and priests sat together consulting about ways and means to expel us from Mount Lebanon. The ecclesiastics instigated a process against me, by means of some of the relatives of the seller of the ground, who made claims upon the plot of land which was sold to me lawfully, and on the 3rd of February, 1875, I received an official order from the local governor, Emir Joseph (by whom the title-deed had been legally completed, sealed, and signed) to stop all operations upon the land, as a law-suit had been raised. This was like lightning from a cloudless heaven, and great perplexity took hold of my heart, while I reluctantly ordered a temporary cessation of

Muallim Semaan, the Scripture Reader. 285

from England and America, which cheered me not a little in my many trials.

About this time I succeeded in hiring the house of Emir Ameen, before which the Holy Scriptures had been burnt, and which was now converted into the residence of a Protestant missionary. The Maronite priest Bontrus, of Brummana, said, "I have seen many bad things in this world, but I have never before seen the palace of a Lebanon prince converted into the lodging of a heretical imposter."

Muallim Semaan el Koury, the Scripture-reader, was one of the first true Protestants in Brummana. He was educated at Dr. Calhoun's School at Abeih, and there began to love the Lord Jesus sincerely. He was afterwards engaged as teacher by Elijah Saleeby, and was already advanced in age when he returned to his native village of Brummana, where he desired to do something in the Lord's service. In 1874 I engaged him as teacher of our Boys' School at Brummana, where he worked faithfully for the first year; but he afterwards desired to go among the people to preach the Gospel, to which I gladly agreed. He taught the people the salvation which is in Christ Jesus alone, by conversation as well as by preaching, and proved himself, both in words and conduct, a faithful, humble, and sincere Protestant Christian. He was hated by all his relations because he had left the Greek Church. He was known as a Protestant in the whole district, and persecuted as such. In June, 1875, he fell sick, and in spite of medicine his sickness daily became more serious, so that I had but little hope for his earthly life. On the 17th of September he sent for me to pray with him, after which he made his last will, in which he desired to die as an Evangelical Protestant Christian, and to be buried accordingly

the work. I had to appear at the law-courts of Mount Lebanon, where unjust claims were made upon Friends' property by the mother and sisters of Daibes Safrawy, who sold me the land, and to whom I paid the price before many witnesses. This was one side of the difficulty; but the other side was much more stinging and provoking, because Daibes Safrawy accused me also at the same time of not having paid the price of the said land. I was told that the Maronite bishop induced Daibes Safrawy to accuse me thus, and that he had said to the bishop, "But is this not a sin?" when the bishop replied, "The sin shall be upon my head!"

One day Daibes Safrawy and I stood before the Lebanon central law-court, and I shivered with awe as I heard him swear an awful oath before the tribunal, saying, "I have not received the price of the land." The judges knew that I paid him, and that Daibes Safrawy was guilty of a false oath, but nothing could be done; and this dreadful law-suit, with the other in regard to the unjust claims upon the land, encamped like dark and heavy clouds around me; but these were not all, for more trials were still in store for me.

"Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take,
The clouds ye so much dread
Are big with mercy, and shall break
In blessings on your head."

Meanwhile I went on with my mission work, teaching the young in the schools, and preaching the Gospel to the old, in season and out of season, publicly and privately. I also opened a school at Roomy and another at Neby, so that we had now six schools in operation; and one Bible-woman and one Scripture-reader were engaged. While in great perplexity on account of these dreadful law-suits, I received many encouraging and comforting letters

286 *Semaan's Joy at the prospect of Death.*

in our new burial ground, by the side of his two children, who had been buried there within the previous twelve months. This caused a great commotion, for the fanatical priests and superstitious inhabitants of Brummana did not like to have a Protestant burial ground there, but were obliged to yield.

Muallim Semaan also intrusted to me his infant son Naseem with all that he possessed of earthly things, which, however, was little indeed. All this was written down, sealed with his own signet ring, and witnessed by seven witnesses, who signed their names at the end of the writing. Muallim Semaan said further, "Now my soul is going to Jesus. I am ready to depart from this wicked world, to be with my Saviour. Please pray with me." After we had prayed he asked us to sing to him in Arabic,

"Joyfully, joyfully, onward we move,
Onward to meet the dear Saviour we love."

I watched dear Muallim Semaan closely from that time, and prayed often with him. He grew gradually weaker, but had his full reason to the last. On the 20th September he called for me, and I soon saw that his life was drawing to its close. He said, "Be glad, for there is great joy and great glory! Oh, how delightful it is to go to heaven! how wonderful it is there! be glad with me!" His countenance was like an angel's, and beamed with the heavenly peace which rested upon him. The people were solemnly affected. I said to them, "You see now how beautiful it is to behold the departure of a faithful servant, who rests fully in Jesus."

But what followed? Muallim Semaan's fanatical brother Kaleel, who had no idea of the religion which made his brother so happy, brought the

Greek priest Tanius to perform a prayer over him. When Muallim Semaan saw the Greek priest he said to me, "They have brought me this Greek priest against my will. I do not like such things; take him away. I do not wish to see the Greek priest here, because I am now a Protestant Christian! Let all the people know I am a true Christian! Jesus is my priest alone."

Georgius Aid asked Muallim Semaan, "Into whose hands will you commend your body? into Mr. Waldmeier's hands, or into those of the Greek priest Tanius?"

Muallim Semaan replied, "I commend my body to Mr. Waldmeier, but my soul I give to Jesus." He was asked the question twice, and twice he returned the same answer, which all the people present heard distinctly. The fanatical brother took his place near Muallim Semaan, who, when he saw him, looked very sharply upon him and said, "Kaleel, you belong to the Greek Church, but I belong to the true Protestant Church of Christ."

After this, Kaleel became excited, and troubled his dying brother greatly by saying, "You are not a Protestant, you are a Greek, and the priest shall bury you, not Mr. Waldmeier."

When Muallim Semaan heard this, his soul was fearfully grieved, and gathering up his remaining strength, he said, "I am not a Greek, but a Protestant Christian. I do not wish to be buried by the Greek priest."

His brother replied in anger, "I do not allow you to die as a Protestant; you must die as a Greek."

Poor Muallim Semaan could no longer endure this cruel treatment. A few tears fell from his eyes, and shortly after he breathed his last. Then Kaleel said to the priest, "Please to pray over my

brother and anoint him." The Greek priest then commenced his performances, threw our Bible away, and began to scold us in a most dreadful manner.

After being assured that his spirit had really passed away, I read the will of Muallim Semaan, which referred also to the burial of his body, when Kaleel exclaimed in the wildest manner, "Let all the Protestants go out of the room. If they remain here we shall beat and kill them on the spot." In order to prevent any commotion we went out for a time. After about two hours John Effendi Abcarius, Secretary of the English Consul-General at Beirut; the Rev. John Rae, Superintendent of the Scotch Lebanon Schools; William Staiger, Director of the Scotch School at Beirut; Rev. William Torell from Sweden, M. Knobel from Switzerland, and all the native Protestants went with me to the house where Muallim Semaan had died. When all the people were gathered together we declared in a friendly way that he had died as a Protestant, before which he made his will and had expressed his desire distinctly and repeatedly that Theophilus Waldmeier should bury his body.

His brothers and some of his fanatical relations, together with the Greek and Maronite priests, replied, saying, "We cannot allow Theophilus Waldmeier to bury Muallim Semaan because he died as a Greek Christian, in consequence of which we shall bury him in our own churchyard."

In order to prevent any further confusion we bade them good-night and went away. We tried to carry out the will of the deceased, and wrote a letter to the Governor of Meten, who sent word that the body of Muallim Semaan should not be buried until a thorough examination had been made. One man from each side was, therefore,

sent to the Governor to explain the full truth as witnessed by many witnesses. Before the Governor had decided about the matter the Greek and Maronite priests took the body by force and carried it openly through the village into the Greek church, and then into their adjoining churchyard where they buried it amid fearful tumult and disorder. It can easily be imagined what terror this act of force and injustice produced upon the other members of our little Church, not on account of the handful of dust, for it does not matter very much where that is buried, and I did not come to this dark fanatical place to gather the dead bodies of the people, but to be used in my heavenly Father's hand in saving immortal souls; but on account of the violation of that order by which the will of a dying man should be carried out faithfully. The Protestants became much afraid, for they thought and said, "If we die it may be thus with us and ours. The Greek and Maronite priests may come and pray over us by force, and bury our dead in their churchyards, which it is against our will even to think of. Whatever any liar may choose to say against us is accepted by the Government which is under priestly influence. Our opposers can easily engage all sorts of evil against us, however cruel and unjust it may be, while we, as true and simple Christians, cannot employ anything but the truth. We cannot swear as they do, for they will swear at any instant with all readiness, whether it is true or false, just or unjust, if they only see silver or gold before them."

During the summer of 1875 water was very scarce at Brummana. More than fifty women were one day impatiently waiting at the fountain until each one's turn came. Our servant was there, but instead of allowing her to stay they sent her back

saying, "The priest told us that Protestants have no right to drink from the water of Brummana."

All the ecclesiastical craftiness was now systematically opposed against me, for the clergy said, "If we trouble the Protestant heretics as much as we can, they will leave the place, and go away." The Maronite clergy paid all the expenses my opposers incurred in raising and carrying on the law suits against me, over the land I bought from Daibes Safrawy. For a whole year I was bitterly tried by the maliciousness and injustice of litigation in this country. It seemed as if I was bombarded in all directions, by excommunication, by their preaching against Protestants in the Maronite churches, by their working against me in the Government, and by their trying to unite members of the Greek Orthodox Church, Greek Catholics, and even Druses, with the Maronites to expel me from the country. One morning all the Brummana roads were overstrewn with thousands of little and large papers upon which was written in Arabic, "Waldmeier is a devil; run away from him. He is not sent from God, but from hell. He is a devil; flee from him." My dear wife often said, "I thought we had suffered enough in Abyssinia, but it seems that we are made for trials." When my friends in Beirut heard all this, they said to me, "Did we not tell you before that the inhabitants of Brummana are the worst people in the world?" But I said, "I have not regretted coming here because I see daily more clearly, by the very wickedness of the people, and chiefly of the clergy, that it is the Lord's will I should be at Brummana."

"The path of sorrow, and that path alone,
Leads to the land where sorrow is unknown;
No traveller ever reached that blest abode
Who found not thorns and briars on his road."

CHAPTER XXVI.

WELCOME VISITORS.

EARLY in 1876 we had the great pleasure of welcoming our dear friends Eli Jones from America, and Alfred Lloyd Fox and Henry Newman, from England, who remained with us for three months and strengthened our hands and hearts. Alfred Lloyd Fox wrote about his journey to Brummana as follows: "We left Beirut December 1st, 1875, under the guidance of Theophilus Waldmeier, with each a good horse under us. As we slowly rode out of the town we saw the camels and mules, and the women with faces quite concealed as at Damascus with green and flowered handkerchiefs; and the weavers of silk, each sitting on the floor of his room; and the blacksmiths at their forges, with a woman between two bellows alternately pushing them outwards and pulling them inwards; and the *kibab* sellers with their long skewers of meat grilling over little charcoal fires. Then there were the handsome faces of the Syrian women who walk erect without veils; and the crippled dwarf carried on the back of a stout fellow that he might keep pace with us and beg; and the fat middle-aged beggar who had made himself an arbour to shade him from the hot sun. These, with the thousand picturesque sights of the East, all interested us. At last we got rid of the suburb, and our way lay through cultivated fields; but the

A Friends' Meeting Established at Brummana. 293

everyone who could say a word of English. Then we slowly wound up amongst the houses accompanied by a somewhat excited but perfectly well-behaved crowd. Mrs. Waldmeier met us in the courtyard of their house which she and her husband begged us to consider our home. The house is situated at the edge of the mountain range on which the village stands, so that we look out into the deep valley on one side, and across to the higher range of rocks beyond. They say it would take one hour and more to reach the bottom of the ravine, which looks just below and quite near. We also, by a slight change of position, look up to the snow-clad summit of Jebel Sanneen, and by another change see over the Great Sea with the port of Beirut on its jutting headland. Truly the Lebanon is glorious. They tell frightful tales of the savage inhabitants of the district. Close by this house is a small ruin where the Emir formerly invited forty people whom he did not like and then blew them up by gunpowder, so that all horribly perished. Red stones are abundant in our path everywhere as we walk through the village; each is a token of the devastation by fire of the houses of the Christians at the time of the Lebanon massacres, for fire turns this stone red."

On the 4th of December a meeting was held in my house, when Eli Jones, Alfred Lloyd Fox, Henry Newman, and some native brethren were present. Eli Jones read an epistle from the Foreign Mission Committee appointed by New England Yearly Meeting of Friends held in Newport, Rhode Island, expressing the belief that it was now time that we should become an organized Meeting of the Society of Friends. After serious deliberation and prayerful consideration, such a congregation was organized according to the Evangelical princi-

path being bounded by tall reeds we could see hardly anything of the agriculture. Then we took to the shore and rode along the edge of the waves where the sand was rather harder, until we turned inland up the dry bed of a torrent. Presently our clever little nags scrambled out of the river way and began to climb the rocky sides of Lebanon, up steep stony rocks, or over smooth surfaces of stone where even a Syrian horse could hardly keep his footing. You must fancy us led by Theophilus Waldmeier on a slight grey mare, and Eli Jones following on a brown cob. There is no possibility of going faster than a walk, up, up, up always. We stopped at Dar Bsalem and were glad to relinquish our horses and stand on our feet. Here is a mixed school for boys and girls with an attendance of about forty. They rose to greet us and then sat down again cross-legged on the mats, with their backs to the wall, against which hung good English maps. This school is supported by Neuchatel in Switzerland, and is called after that town. The reading was fluent. The oldest in the school was fifteen, the youngest six. A register of attendance and progress is kept, and the former appeared creditably regular.

"This was our first glimpse at the work of the Brummana Mission. Another hour up the mountain brought us near our journey's end, and we could see a crowd of villagers and a long line of children standing on a terrace to greet us. The children waved branches of evergreen, and shouted 'Welcome, dear friends!' The suggestion of discretion that we should leave our terrified steeds and enter humbly on foot was promptly acted on. The villagers greeted us with the graceful courtesy of the East, which we clumsily returned by shaking hands. I also spoke to and shook the hand of

ples and the customs of Friends, with its special meetings for the transaction of Church affairs every month. Six members from the native Christians, with ourselves, at first constituted the little Church.

The Lord made our friends a great blessing to the whole work. While they were staying at Brummana we bought the beautiful hill of Rooisee for the purpose of building our Mission House there if our opposers succeeded in depriving us of the first piece of land.

On the 1st of January, 1876, we opened the Training Home for Boys in the house of Emir Ali, until we succeeded in building our own premises for this purpose. After having examined the branch schools, Eli Jones, Alfred Lloyd Fox, and Henry Newman left Syria for England on the 4th of March. It was very hard for us to say "farewell," because we had received from them great comfort, encouraging sympathy, and very present help in need; and a dark cloud still troubled all of us in the unfortunate law-suit about the land, which was not yet settled at our friends' departure.

Late one evening, soon after their departure, somebody knocked at my door. I opened it, and, to my astonishment, my bitterest enemy, Daibes Safrawy, came in and said, "My conscience has troubled me all the time since I denied the payment of the land. Please forgive me."

I said, "That I will gladly! But as you denied my payment before the Government, you must also confess before them that you told a lie."

He said, "I will do so."

Next day my other adversaries who had made unjust claims upon the land, came and confessed that they had done wrong and proposed peace. I said, "I am ready for an amicable arrangement of the long law-suit, but as the matter is at the law

court you must go with me to the tribunal, and there we will arrange the matter." To this they agreed.

On the 15th of March, 1876, the whole party, including Daibes Safrawy and myself, went to Ghazeer, the seat of the Government for Mount Lebanon at that time, and there the whole law-suit was brought to an amicable conclusion, which was cause for great thankfulness. After we had returned to Brummana as friends, Daibes Safrawy and our other opponents made a feast of reconciliation on the piece of land about which they had made the law-suit, and invited me and my fellow-workers. They killed a sheep and roasted it, and we sat down as brothers on the ground together, in the open air, and feasted on the lamb of reconciliation. It was at this time that I changed the name of the place from *Berkat Ghanem* (the pool of the conqueror) to *Ain Salaam* (the fountain of peace). About this time also we had the pleasure of welcoming at Brummana Mr. and Mrs. Richard Allen, of Dublin, who became much interested in Mount Lebanon, and assisted the Mission a great deal by their prayers as well as by their substances. It was therefore a cause of great sorrow when the Mission last year (1885) lost in dear Richard Allen one of its faithful supporters by death.

During the spring and summer I was busy in preparing for the building, and on the 4th of August, 1876, we were enabled to lay the foundation stone of Friends' Training Home for Boys at Ain Salaam. Many people from different denominations were present, and friends and enemies mingled with each other on the occasion. Emir Ali, John Effendy Abcarius, Joseph Abdelnour, William Staiger, Sister Louisa Kaiser, and other friends from Beirut were with us. The three former took an

296 *Foundation Stone of the Training Home.*

active part on the occasion, and the speeches they delivered were most interesting. A small tin box was prepared, into which I put the holy Bible, a description of the history of the Mission, with the names of the Committees in Old and New England, and some current coins of the present time. The box was then hermetically closed and placed under the north-western corner-stone.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE BOYS' TRAINING HOME.

WITH the laying of the foundation stone of Friends' Mission House and Training Home at Ain Salaam, the period of founding the Mission came to its close. From that time the work entered upon a state of steady progress through the opposition and trials which always accompanied it.

While I was energetically proceeding with the building during the summer and autumn of 1876, I saw one day some priests standing near it, and soon heard their curses against the harmless building, and the workmen who were engaged on it. Next day a number of workmen failed to come, and when I asked about the cause, I found that some of them had run away for fear of excommunication. The Training Home for Boys on Emir Ali's premises went on very satisfactorily, and we had thirteen boys in the Home and sixty day-scholars besides.

In the spring of this year I opened a girls' school at Mansourieh, and in the autumn a school for boys at the same place. Scander Kattar, the son of the mayor at Mansourieh, was studying theology at the schools of the Greek Orthodox bishop at Beirut. He had nearly completed his studies, and was going to become a priest, for which purpose he was already clothed in dark priestly

300 *Establishment of School of Industry.*

robes, with a long ecclesiastical cap on his head; and to their mind nothing was wanting but his consecration. By means of the girls' school at Mansourieh, he came in contact with our religious principles. I invited him to Ain Salaam, and in a long conversation with him told him plainly that he was on the wrong way. His heart was touched by the Spirit of God, and after earnest consideration he laid down his priestly clothes and dressed himself like other men. He then wrote to the bishop to say that he had given up the idea of becoming a priest, which enraged the bishop fearfully. Scander Kattar afterwards became the schoolmaster of the boys' school at Mansourieh, and was subsequently engaged as a Scripture reader, chiefly for Mansourieh and the plain.

Near the Training Home was an old silk factory, which was purchased about this time, and converted into a School of Industry, where the boys could learn carpentry and other useful handicrafts.

At the close of 1876, the Christian population of Syria was in great uneasiness on account of the Russo-Turkish war, especially in the interior of the country, and at Jerusalem, Damascus, and Aleppo, where the Mohammedans threatened the Christians with a massacre.

During 1877 all the branches of the Mission were carried on with energy and enjoyed the Divine blessing. All the religious meetings were regularly held and well attended. The branch schools conveyed Evangelical light and instruction into the dark villages of Mount Lebanon. The Maronite and Greek priests saw the progress of the Mission, and the very Mission House which they cursed brought under a nice tiled roof, with no accident or misfortune, in spite of their curses and excommunications. I often had meetings in the open air at the side of

the new building, where many fanatical priests and monks went by, as the road passed near our new building. A Maronite priest once said to the workmen, "It is a punishment from God that the English are able to build here. It is a sign of the end of the world. Waldmeier, who is the Antichrist, takes away our most holy religion, and the English engineers down at the Dog river (Lycus) take away our water." The head of the convent said, "Since the English Mission was established at Brummana, we have lost a great deal of our income, for people do not like to pay us any more."

When the building was nearly completed I began to look out for someone to take charge of the Training Home. I went to Beirut and searched diligently and prayerfully. I saw a number of young men, but my heart felt that the Lord had not chosen them for His work at Ain Salaam. When engaged in the British Syrian Schools, I met a young man, Beshara Manasseh, whom I recommended to Rev. Mr. Frankel of the Jewish Mission at Damascus, as a teacher for his school. After taking charge of the Jewish mission school for some time to Mr. Frankel's satisfaction, Beshara Manasseh returned to the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut to study medicine, and took his diploma as M.D. in the summer of 1877. I met him at Joseph Abdelnour's house and asked him whether he would like to take charge of our new Training Home for Boys at Ain Salaam, until we should be in condition to open a regular medical mission. He said that he would think about the matter and let me know or come himself to Ain Salaam.

During the summer we had a nice visit from George Hessenauer, who was engaged in temporary Christian work in Bulgaria after the desolating

Russo-Turkish war, in connection with Mr. Mackenzie, the Scotch philanthropist. George Hessenauer remained for some weeks with us at Brummana, and I then encouraged him to pursue the study of medicine if possible in order to become a medical missionary; and he soon after went to England for this purpose.

During the summer and autumn of 1877 I was still much occupied with the new building, as I had no architect, and was obliged to carry out my plans by the help of stupid workmen and simple masons. In spite, however, of all disadvantages the new premises were completed in September, and on the 12th of November I and my family left the old house of Emir Ameen to lodge in the upper story of the new Training Home. At the beginning of December Dr. Beshara Manasseh, who had accepted the post of teacher in the new Training Home, came up to Ain Salaam to help to prepare the new Institution, and on the 1st of January, 1878, the new Home was opened and dedicated to the Lord's work.

The length of the house is twenty-seven, and its breadth is fifteen English yards, externally. The walls are two feet six inches thick. The building contains nineteen spacious rooms, besides one large meeting room, and a stable. Towards the west front is the basement floor, before which a large plateau is levelled for a play ground for the children. Then come the first floor and the upper story. Towards the east we have only the first floor and the upper story, because the building is on a declivity from east to west. The situation is a most healthy one, and subsequent experience has proved that in all sanitary matters connected with the building everything has been well calculated and arranged. The view which it commands is one of



THE BOYS' TRAINING HOME, AIN SALAAM, BRUMMANA.

the finest on Mount Lebanon. It is 2,600 feet above the Mediterranean Sea, and three hours distant from it. On the slope of the mountain, between the sea-shore and Ain Salaam, are the different villages in which our branch schools for boys and girls are doing a great work. Down in the plain is the city of Beirut, with its 100,000 inhabitants, to which we have daily to send down our donkey to bring us the needful things for our Mission. From Ain Salaam we see the steamers coming in and going out from the harbour of Beirut. The adjoining wood-cut will give an idea of Friends' Mission House and Training Homes.

At the opening of the new Training Home we took ten new pupils, in addition to ten who had already been under training for the previous two years, and Dr. Beshara had much to do because he also opened a Dispensary in one of the rooms of the new building. Many poor patients from near and far came to us for help, because our Dispensary was the only one on Mount Lebanon. The open place in front of the Training Home was crowded daily by sick people, and Dr. Beshara had to work too hard to take charge both of the Home and Dispensary. I saw that we must make better arrangements, and soon found another teacher in the person of Lotfallah Rizkallah. From this time Dr. Beshara gave only one lesson daily, for the Medical work increased so much that he could no more take part in the teaching of the Home. As it was undesirable to have the patients hanging round the Boys' Training Home, we were forced to make special accommodation for the Medical work. The upper story of the old silk factory, or School of Industry, was therefore raised, and before the year closed four nice rooms could be made use of there for the purpose of the Medical Mission, while

Lotfallah Rizkallah and Ibrahim Tasso took charge of the Training Home. All seemed to work well together, though we had always many trials and discouragements, for it could not be otherwise in such a Mission station. Our little Church was blessed of the Lord, and several young men and women asked for admission to membership in it, but after prayerful consideration we found it better to tell them to wait still longer until their conviction had become surer and stronger, and their conduct more improved. The people in this country are often able to comprehend the truth by their minds, but their hearts remain unchanged, and what we prayerfully desire is true conversion.

This year we lost Abu Joseph, a member of our Church, by death. He was about sixty years of age when he was summoned from his earthly pilgrimage. He belonged formerly to the Greek Church, but when I came to Brummana and preached the Gospel, his heart was opened to the influence of the Holy Spirit, and he received the Gospel with pleasure, even under many trials, while his life bore witness from that time that he was really converted. He was a bright, good, and simple follower of Jesus Christ, and the Gospel showed its renewing and enlightening powers upon his heart and mind. A short time before his death, his son, who was an enemy to the Gospel, said to his dying father, "I shall not let you die as a Protestant, and you shall not be buried in the Protestant burial ground. I shall not only bring the priest but the Greek bishop to make you recant and return to the Greek Church."

Poor Abu Joseph said: "I do not know any priest or bishop. I know only Jesus. In Him I will die; and my body shall be buried in the Friends' burial ground at Ain Salaam."

gelical. I have been a member of the Protestant Church of Brummana for two years. I became a Protestant from my own conviction and free will, and no one forced me; and I want to die as a Protestant Christian, and be buried as such in the Friends' burial ground at Ain Salaam."

All this was written down by the delegates and sealed by the local authorities. When the crowd knew that their expectations were disappointed they began to break out in fearful alarm, especially those who belonged to Georgius' party, but the authorities rebuked them and made them silent.

In the afternoon some more delegates arrived from the Governor-General of Mount Lebanon, and Emir Haider came himself and rebuked those who caused opposition to the will of Abu Joseph. A second paper was written, signed and sealed by the Sheikh of Brummana and the Emir himself, and sent to the central Government. The delegates of the Governor-General said to the people that nobody was to interfere with other people's religious convictions, because there is liberty of religion and of conscience; and he who causes opposition, like Georgius, to the will of a dying man, shall be punished by imprisonment. This caused great silence at once, and all were astonished, saying, "We never thought that the Protestants had so much power, or that Abu Joseph would remain so faithful to his new religion." Then Abu Joseph rejoiced, and said, "Now I am at rest, for which I am glad. Thanks to God, the matter has been settled very well indeed. Let me depart in peace."

On the 18th of November he entered into his heavenly rest. His end was glorious indeed. Before he closed his pilgrimage he said: "I feel myself as a stranger who has been a long time in a far-off country and is going home to his native land.

Abu Joseph wrote a paper concerning his burial, but his son Georgius snatched it from the trembling hands of his dying father, and said, "I shall do with you as I like. Let the Protestants go out from my house, or else I shall fire upon them." Abu Joseph wept. All this passed in the night. When I saw that it was not Georgius alone who opposed us, but that there were with him a large number of opposing Greeks and Maronites, who do not like each other but unite to oppose our Mission, I wrote letters to the local Governor, Emir Joseph, and to the Governor-General of Mount Lebanon, Rustem Pasha, asking them to help me against the unjustifiable interference of Abu Joseph's son with our carrying out his father's wishes. I sent the letters off in the middle of the night. Next day before noon came the first delegates from the local Governor, Emir Joseph. A crowd of people gathered at Abu Joseph's house while the delegates went in and inquired as to his intention and religion. The crowd expected that Abu Joseph would return to the Greek Church, but he said to the delegates, "I am a Protestant Christian. I do not recognise any priest. I look only to Jesus who is the Saviour of my soul. I want to die in the arms of Jesus like a true Evangelical Christian; and I want to be buried in the Friends' burial ground at Ain Salaam."

Many questions were put to him by the delegates. They asked him: "How old are you? What was your profession? What is your religion? When did you enter the Protestant Church at Ain Salaam? Did you become a Protestant from your own free will, or did anyone force you? What is your will in the event of your death? Where do you want to be buried?"

Abu Joseph answered: "I am sixty years of age. My trade was a dyer. My religion is Evan-

I am so glad that my soul will now be delivered from this bodily prison. It is wonderful how my heavenly Father deals with me. He never deals with His children according to their transgressions but according to His great mercies in Christ Jesus. Oh, how sweet it is to feel His presence at the hour of death. Some people are afraid to die, but I rejoice in Him who conquered death for me. I do not need a priest or any other mediators or ceremonies, because Christ has completed His work in me and for me."

He then asked me to pray; after which he asked Hanni Ferah to read from the nice tract, "Come to Jesus." He then wished us to sing a hymn; and after this he fell asleep in Jesus. While he was sleeping Georgius came and asked his blessing and pardon, but Abu Joseph could no more hear or answer. I made arrangements for his funeral, which we were enabled to perform in all devotion, silence, and peace. More than seven hundred persons attended the funeral, and we had a very good opportunity to witness for the truth and preach the glorious Gospel of Jesus both in the house of Abu Joseph and at the Friends' burial ground at Ain Salaam.

After the death of dear Abu Joseph, my own son, Theophilus, fell ill with malarial fever, which brought him nearly to the shore of death, but it pleased our Father in heaven to give him back to us anew. Soon after his recovery, our youngest child, Lily, fourteen months of age, was taken ill, and after ten days suffering, she died on the 19th of December, which caused us deep sorrow, and it was, indeed, hard for us to say, "Thy will, O God, Thy will be done." Despite many a tear and sigh, however, we could but thank our Divine Master, at the close of 1878, for all His

blessings, and, not least, for the growing interest in our Mission work, which had led to the establishment of another station at Ramallah, in Palestine. When the Lord blesses, He blesses abundantly, and to Him alone is due all the glory for ever and ever.

While these Mission stations in Bible lands were welcomed by the people, they were looked upon with contempt by the priests of the Oriental Churches. Some of the ecclesiastics said to me one day, "Though we do not like your way of preaching the Gospel, we respect your great zeal for teaching the world, but we cannot understand why you endeavour to preach the Gospel among our Christian people. Go and teach the heathen and the Druses, and leave our people alone. They used to be at perfect ease, but since you came we have found their minds disturbed." I told them, "Christ said He was sent to the lost sheep of the house of Israel, otherwise He would have gone straightway to the heathen; and in like manner we have to look for lost sheep among nominal Oriental Christians. If I were not perfectly sure of my work here being appointed by the Lord, I should prefer to leave this place and omit the difficulties, opposition, and trials which I have had and still have to endure; but as I am sure that my mission to these mountain people is not my own, but the Lord's, I must stand faithfully in my place until the end." So the priests said nothing more then, but were always working against me secretly.

Another important point which gladdened my heart was that our Divine Master showed me also very clearly, step by step, the spirituality of the Gospel ministry. As the people of Israel failed through looking too much upon outward ordinances, so the Oriental Churches lost their spiritual life by outward show, religious ceremonies, and useless

Need of the Simple Gospel.

311

forms. The more I learned to know the corruption of the Eastern Churches, the more I was glad and thankful in my heart that our heavenly Father prepared me in the school of the Holy Spirit for this needy Mission field, which does not need the introduction of other ecclesiastical forms, however few and improved they may be, but the simple preaching of Gospel truth, and I could say with the Apostle Paul (1 Cor. i. 17), "Christ sent me not to baptize but to preach the Gospel." I will not judge others, but as for me, coming out from the worst of the ritualistic Churches, I do not like religious ceremonies, and hold that God must be worshipped in Spirit and in truth (John iv. 23).

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MISSION.

ON the 12th of April, 1879, we had the joy of welcoming Henry Newman and George Satterthwaite from England, who had been visiting the Mission station at Ramallah as a deputation from the English Committee. They remained only twelve days with us, but during that time they were present at all the examinations of the branch schools in the different villages, besides that at the Boys' Training Home, and they saw all that was being done at the dispensary, and attended all our religious meetings, in which George Satterthwaite's ministry was greatly blessed by the Lord. Thus, though their stay was so short, it was a precious time, which never will be forgotten. They were much pleased with the progress of the Mission, both with regard to its outward extension and spiritual growth. They became acquainted also with all the great difficulties and opposition to which a Mission like this is exposed in the midst of a superstitious population and fanatical priesthood. The Committee thought that I should have a change of air and accompany the deputation to England, to which I agreed with pleasure. We left on the 24th of April, and arrived in London a few days before Friends' Yearly Meeting. It was an indescribable joy to go to my English home and meet Hannah Stafford Allen, the mother

Death of Hannah Stafford Allen.

313

of the Mount Lebanon Mission, once more. The Yearly Meeting also was a time of refreshing and blessings for my thirsty soul. I afterwards visited Reading, Plymouth, Brighton, Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, York, Bradford, Kendal, Liverpool, Sunderland, Darlington, and many other places, and was thankful to see how the interest in the Friends' Mission in Syria and Palestine had spread and increased. I then returned to London, and took leave of dear Hannah Stafford Allen. "Farewell dear Theophilus," she said, "thou wilt see my face no more in this world, but in the better land we shall meet again." Then we committed each other in fervent prayer to the loving care of our heavenly Father, and with deep and holy emotion I left the dear mother, but through the small opening of the door I looked back once more upon her bright angelic countenance. This was my last glance upon one who was a true mother in Israel, for the following year she passed through death unto eternal life, and her labours follow her.

'Twas well that she did live,
Thank God! Praise God alway
That He such good did give!
He gives; He takes away;
And bids us yield the treasure that He keeps
In perfect peace, for she in Jesus sleeps.

I should have liked to have paid a visit to our dear Friends in America, but circumstances pressed me to go back to Mount Lebanon. On my way I went to Germany and Switzerland, where I had meetings at Stuttgart, Bâle, Lörrach, St. Chrischona, Berne, and Lausanne; and my dear friends in Switzerland promised me anew to support four schools in our Mission field. At the end of August I arrived at Ain Salaam.

During the autumn I purchased, for a reasonable price, a good house in the middle of Brummana, to be used for the day schools for boys and girls and the residence of the teachers; and also for the mothers' meetings, and as a place of worship. On the 21st of December, 1879, we had our first meeting there, when the whole house was dedicated to the Lord's service. More than 200 people of different denominations were present in the large room, and all listened with great attention to the various speakers who explained the texts, that God does not dwell only in temples made by men's hands, but with him also who is of a contrite and humble spirit (Acts vii. 48; Is. lvii. 15).

This year we had a Christmas tree at Ain Salaam, as our dear English friends had sent enough woollen clothing and other presents to supply all the poor children under our instruction, about 300 in number. All these, with their parents, were present, and also the Governor with his whole court. The children repeated the texts which they had learned, prayers were offered, and addresses delivered. For the time all the differences between Greeks, Maronites, Druses, and Protestants were forgotten, and lost in the love of God through Christ Jesus. The Governor made a speech, in which he said, "I am exceedingly pleased to see all the good which is done for our country by this Mission. May God richly bless this house and its inhabitants. I feel it my duty not only to protect this most interesting Mission, but also to help by a subscription."

In order to complete the agencies which compose a well-furnished Mission-station, I felt that a Girls' Training Home was greatly needed. I therefore addressed the following appeal to our American friends:—

the social and religious life of their people. When there shall be good mothers here then we can say that our victory over degradation and superstition is won, and the day-break of better times will be at hand. Some young girls were taken up by one of the very first American missionaries, Dr. Eli Smith, and trained in his house. These have all, without exception, become good mothers, and are good examples to those around them. This shows the power of training. It will be a great blessing if our American friends will take up this matter and look upon it as their own.

"The land is already in our possession, and we only need the building, which will cost, when completed, £600, and the current expenses of twenty girls, which will cost £350 a-year. Now this is a large sum I know, but remember, dear friends, that one good woman and pious mother is a thousand times more precious in this and the other world than this sum of money, and we trust by our heavenly Father's help not only one pious woman, but many will come forth out of a Training Home like this. I ask you earnestly to look upon this matter with prayerful consideration, and please let me know your conclusion.

"THEOPHILUS WALDMEIER.

"April 14, 1880."

Not long after this appeal arrived in America I received the following information from Eli Jones: "At the Yearly Meeting of Friends in New England thy appeal for a Girls' Training Home was read, and elicited a ready and remarkable response. Soon after the close of the meeting we found that the subscription had reached eleven hundred dollars. The women Friends of New York Yearly Meeting also raised two hundred dollars, thus making thirteen hundred dollars in the hands of the

"No nation can be civilized, no country can be elevated, unless good and educated women take a share in it. I am sure you love the Bible lands, and you have already done much for their welfare; but I want to direct your attention to that which is still lacking in this Mission field. We have a Training Home for Boys, a Medical Mission, an Industrial School, nine Branch Day Schools, and four Sabbath Schools. Much has been accomplished by our Divine Master's blessing, but there is one thing still left out, which has long rested on my heart, and I cannot but bring it before you, so that my conscience may be at rest. We need a Training Home for Girls for this part of Mount Lebanon. In day schools only we cannot have sufficient control over the girls to enable us to mould and form their young hearts and minds according to our desire. It is really very sad to see them go every evening to their dark miserable dwellings, where they get influenced by bad example, and often the impressions of school are quite lost at home. Besides this there is another evil, which is, that girls of nine or ten years of age get married before they are able to learn or become useful. If these children were taken away from their relations, and trained in a Boarding School, where we could keep them till fifteen or eighteen years old, they might become, by Christ's blessing and our efforts, well educated, good, and pious women. We must sympathise with the poor women of Mount Lebanon, for they are despised, ill-treated, and regarded as having only so much understanding as a hen. We need a Training Home in which we can have about twenty girls to train in such a way that the people on Mount Lebanon may have good mothers, who will bring up their children in the fear of God, and take an active part in the elevation of

Treasurer, George Howland, for the purpose of erecting a Home for girls on Mount Lebanon."

The Western Yearly Meeting of Friends in America in their Epistle to the Brummana Monthly Meeting, expressed themselves in the following words: "The appeal forwarded to this meeting by Eli Jones has been read by men and women Friends. We have been touched with a deep feeling of sympathy in the desire to have a Girls' Training Home on Mount Lebanon. Woman's elevation to her proper place in society is an object that should never be overlooked in any system of Mission work, or of Christian civilization. We cordially appreciate your earnest appeal in her behalf, and desire to extend to you our warm and earnest encouragement, and our united contributions.—Signed by AMOS DOAN, Clerk.

"September 23, 1880."

Our Father in heaven blessed this part of the work so much, and funds were so rapidly collected, that Eli Jones could authorize me in the name of the Committee to begin the building of the Girls' Training Home on the 4th of February, 1881. In this we see again how the Lord blesses all that is undertaken in His name for the welfare of His poor.

During the spring of 1880, Dr. Beshara Manasch went to England to visit hospitals and increase his theoretical and practical knowledge of medicine and surgery. He also attended the Yearly Meeting of Friends in London, and tried to increase the interest in the Mission. Meanwhile, we had had the privilege of a short visit from Anna Maria Fox of Falmouth, and Caroline Tangey of Birmingham. In November, 1880, we had the great pleasure of welcoming Maria Feltham of Hitchin, and Ellen Clayton of Chelmsford, who came to visit us in the

love of the Gospel. They were with us for three months, and helped in the Mission with their hearts and hands.

After Dr. Beshara Manasseh came back from England, the old silk factory which had been used for the School of Industry was converted into a Hospital, and on New Year's day, 1881, it was opened, and dedicated to the Lord's sick and suffering people. The upper story of this building was occupied by the dispensary and out-patients, while the ground-floor was converted into a hospital with fifteen beds. At the end of February the foundation-stone of the Girls' Training Home was laid, in the presence of a large number of people.

During the summer of 1881 we had an extraordinarily great and depressing heat, and the labour of superintending the building of the Girls' Training Home, in addition to the ordinary work of the Mission, was often too much for me. The building, however, was safely roofed before the first rain set in, which in this country is at the end of October. During the year 1882 the Girls' Training Home was completed and furnished, and on the 27th of October it was opened with fifteen promising girls. It was a day to be remembered always. Dear Eli Jones, in spite of his old age, came from America to be present, and to assist us in the various branches of the Mission. Three hundred persons, among whom were Princes and Princesses and the members of the Tribunal, were waiting in the large arched room on the ground-floor by ten o'clock, when the opening ceremony began. Eli Jones read Proverbs xxxi., and spoke for one hour and fifteen minutes on the subject of female education, his address being translated into Arabic. Dr. Beshara and I also spoke, and the Judge of the Tribunal expressed his hearty thankfulness to the Society of

Friends in England and America for their help, and much earnest prayer was offered. The fifteen girls sat in a semi-circle on chairs before Eli Jones, and stood up and sang a hymn at conclusion of the meeting. After a little refreshment the people dispersed, rejoicing. Miriam Abu Nasser, who was educated at Miss Lucy Hicks's school at Shemlan, in connection with the Society for Promoting Female Education in the East, was appointed teacher of the Girls' Home, under the superintendence of Maria Feltham, who came back from England, leaving her comfortable home and friends, in order to help us in the mission work.

In the spring of 1883, Eli Jones paid a visit to Ramallah, Friends' Mission station in Palestine, three hours north of Jerusalem, and tried to encourage and improve the work there. Meanwhile, I finished the preparation of the transference of the whole Mission estate into the names of three English and three American trustees.

In April it was found needful for Friends' Medical Mission that Dr. Beshara Manasseh should go to Constantinople to pass his official medical examination, in order to obtain his doctor's diploma from the Imperial Government at Constantinople. Having passed his examination successfully and got his diploma he came back at the end of July, and resumed his medical duties at Ain Salaam. We also had the pleasure of welcoming Ellen Clayton, who lived at first with Maria Feltham at the Girls' Training Home until the alterations of the building were completed, when she took her position as lady superintendent in the Friends' Hospital at Ain Salaam, where her faithful service is being blessed by the Lord.

Dr. George Hessenauer and his young wife also paid us a visit on their way to Ramallah. After

George Hessenauer had obtained his needful diploma in medicine and surgery in London, he desired to work as a medical missionary in connection with the Society of Friends, of which he is a member. Their Syrian Mission Committee received him with gladness, and sent him out as medical missionary to the Mission station at Ramallah. It is very interesting to see how our heavenly Father leads His children and qualifies them for His service.

Towards the end of 1883 we had the gladness of welcoming Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, who comforted and encouraged us all by his knowledge, humility, and brotherly love. I regard his presence and prayerful interest at the solemnization of the marriage of Dr. Beshara Manasseh with my daughter, Rosa Waldmeier, which took place on the 23rd of November, 1883, as an especial blessing and privilege for us. J. B. Braithwaite was accompanied by Rev. R. Weakly, and Rev. C. E. B. Reed of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and by Charles E. Gillett and William C. Braithwaite. The brief visit of Rev. Charles E. B. Reed, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, son of the late Sir Charles Reed, M.P., has left a lasting memory of sunshine in the hearts of the mission circle on Mount Lebanon. He subsequently made a tour through Palestine in company with J. B. Braithwaite and party, and returned to England early in 1884. In the spring of that year an affection of the throat caused him almost entirely to lose his voice, and he was ordered by his physician to the bracing air of Switzerland, where he lost his life by an accident. In the spring of 1884 we enjoyed a long expected visit from the Treasurer of the Mission, William C. Allen.

In the autumn Sheikh Akel, who had been a Scripture-reader for many years in our Mission,

was taken seriously ill, and lost his mental powers. At that very time his fanatical brother Georgius, in connection with some other superstitious people, called the Greek priest Ibrahim, who forced the Elements of the Communion, with which he had come prepared, into Sheikh Akel's mouth, and declared him to have returned to the Greek Church. We sent to the Pasha for justice in this affair. He delegated Emir Haider to investigate the case, but as Sheikh Akel was not in his senses, the investigation was unsatisfactory, and the fanatical priests and fiercely excited mob turned the matter to their side. After greatly disturbing the poor man's mind during his last days, they buried Sheikh Akel in the Greek graveyard, as they did with Muallim Semaan years before. Sheikh Akel was a good advocate of Christ's cause. He grew in grace, and his words at our meetings were blessed to many, while his Christian conduct was an example to all.

During the year 1885 the Mission lost one of their Secretaries, Alfred Lloyd Fox of Falmouth. He was indeed a man of God in whose heart self had no longer place. His delight was to work for Jesus, and to do good to his fellow-men at home and abroad. His presence was like that of an angel, and his correspondence was an uninterrupted stream of blessing and love.

Living epistle of God's love, was he;
On all mankind his clear blue eyes, like heaven,
Beamed charity.
In him God's love reflected, shone most clearly,
Love, sunny, human, never waxing dim;
God must be love, who to His blessed likeness
So fashioned him.

It only remains to say a few words with regard to the present condition and future prospects of our work on Mount Lebanon.

The various agencies of Friends' Mission on Mount Lebanon all show steady progress. The accompanying sketch shows the different Mission buildings. On the left, stretching westward, are the blue waters of the Mediterranean. In the background are some of the higher ranges of Mount Lebanon. High up on the right stands the Mission House, comprising the Boys' Training Home. Below it, in the centre of the picture, is the wind-motor from America, which forces up the water from Ain Salaam to the reservoirs which supply the Mission Houses. Further to the left, on the spur of the hill which descends so rapidly towards the sea, is the Girls' Training Home. In the foreground is the Hospital and Dispensary.

In the village day schools, as well as in the Training Homes and in the Medical Mission, we now have Druses, Greek Catholics, Maronites, and members of the Greek Orthodox Church under our influence, and we preach Jesus Christ freely to every one of them. Many, both old and young, rich and poor, have learned to know the truth, and have received salvation as it is in Jesus Christ alone. We cannot put down here a statistical account of all the converts of our Mission, but that account is correctly kept in our heavenly Father's hand. We have to sow the seed in faith and patience, and often with sorrow. The Lord gives the increase, and He will finally gather His sheaves. We can truly and thankfully say with all those who know Mount Lebanon, and who have seen Friends' Mission station at Ain Salaam, that the Lord has done in a short time great and wonderful things. More than 700 children have learned to read and write in our branch schools, and, what is more than that, they have learned to know the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make them wise

unto salvation. In our Training Homes we are training boys and girls by a thorough Christian and practical education, to be good Christians, faithful citizens, and leaders of others. Some of the boys who have gone forth from our Training Home are already occupying most useful positions.

More than 500 poor sufferers have been healed from their bodily diseases in the Friends' Hospital, and we trust that many were cured of their superstitions also. More than 30,000 out-door patients have been treated in the Dispensary, to whom the Gospel has been preached. Two Scripture-readers and two Bible-women are engaged to carry the good message of the Gospel into the dark houses of Mount Lebanon. Mothers' meetings are held to lift the poor degraded women to a higher standard in Jesus Christ, and through the preaching of the Gospel we try to build up a spiritual temple of God in opposition to the lifeless Eastern Churches. Surely the Lord is to be praised for all His goodness, and for His wonderful work among the children of men. Though we have to struggle with many unfavourable circumstances and oppositions we will yet rejoice in the Lord who giveth us the victory. We cannot, of course, expect that all the people of this country will come out at once from their respective churches and declare themselves Protestants. But if we compare the condition of the country fifty years ago, when the American Presbyterian Mission began their work in Syria, in the midst of horrible darkness and superstition, and unlimited fanaticism, with its state now, we find a conspicuous and wonderful change for good among the Syrian people, which is due mainly to the Protestant Missions. To gauge results only by the handful of Protestants who have come out from the Oriental Churches would be a mistake. We must

look rather to the general regenerating and elevating influence of Protestant Mission work among the Syrian nation. It has given them good examples and strong impulses for higher life, and they are imitating the good work of the missionaries, by opening high and common schools, by organizing benevolent societies for the poor and needy, by opening hospitals and dispensaries for the sick, and by taking more care in general for the welfare of the people. Many of these Oriental Christians express themselves very freely on religious matters. I have heard them say, "We know very well that there is no salvation but through faith in Jesus Christ. The Virgin Mary and all the saints and priests cannot save us. If we die without Jesus all the many outward ceremonies in our churches are a mere farce." I know a good number of people of sound Evangelical principles, whose names are as yet in the list of their Oriental Churches, while many more have already left this world whose faith was completely resting on Jesus Christ and His atoning blood, and on Him alone. The power of priestcraft is no more that which it was before, fanaticism is greatly weakened, and superstition and ignorance are giving way to the light of the Gospel, and to spiritual liberty. A member of the Greek Church at Brummana thus expressed his opinion in their church before the people, on the text: "Behold the veil of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom; and the earth did quake and the rocks were rent" (Matt. xxvii. 51). "Why should our churches be separated into two places, one for the people, and the other, the sacred and secret place, for the priests, while we see that the veil of the temple was rent from the top to the bottom, so that everyone could look into the most

Christ the way is ever open to the throne of God for penitent sinners. Another mistake of our church is that the walls thereof are full of pictures, which is forbidden by God."

Such voices in the Greek Orthodox Churches are not a little thing. We see by them how the lever of Gospel truth is working among people who are under the blessed influence of Protestant Missions in this country. I am sure that the time of a great revival in this interesting Bible land is not far off, when our heavenly Father will gather in a great harvest for His glory; and until that time comes, we must run the race which is set before us with power and patience, and not get weary in well-doing.

In the spring of 1886 I visited Switzerland and England in order to increase the interest in the Mission on Mount Lebanon. I attended many meetings in different towns, and greatly enjoyed the Christian fellowship of God's people in England. At the Yearly Meeting in London, I missed a number of dearly beloved friends who have entered their eternal home. Faithful supporters of the Mission are being called one after another to rest from their labours, and we ourselves will have soon to lay down our pilgrim's staff, and go to the better land. Others will go forth and work in the vineyard, and may they with us remember the words, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life" (Rev. ii. 10).

THE BRUMMANA HIGH SCHOOL - SCHOOL SONG

As I was travelling around the world, I landed in Brazil.

And there I met an ancient friend who loved Brummana still;

'How is the dear old school', he said, 'and is she thriving yet?'

Oh! We won't forget Brummana School and won't let you forget!

Oh! We won't forget Brummana School and won't let you forget!



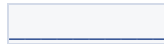
As I was traveling to New York its wonders for to see,

A comrade from Bingamton came and met me on the quay;

'Oh, tell me of the school', he cried, 'where my affection's set';

Oh! We won't forget Brummana School and won't let you forget!

Oh! We won't forget Brummana School and won't let you forget!



As I was traveling in the south, I reached Australia's strand,

And there a man from Lebanon came up and seized my hand;

'I owe Brummana this', he said, 'come let me pay the debt';

Oh! We won't forget Brummana School and won't let you forget!

Oh! We won't forget Brummana School and won't let you forget!

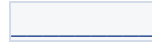


As I was traveling around the world, I reached Beirut again,

And as I climbed the mountain side, I heard the joyful strain,

From all the boys and girls at once:

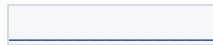
‘Well met, my friend, well met’;



Oh! We won’t forget Brummana School,

and won’t let you forget!

Oh! We won’t forget Brummana School and won’t let you forget!



By Christopher G, Naish

Tune by The Lincolnshire Poacher





BRUMMANA, MOUNT LEBANON, WITH FRIENDS' MISSION BUILDINGS.

 Brummana, Lebanon	
Coordinates	33°52′51″N 35°37′23″E
Information	
Type	Private
Established	1873
Principal	Walid Khoury
Gender	Co-educational

Brummana High School is a secondary school in [Lebanon](#). It is located in the village of [Brummana](#), situated in Metn, [Mount Lebanon](#), 10 kilometres (6.2 mi) east of the capital city [Beirut](#).

This school was established in 1873, by the [Quaker Theophilus Waldmeier](#) (a Swiss missionary). Historically Quakers were among the pioneers in developing a modern form of learner-centred education which prized the worth and development of the whole child and student. With other educators, Quakers recognised that schooling involved far more than academic study. Today much internationally accepted good practice in education follows these principles. BHS remains a school which aims to follow the ideals and values of its Quaker founders.

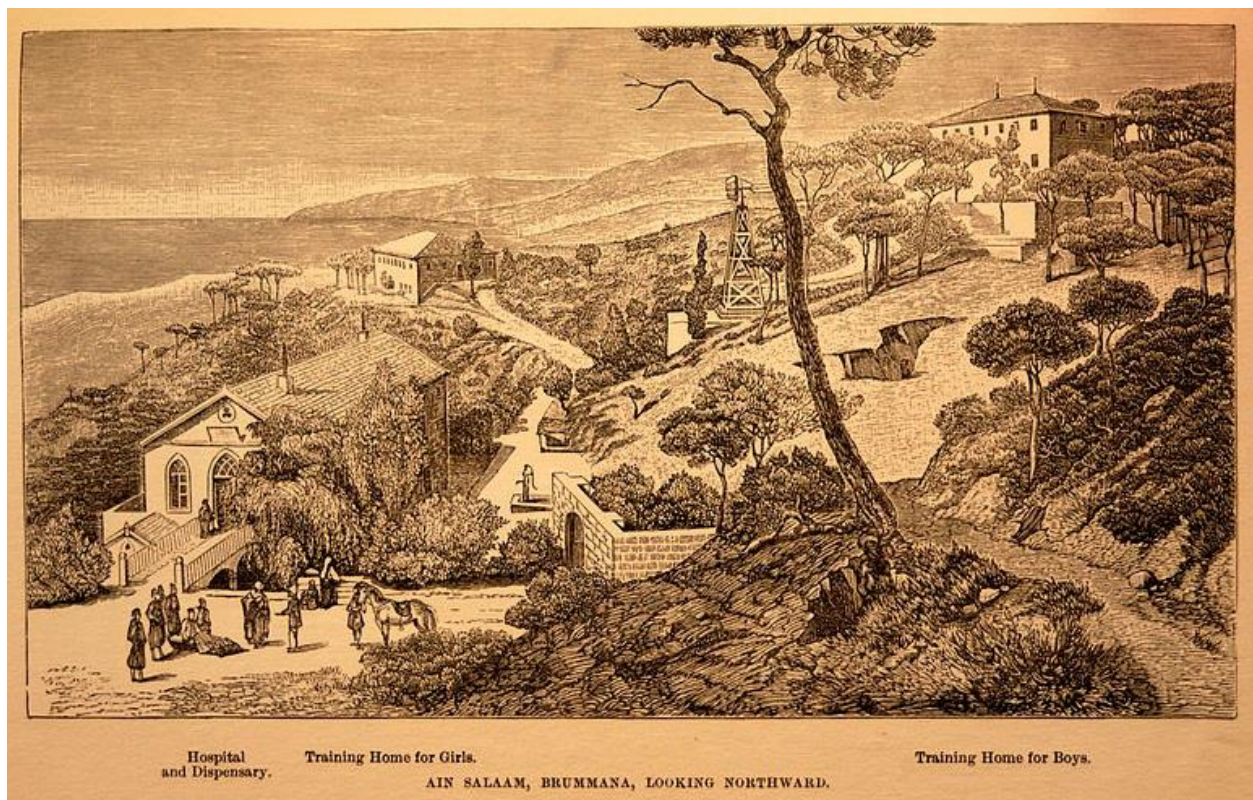
Brummana High School has been licensed and accredited by the [Lebanese Ministry of Education](#) to be a coeducational, boarding and day school for students in the classes of the infant, primary, intermediate and secondary schools in 1947.

History

Theophilus Waldmeier, a German-Swiss missionary, first came to Mount Lebanon in 1867, during the time of the [Ottoman](#) rule, and was engaged as inspector of branch schools in Beirut, the mountains, and Damascus.

Some time between 1869 and 1874, Elijah G. Saleeby opened the first school in Brummana, a remote village overlooking Beirut (three hours from Beirut on

horseback), called the "Darlington Station" because it was backed with Quaker (Religious Society of Friends) subscriptions from Darlington, England.



Brummana High School, circa 1886

In 1873, Theophilus Waldmeier opened a girls' school in Brummana, with money sent to him by his friends in Switzerland. Before the end of the year he was sent further money from Switzerland to open a boys' school at Brummana. Many of the buildings of Brummana date to the time period; they were made of local stone and red tile.

In 1874, Theophilus Waldmeier visited England to raise money for the school from the Society of Friends, and he himself became a Quaker. When he returned, he purchased 20,000 square yards of land called "Berket al-Ghanem" (The Pool of the Conqueror) which was a hillside of pine, fig, and mulberry trees with two fountains of water on the edge of Brummana.

The Friends' Syrian Mission (a committee of English and American Friends) approved the purchase and authorised the building of a boys' school. In this same year, Elijah G. Saleeby handed over the "Darlington Station" school to Theophilus Waldmeier.

In 1876, the Boys' Training Home (now Brummana High School) was opened in a leased house in Brummana until the new building was ready. The land name was changed from "Berket al-Ghanem" to "Ayn al-Salam" (The Fountain of Peace). Within five years, the school had grown to 300 students, bringing literacy and new ideas to the isolated mountain area.

When in 1878 the new Boy's Training Home building came into use, it housed the only dispensary in Mount Lebanon. As the medical work increased, in 1881 alternative accommodation was found in an old silk factory which was converted into a hospital with 15 beds on the ground floor and a dispensary and outpatient accommodation in the upper storey.

In 1882, the Girls' Training Home at Brummana was opened.

Education at Brummana High School was based on the principles of the Society of Friends, which stress non-violence, equality, the spirit of service and encouragement of the pursuit of higher standards through enlightened methods. Furthermore, the fundamental Quaker belief that there is something of God in every individual, made it mandatory for the school to prepare its students intellectually and technically, while imparting the spirit of service so that upon graduation they are equipped to be good servants of their communities. The school did not indulge in mission activity, and the students' beliefs in their own religions were never challenged or deprecated. Teachers from outside the Society of Friends were expected to be in sympathy and to teach in accordance with the aforementioned principles, particularly emphasizing moral values, intellectual excellence, respect for the individual, and self reliance.

In 1889, the village of [Brummana](#) was linked by a new carriage road down the hill to Beirut below, but many students still arrived at the school gates by foot or donkey. At the turn of the century, BHS built the first tennis court in the Middle East.

- Bible Class with Thomas Little 1888
- Camels bearing stones to build stairway 1889
- Croquet in the school yard 1890
- Girls School in 1899

By 1902, the Boys' Training Home had adopted the name Boys' High School. During that year, BHS became co-educational. It was one of the few fully co-educational schools.

When in 1914 World War I began, the Ottomans took over the school hospital and occupied the school buildings which were not re-opened until 1919. Despite the famine relief operation set up in the school's kitchens, approximately 400 out of 2000 Brummana villagers died in the great famine of 1915-18 (compared to 50% of the population of Lebanon).

After the war, Lebanon was put under French mandate, and two decades of peace and prosperity followed. In 1928, new classrooms were constructed, in 1930, a new hospital pavilion to accommodate 36 beds was completed, and in 1936, the BHS Old Scholars Association was set up.

[World War II](#) began in 1939, and when Hitler occupied France in 1940, Lebanon came under the Vichy Government, until the Allies freed it in 1941. The Second World War seriously affected the life of the school. The French followed by the British took over the school hospital. The British made the school their military headquarters for a year. Despite the war, the school stayed open with 22 boarders and 100 day students.

Lebanon became independent in 1943, and during the peace of the next three decades, the school's reputation for excellence and friendly diversity became known throughout the entire region. BHS grew to 750 students, nearly half of them boarders. The school pursued a balanced program for mind and bodies and this culminated in the following:

- 1950 - A new swimming pool
- 1952 - A new Primary block
- 1953 - The first international tennis tournament
- 1960 - A new craft block for woodwork and metal work
- 1967 - A new boarding house opened by HRH [Duke of Edinburgh](#)
- 1971 - A new health centre - Clare House
- 1973 - New science labs

Around the 1960s and 1970s the school's curriculum was mainly in the [English language](#). The school's athletics programme placed emphasis on [basketball](#), [volleyball](#) track and tennis. The students consisted of Arab teenagers from across the Middle East, with members of the Bahraini, Jordanian and Saudi royal families, with a small smattering of American and British nationals. The parents of the American and European students worked in Lebanon.



In 1975, when war once again overtook Lebanon, this period of growth ended and the school lost many of its boarders, staff, and day students. In 1985, the British Quakers turned the management of the school over to a local Board who kept the educational program alive throughout difficult times, as well as taking in refugees and keeping out militia.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Brummana High School was founded by Theophilus Waldmeier, a Swiss missionary, who came to Lebanon in 1872 and who later became a Quaker and joined the Society of Friends. The Society of Friends arose in the mid 17th century in England from a religious experience of George Fox. The School is owned by the Friends Service Council in London and operated by a local Management Committee. The principal and many teachers were of British nationality and members of the Society of Friends. The education provided by the School was based on principles as understood by the Society of Friends, which stress lack of involvement in political activity, lack of discrimination, no acknowledgment of national or racial divisions and promotion of the spirit of service. They imposed no restrictions on the pursuit of higher standards through enlightened methods. Furthermore, the fundamental Quaker belief that there is something of God in

every man, made it mandatory for the School to prepare its students intellectually and technically while imparting to them the spirit of service, so that upon graduation they become well equipped to be good servants of their communities. The School did not indulge in mission activity and the students' beliefs in their own religions were never challenged or depreciated. Teachers from outside the Society of Friends were expected to be in sympathy with Friends' principles and to teach in accordance with them, particularly emphasising moral and intellectual self-reliance and respect of the individual and to help the students to develop in strength and independence, treating them with gentleness but with firmness and without fear, partiality, favour or indulgence. In 1985, the Society of Friends totally withdrew from the School operation and handed the responsibilities to the Brummana High School Cultural Society, composed of old B.H.S. former students. Since that date, the B.H.S.-C.S. has been totally and independently responsible for the School.

THE BRUMMANA HIGH SCHOOL CULTURAL SOCIETY, B.H.S-C.S.

The B.H.S-C.S. is responsible for the total educational and administrative operations of B.H.S. In this regard, the authority of the Society is final. The sphere of its responsibility encompasses, planning for current and future programs, monitoring of and guiding the activities in progress, recruiting personnel and exercising quality control over all the operations.

POLICY

As custodian of Brummana High School, the B.H.S. Cultural Society is well aware of the serious responsibilities of the School in creating optimal conditions for its students for moral, educational and cultural growth and achievement, in line with the century old B.H.S. traditions as well as the high expectations of the School constituency. In the realm of moral growth and development, although the B.H.S. Cultural Society has no affiliation with the Society of Friends, it strives to maintain the basic traditions and spirit, which characterised the operation of the School for over a century and which appear in summary in the historical account. Therefore, it calls on the B.H.S. student body, teachers and constituency to abide by these traditions which emphasize honesty, kindness, truth and service, while at the same time assuring old scholars and friends of the School that the B.H.S. traditions, which they hold dear to their hearts, are upheld and will be maintained as long as the School remains in operation.

At the educational and cultural levels, the School strives to offer a comprehensive preparation for the adult world beyond school days. There is no good activity in

that adult world for which the School should not feel it its duty to prepare students. In the first place, the School promotes acquisition of information and knowledge, while at the same time it trains students in wisdom, thinking, reason, understanding and intellectual curiosity, more important personal qualities than knowledge alone. The School also strives to let its students achieve the physical, cultural and artistic fulfillment of which they are capable. Finally the School promotes self-reliance and independence and builds in its students the ideals of service and self-government. The motto of the School is "I serve", and it is for service to the world outside that the School tries to train its students.

Peace returned, and in 1998, at the request of the parents, staff, and old scholars, the British Quakers resumed management of the school, working through a new local Board to begin the process of post-war development.

In 1999, the school commissioned a major [educational](#) study as the basis for a 5-year development plan. The Science Block was extended to 3 floors, and the Science Block and Upper School Computer Laboratory were completely refurbished and fully re-equipped. In 2004, Rizkhallah House was fully refurbished to house the Infant Section and the Main Teaching Block roof was replaced. Thanks to the generous donations of old scholars, parents, and friends of the school, the process of renewal is continuing.

Notable alumni

- [Sharif Ali bin al-Hussein](#)
- [Dom Joly](#)
- [Émile Lahoud](#), former President of Lebanon
- [Maxime Chaya](#), explorer - first from the region to reach the North and South Poles on foot; first Lebanese to climb Mount Everest
- [Prince Idris al-Senussi](#), Libyan royal

Bin Laden family: Around the 1960s and 1970s, after [Faisal of Saudi Arabia](#) began to oversee the educations of the children of the [Bin Laden family](#), many of the boys of the family attended Brummana. The students included Khalil bin Laden and Saleh bin Laden. According to five former administrators and students at Brummana, in the mid-1960s [Osama bin Laden](#) attended for less than one year. They did not say or recall why Osama bin Laden did not stay at Brummana. According to author Adam Robinson in his biography of Osama Bin Laden, *Bin Laden: Behind the Mask of the Terrorist*, the Bin Laden family chose in 1973 Brummana High School for their son, Osama, because it was considered the most acclaimed of Lebanon's private schools. Robinson claims that Osama was shocked at first that the classes at BHS were mixed-sex classes. Bin Laden's attendance at BHS was also mentioned in the book *The Bin Ladens: An Arabian Family in the American Century* by [Steve Coll](#).

Note by author: Imagine Mr Kirkbright, our English teacher, upset over TWO of his students being diabolical terrorists- Bin Ladin, and a New Zealand student (where he now resides) committing a massacre in Tasmania.



Our fighting girls.

Although this term the rain has stopped most outdoor activities, our younger members have taken to folk dancing with much enthusiasm and some will be representing BHS in the folk festival in May. The older girls have taken interest in the new Forum Society as well as entering the drama club which is hoping to produce a play next term.

As soon as the weather clears, I am sure that we will be joining the boys on the tennis courts and in the swimming pool...

QUOTABLE QUOTES

People are also judged by the company they keep away from. (Joe Creason).

Education is the ability to listen to almost anything without losing your temper or your self-confidence. (Robert Frost).

When a VI year student failed his exams his master said « There is only one thing that will help

these valentines, we have been guided by a panel of experienced educators which has checked each Valentine for correct grammar, authentic illustration, educationally correct concepts and legibility for young eyes. »

Adhering to these marvellous standards, the first card depicted a starry-eyed chicken with the caption: « some chick! be mine ».

Somehow, it seems to be the duty of members of every generation to dress in the manner most calculated to irritate their parents.



Liz in her latest fashion.

BHS Principals

Brummana High School was founded in 1873 by Theophilus Waldmeier, a Swiss missionary, who joined the Society of Friends and became a Quaker. Waldmeier first came to Lebanon in 1867 and was engaged as inspector of branch schools in Beirut, the mountains and Damascus. In 1873, he came to Brummana and took charge of the Quaker Girls School. During the subsequent year he bought Birket el Ghanam (20000 square yards of property), changed its name to Ayn es Salam, and was authorised by owners, the Friends Syrian Mission, to build the Training Home for boys which now is Brummana High School.

Mr. Theophilus Waldmier 1873
Mr. Lutfallah Rizkallah 1880

Mr. Daniel Oliver 1908-1911
Mr. Marchel Fox 1913-1928
Mr. Robert Davidson 1928-1930

Mr. John Turtle 1936-1946
Mr. Herbert Dobbing 1948-1957

Mr. Roderick Grosvenor's 1962-1968
Mr. Robert Hudson 1975-1977
Mr. Alex Goodwin 1978-1982

Mr. Naim Baroud (Acting Principal) 1984-1986

Mr. Naim Baroud (Acting Principal) 1991-1993

Mrs. Nora Younes (School Co-ordinator) 1994-1996

Mr. Bahige Nassar 1997-1998
Dr. Walid El Khoury 2001-Now

Dr. Bechara Manasseh 1878
Mr. Thomas Little 1895-1908

Mr. Case Bocca 1911-1913
Dr. Tanios Manasseh 1914
Mr. Christopher Naish 1930-1936

Dr. Kenneth Clay 1946-1948
Mr. Duncan Campbell 1957-1962

Mr. Barty Knight 1968-1975
Mr. Cyril Harvey 1977-1978
Mr. Alan Rowland 1982-1984

Mr. Elie Sawaya 1986-1991

Mr. Shukri Husni 1993-1994

Mr. Sami Cortas 1996-1997

Mr. Tim Agerbak 1998-2001



MR KNIGHT & MR SAWAYA; MR WALID KHOURY BELOW



Brummana High School during World War 1:

'The latest news from Syria is contained in several letters from Charlotte J Clark, in Egypt, who has been able to keep in touch with Brummana to some extent. Daniel and Emily Oliver, it is thought, have left Ras-el-Metn to join Dr A J Manasseh and W Harley Clark, at Brummana, but their present whereabouts, as also that of WH Clark, is not definitely known. It seems most probable that they have been prevented from leaving the country since the declaration of war between Turkey and the Entente Powers. Numerous rumours of events in Syria and Palestine have reached Egypt, but no adequate confirmation of them has been obtained. It seems likely, however, that all educational and other Mission establishment in the country have been sequestered by the Turkish Government. It is believed that the people of the Lebanon are not under orders to mobilise, which would impose on our Syrian workers and members the obligation to join in the ranks on pain of death.'



Former students of BHS are found in the highest diplomatic, professional, business and artistic ranks throughout Lebanon, the Middle East and the world at large. Upon graduation, former students can join the Old Scholars Association, which maintains the link between the former students and their school.

Before fleeing at the modern history of the Old Scholars Association, it is valuable to commit to memory that, since the foundation of Brummana High School, the Old Scholars never hesitated or wavered from supporting their school within their aptitude.

The First BHS Old Scholars Meeting took place in the presence of the founder of BHS Theophilus Waldemeir back in 1890. Only wars and occupations could interrupt those meetings.

In 1936, the OSA WAS RE-ESTABLISHED. The Old Scholars Library was open in 1947. It was a welcome event in the history of the Association where a large number of visitors and Brummana residents were making good use of the Library that was located at the Thomas Little Memorial Hall (now a succession to the Meeting House).

In 1972, the OSA was officially re-registered at the Ministry of Interior under decree No. 176 with approved By-Laws. Yet the 1975 war in Lebanon hindered the gravity of its purpose.

To shed a quick look at the last 20 years in the formation of the Old Scholars Association: In the late eighties, Lebanon was still suffering from the long years of the 1975 war that tormented it almost completely, thus driving away thousands of its inhabitants, especially the young generation. The biggest number of them headed to the neighboring countries and mostly to the Gulf. There and precisely in Kuwait, Bahrain, U.A.E., Saudi Arabia and later in Oman and Qatar, BHS Old Scholars could get together, although in small groups.



In 1991, under the President-Ship of the late Albert Rizk, a Preparatory Meeting for the launching of the INTERNATIONAL BHS OLD SCHOLARS ASSOCIATION took place and Chapters were formed in the aforementioned countries as well as America, Canada and Europe.

The newly formed Association was saddened by the sudden loss of its President, Mr. Albert Rizk in May 1992. Mr. Khaled Saab was elected

President and the First International Convention of the BHS/OSA took place in July 1992 under his president-ship which remained until November, 24, 1999.

A new committee was elected on November 24, 1999 and headed by Mr. Fayez Bizri, which remained in office until November 2004.

On November 24, 2004 Dr. Elias Shamma was elected the President of the Executive Committee with 15 members.

On November 23, 2010 Mr. Fayez Bizri was elected the president of the Executive Committee with 16 members

The first issue of the OSA Year Book was produced on the occasion of the First OSA International Convention in July 1992 and ever since on yearly basis. This publication is the attraction of incoming members' articles, news and advertisements and is evidently the heart beat of the Association and is supported by colleague advertisers.

Today more than three thousand registered members can be traced on the Association's Web Site. This could not have been done without the support of the Chapters and the OSA could not have reached this extent of progression without its active members.

Besides re-grouping former students and graduates, the main aim of the Association is to support BHS.

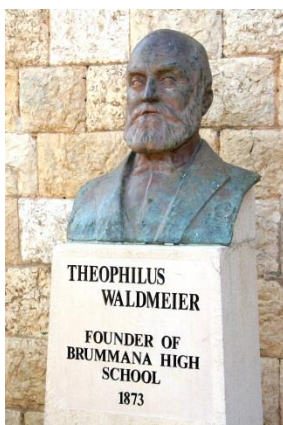
In 1999 extension of the first floor to the Science Block permitted the refurbishment and complete re-equipment of the two existing floors. Around half a million US Dollars were contributed by Old Scholars, advertisers and other individuals to both the Science Block and the Computer Labs and administrative and educational studies. But the substantial amount was contributed by Sheikh Walid and Khaled Juffali, Mohamad Alhamrani, Lutfi Al Mulla and Ramzi Nuseibeh.

In 2002 refurbishment of the Meeting House and pavement of the surrounding area was accomplished thanks to Sheikh Walid Juffali.

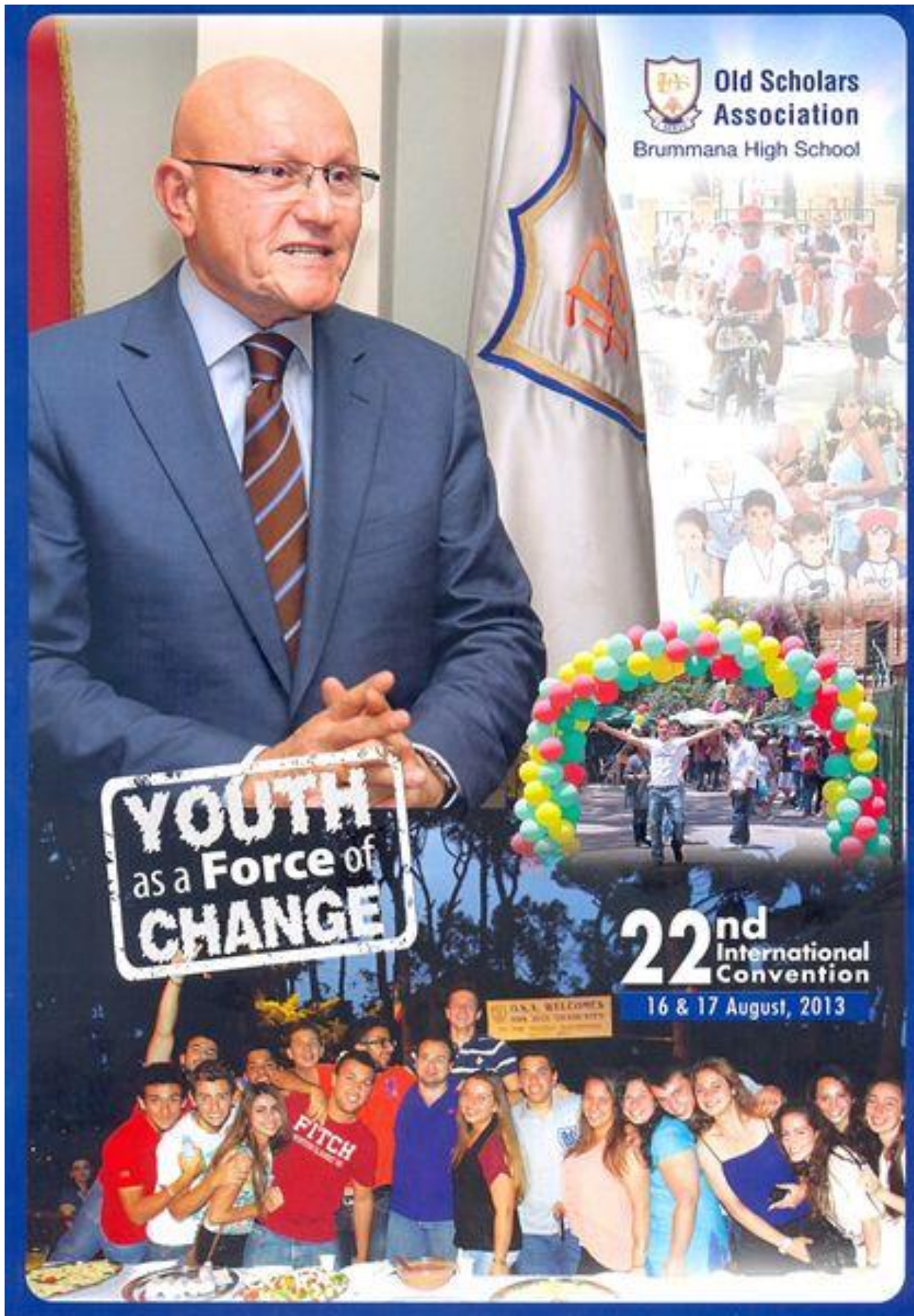
In 2004 a "BHS OSA Scholarship Fund" was initiated to assist distinguished and needy students.

The dream to have an "OSA HOUSE" has become today a challenge that the OSA is encountering. This House or Center can serve for their gatherings and activities all year round and the support of all is valued.

1972	OSA Executive Committee 1972	Year of graduation
	Mr. Farid Najib Al Tawil	
	Mr. Elias Gerges Issa Shikhani	
	Mr. Elias Fouad Khezai Moukhayber	
	Mr. George Toufic Nassar	
	Mrs. Rene Kamel Abu Khalil	
	Mr. Zuhair Gebran Kanaan	
	Mr. Edward Saad Mazlum	
2010-2013	OSA Executive Committee 2010-2013	Year of graduation
	H.E. Emile Jamile Lahoud - Honorary President	1954
	Mr. Fayez Bizri - President	1968
	Mr. Walid Rizk - Vice President	1979
	Mr. Sarmad Al Wadi - Secretary	1976
	Mr. Azar Azar - Treasurer	1966
	Mr. Anwar Nehmeh - Accountant	1969
	Mrs. Nina Abi Fadel	1983
	Me. Amine Abu Jawdeh	1990
	Mr. Tarek Baajour	1966
	Mr. Riad Bassatne	1964
	Mr. Naji Foustok	1970
	Mr. Samir Halawi	1964
	Mr. Ghassan Kabbara	1968
	Mr. Tony Kanaan	1985
	Mr. George Obeid	1978
	Dr. Fouad Ramadan	1969
	Mr. Samir Sawabini	1979
	Mrs. Nuhad Misk	1953



<u>BHS OSA Chapter Heads</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Year of Graduation</u>
Mr. Mazen Al Umran	Bahrain	1970
Mrs. Randa Mufarrij	Canada	1970
Mr. Sami Mina	Jordan	1975
Mr. Ramzi Nuseibeh	Kuwait	1964
Mrs. Nayla Tawil Cookson	Oman	1965
Mr. Riad Barraaj	Saudi Arabia	1970
Mr. Nabil Shagoury	Syria	1965
Mr. Zeki Farra	U.A.E	1966
Mr. Ghassan Khammu	U.K	1965
Mr. Roy Batruni	U.S.A. (California)	1975
Miss Debi Cates	U.S.A. (Texas)	1978
Mr. Hani Khouri	U.S.A. (Florida)	1968





BHS OSA Street Party; International Convention below







May Festival (BHS Parents Association)





BHS OSA First Meeting, 1890; with Theophilus Waldmeir







OSA Chapter Heads, with President Nazih Khattar



Waldmeier, with wife Susan, 1890. Daughters Rosa, Augusta, Lily & Hanna





24th International Convention
24 - 25 July 2015

Programme

Day 1: Friday 24th July 2015

1• Welcome Tent: Refreshments		
2• Membership Registration Desk Souvenir Photos		
3• Convention Dinner at Al Bustan Hotel, Beit Mery		20:30 hrs
- Master of Ceremonies	TBA	
- Presentation of 50 th Graduation Anniversary Awards to Classes of '64 & '65		22:00 hrs
- Live Music Entertainment throughout the dinner		

Day 2: Saturday 25th July 2015

1• Registration continues - Traditional Mankoushi Breakfast at BHS Main Drive - Souvenir Photos		10:00 hrs onwards
2• Opening Ceremony by Brummana 1 Group (Scouts)		10:50 hrs
3• OSA General Assembly @ BHS Meeting House		11:00 - 14:00 hrs
- Lebanese National Anthem followed by the BHS Song		11:00
- Welcome note - Master of Ceremonies	Mrs Tanya Nammour	11:05
- Update from the OSA President	Mr Nazih Khattar '66	11:10
- Keynote Speaker	Mr John Kirkbright	11:30
- Main Speaker	Ms Joline Chakhtoura '04	11:45
- Update on behalf of the School Principal	Mr George Rizkallah	12:05
- Update from UK Chapter Head	Mrs Nayla Tawil Cookson '65	12:20
- Presentation of Financial Report	Mrs Emily Kanaan Salem '82	12:35
- Young OSA Achievers		12:50 - 13:20 hrs
	Michael-Patrick Azar '14	12:50
	Joe Halabi '14	13:00
	Tarek Yared G9	13:10
- Presentation of Awards		13:20
- Free Discussions		13:25
- Announce the date of the 25 th International Convention		13:40
- Traditional Group Photo		13:45
- End of General Assembly		14:00
4• Street Party		20:00 hrs onwards
- Souvenir Photos		
- Food & Beverages in Street Kiosks		
- Live Entertainment:		
• DJ		
• Parade		
• Ray (Percussionist)		
• Brazilian Show (4 Dancers)		
• Dalida (Belly Dancer)		
• Omar (Oriental One Man Show)		
• Homesick (School Band)		
• Nazih Tabbara Artistic Fireworks		



A United, Visible, and Affluent Global Network

www.bhsosa.net
 [/bhsosa](https://www.facebook.com/bhsosa)
 @bhsosahweets
 /bhsosainstagram
 info@bhsosa.net
 +961 4 964 454



BHS PA members (with president Tim Agerbak below)





BHS Convention – Kamal Sawwan & Family

Brummana High School During World War 1

The article 'From the archive: The impact of war worldwide' with reference to Syria (7 November) was of great interest to me as Antonius Manasseh was my grandfather.

Grandfather 'Tanius' was a medical doctor who had trained in England in the 1890s. During his period of training he lived with the Quaker family of John and Rebecca Whiting and joined the Society as a convinced Friend before returning to Syria to practice medicine in Brummana. He was married at the Friends Meeting house in Brummana to Henrietta Benington, whom he had met while in London. I have their marriage certificate.

In addition to his hospital work, Tanius practised widely in the Lebanese neighbourhood, often travelling all day on a donkey. When war was imminent Henrietta returned to England with their children, George and Dorothy. The extract from *the Friend* of 25 December 1914 that you have published refers to his whereabouts being unknown at that time. This is unsurprising as in wartime the hospital in Brummana was taken over by the Turks as a military hospital. Tanius was their prisoner. He cared for both Turks and Syrians. For his work there he was awarded a medal by the Turkish government, which I have. The story is best told by Christopher Naish in the biography *Antonius Manasseh* published by Friends Service Council in 1931.

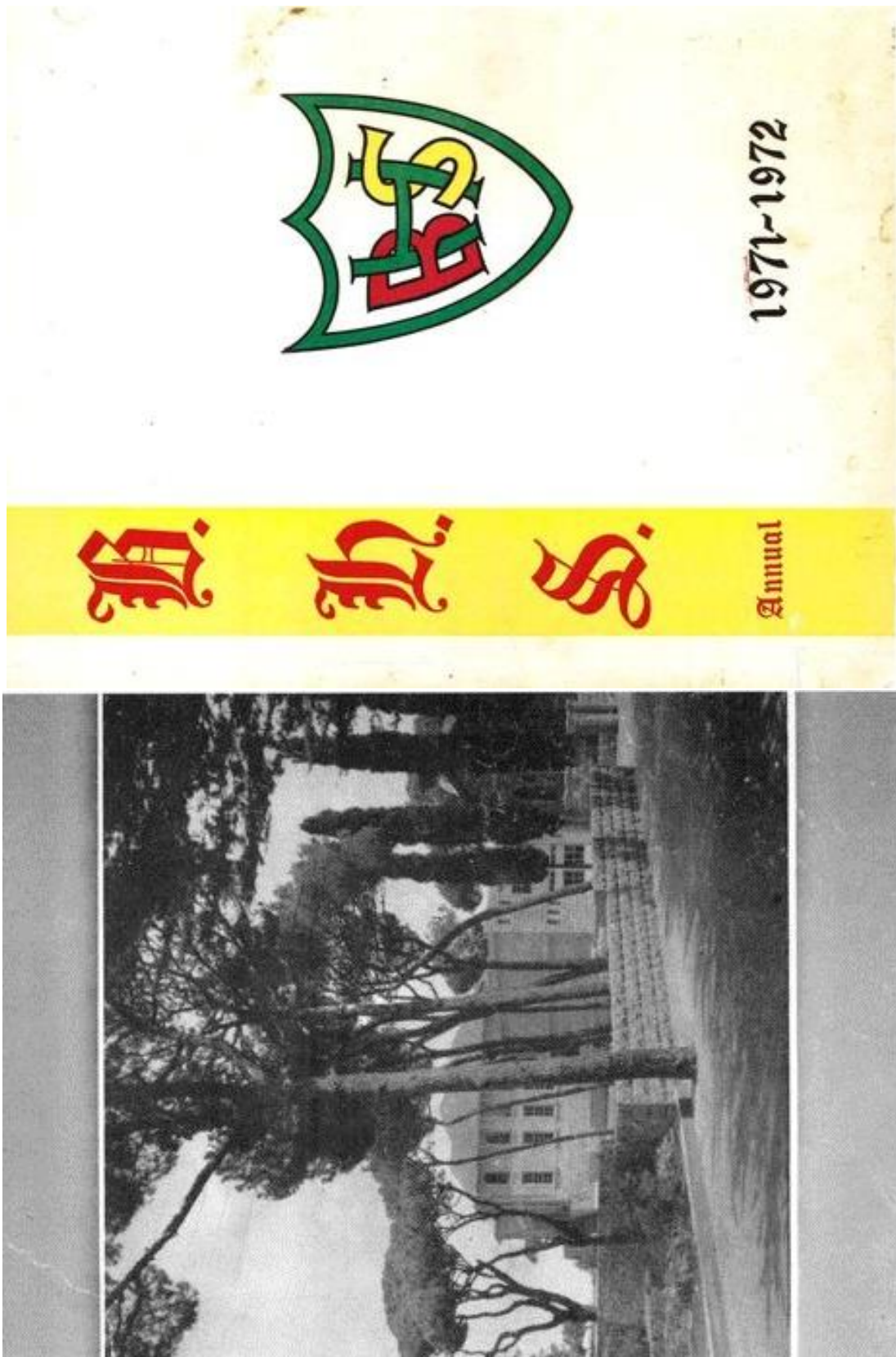


TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dedication	3
Editorial Board	4
Editorial	5
Snapshots of yearbook members and advisors	6
Administration	7
Houses	13
Departments	19
Form Masters of Graduation Classes	30
Graduates	31
Prefects	41
Classes — High School	45
Classes — Primary	53
Sports	60
Activities	73
Snapshots	77
Autographs	98
Addresses	99
Advertisements	101

DEDICATED to

Past

Present

Future

Editorial Board

<i>Editors in chief</i>	: Bassem Farouki Ibrahim Qamar
<i>LAYOUT Editors</i>	: Fuad Shammas Rita Gamra
<i>Script Editors</i>	: Doris Gamra Rita Gamra Mutaz Dajani
<i>Secretary</i>	: Doris Siksek
<i>Business Managers</i>	: David Nasif Ali Al'udline
<i>Photographer</i>	: Samir Shammas
<i>Other photographers</i>	: Tony Na'meh Issam Bakr Nigel Harvey
<i>Sports representative</i>	: Khalid Khalifah
<i>Advertising Manager</i>	: Amine Araktingi
<i>Advisors</i>	: Mr. Souren Topalian Miss Na'mat Baz Mr. Salam Sadi

EDITORIAL

Dear Students and Staff,

For the first time in Brummana High School, an annual yearbook is published. It is our wish that the students and staff will regard it as a single link of a long chain, and aim towards the accomplishment of other yearbooks for many years to come.

This yearbook could not have come into existence without the great help of so many people. It is really very difficult to name them all, however our sincere thanks go to :

The School Administration
Mr. Souren Topalian
Mr. Mohammad Bakr
Mr. Simon Siksek
Mr. Antoine Karibé

Finally we wish all the best to all those who are leaving us, and increasing joy to all those who are staying.

The Yearbook Committee

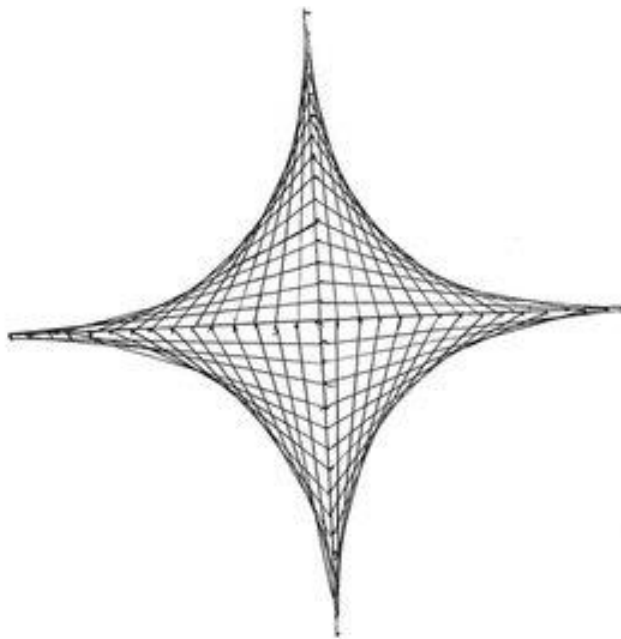
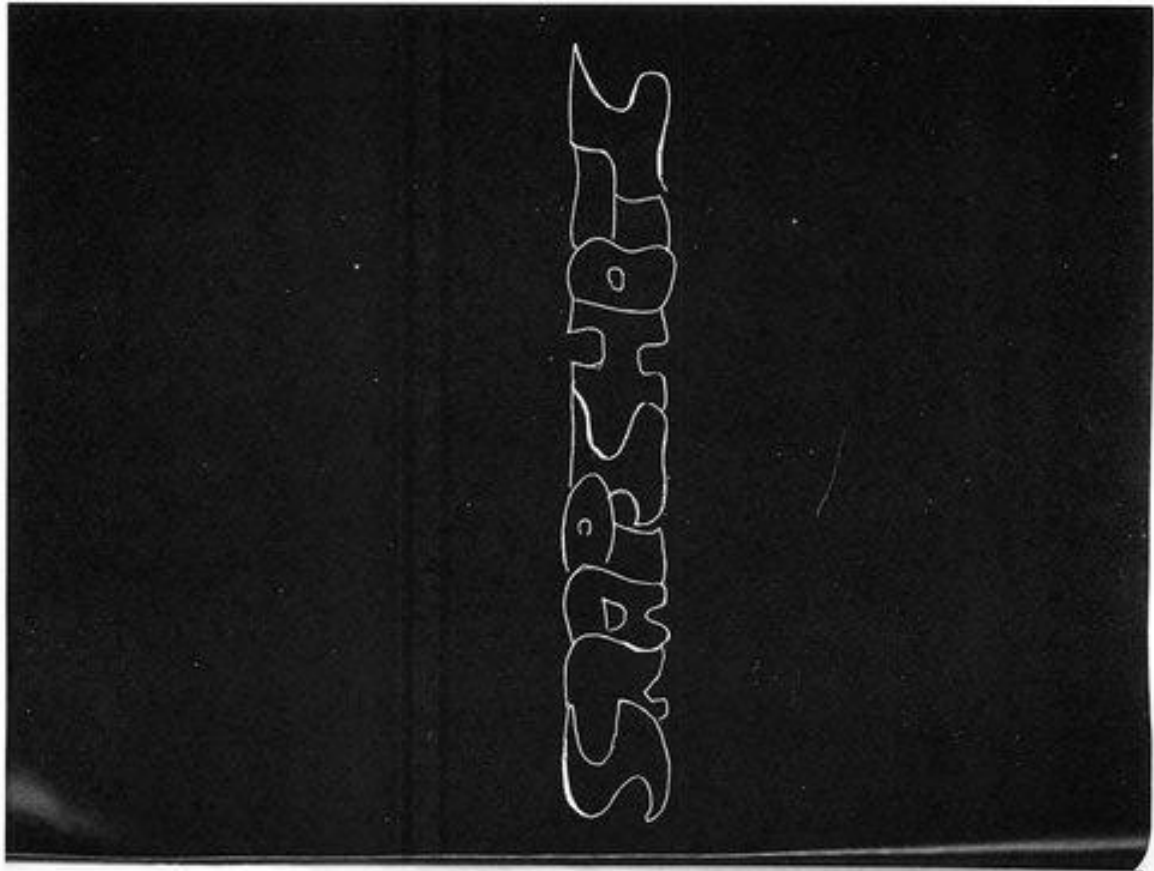
P R E F E C T S

<i>Head Prefect</i>	: Thabet Aoudah
<i>Deputy Head Prefect</i>	: Medhat Iskandar
Iqbal Ismail	Frances Hudson
Fuad Shammass	Ali Ala'ud-din
Sonya Pauli	Edward Aoun
Samir Shammass	Bassim Farouki
George Salameh	Ibrahim Hussaini
Rifat Haffar	Ibrahim Qamar
Tony Abboud	Doris Sukek
Samir Ghazwaddin	David Nassif

0 F 1972

GLASS







Mr. SAMI SAAD, Registrar



Mr. EMILE KARAM, Treasurer



Miss AMAL BAJALL, Secretary



Mr. ELIAS NAKFOOR
Study Supervisor



Mr. GEORGE YAFETH
Bookshop



Mr. SA'D SA'D
Librarian



Mr. JAMES KAMEL
Tuck Shop Manager

Class of Philosophy



Name : DORIS SAKSEK
Nationality : Lebanese
Years spent : 2 years
Future career :



EDWARD ADUN
Lebanese
18 years
Business and Economics



ANWAR HAJI
Lebanese
14 years
Sociology



GEORGE HABIB
Lebanese
5 years
Medicine



ELIAS ASHWAD
Lebanese
12 years
Medicine



BISHARA ZALZAL
Lebanese
13 years
Psychiatry

GHASSAN FREZLI
(not in picture)
Lebanese
1 year
Medicine

G.C.E. (Upper Sixth)



FRANCIS HUDSON
British
8 years



TAHIRA ABDULLA
Pakistani
1 year
Medicine

SONIA PANNI
(not in picture)
Pakistani
2 years
Chemistry



Mr. B. KNIGHT, Principal

FOREWORD

A school or college that is fortunate enough to have students who value their experience at it must seek to provide any means of making that experience more memorable and durable.

A YEAR BOOK is one such means. It sets out to identify, in both picture and print, the students who have shared the experience of one particular academic year. 1971-1972 has been a suitable year for senior students at Brummana High School to assist that a Year Book was needed and must be provided. It has been a year on which many students will have good reason to look back with pride and pleasure. Academic standards have advanced, social relationships have refined, and cultural achievements have become more significant and distinguished.

I am grateful to the senior students who have been the prime movers in compiling this Year Book, and hope that it will be no less than the first of a long and unbroken series.

B. KNIGHT
Principal

14 May 1972



Mr. ANTOUN MIKHAIL, Vice Principal



Mr. ALBERT KAMEH, Dean of Students



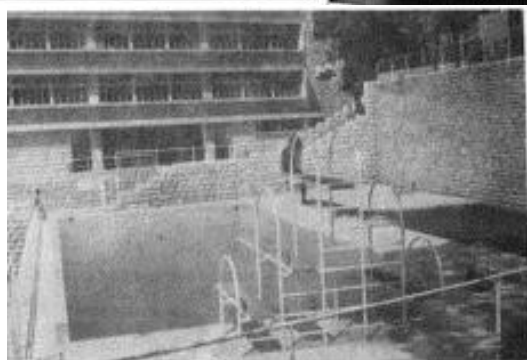
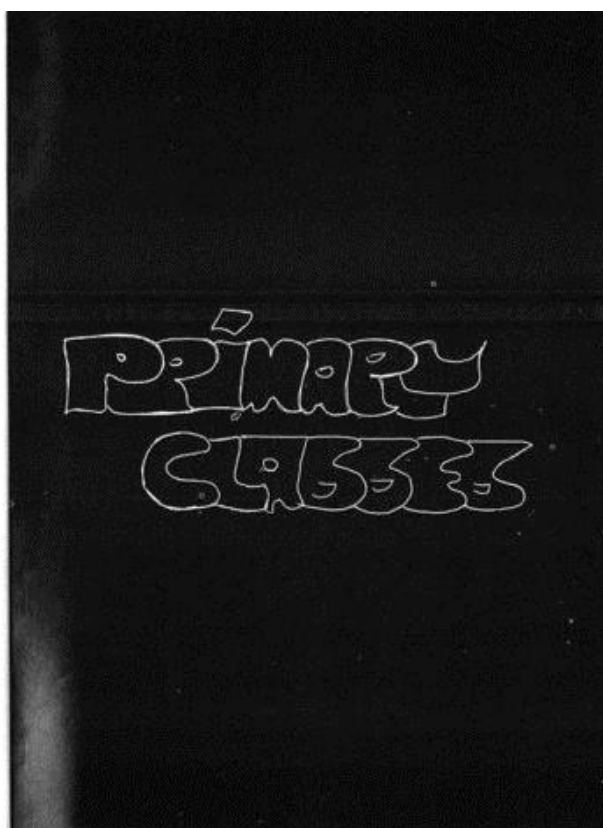
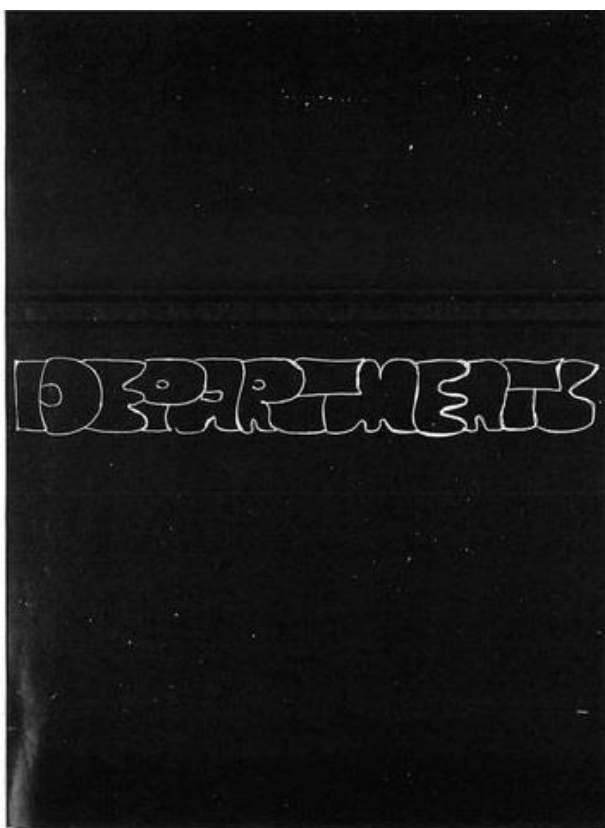
CLARE HOUSE (Sick Bay)



Sister MARY JORDAN
Head Nurse



Miss ABU FADEL
Assistant nurse





Mr. MELHEM ABU-JAWDICH



Mr. ELIAS BUTROUS

FRENCH Department



Mr. ALEXANDRE SAKR



Miss HAIFA HABIBI



Mr. EMILE SAWAYA

SCIENCE Department



Mrs. SAMIA SAYKALI



Miss AMRA MAHMOUD

G. C. E. (Lower Sixth)



MUNIA SUJSU
Jordanian
1 year
Business Administration



ISSAM SEHAWNEH
Jordanian
2 years
Engineering



BASSIM FAROUKI
Jordanian
4 years
Electrical Engineering



PERRY KHALIL
British Cypriote
1 year
Economics



FAWWAZ DIAB
Lebanese
12 years
Petroleum Engineer



MARY ANN CARTER
Lebanese
18 years
Nursing



FUAD SHAMMAS
Iraqi
3 years
Medicine



AMINE ARAKTINGI
Lebanese
1 year
Architecture



ANDONI HANANIA
Jordanian
1 year
Law and Management



SAMIR SHAMMAS
Kuwaiti
6 years
Oceanology



SUNANDA VERMA
Indian
2 years
Interior decoration



MAHA YASSINE
Saudi-Arabian
8 years
Languages



ANN PETRASOVITS
Hungarian
1 year
Law



PRIMA DIAB
Lebanese
2 years
Secretary



RIAD MESHAJJA
Lebanese
12 years
Engineering

Baccalaureate Class [Literary Section]



TONY ABBDOUD
Lebanese
8 years
Business Administration



NOUHAD KHOURY
Lebanese
8 years
Pharmacy



SARAH ABU-JAWDEH
Lebanese
6 years
Social Sciences



ELHAM MUKHABBER
Lebanese
8 years
Journalism



MAZZIN KOURBOUSLY
Syrian
11 years
Economics



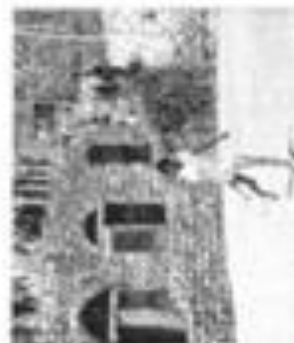
HUDA MEZHER
Lebanese
6 years
Pharmacy

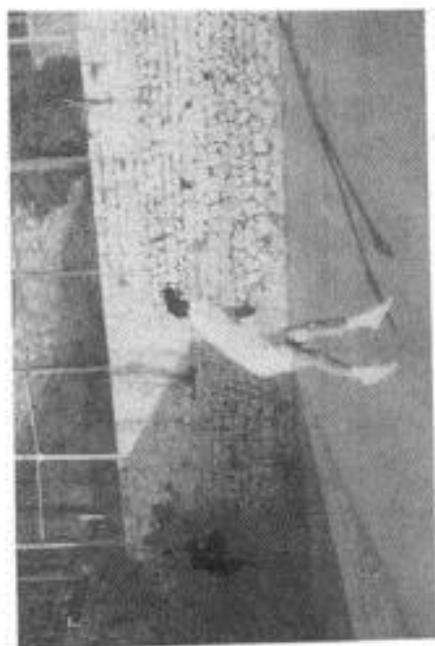
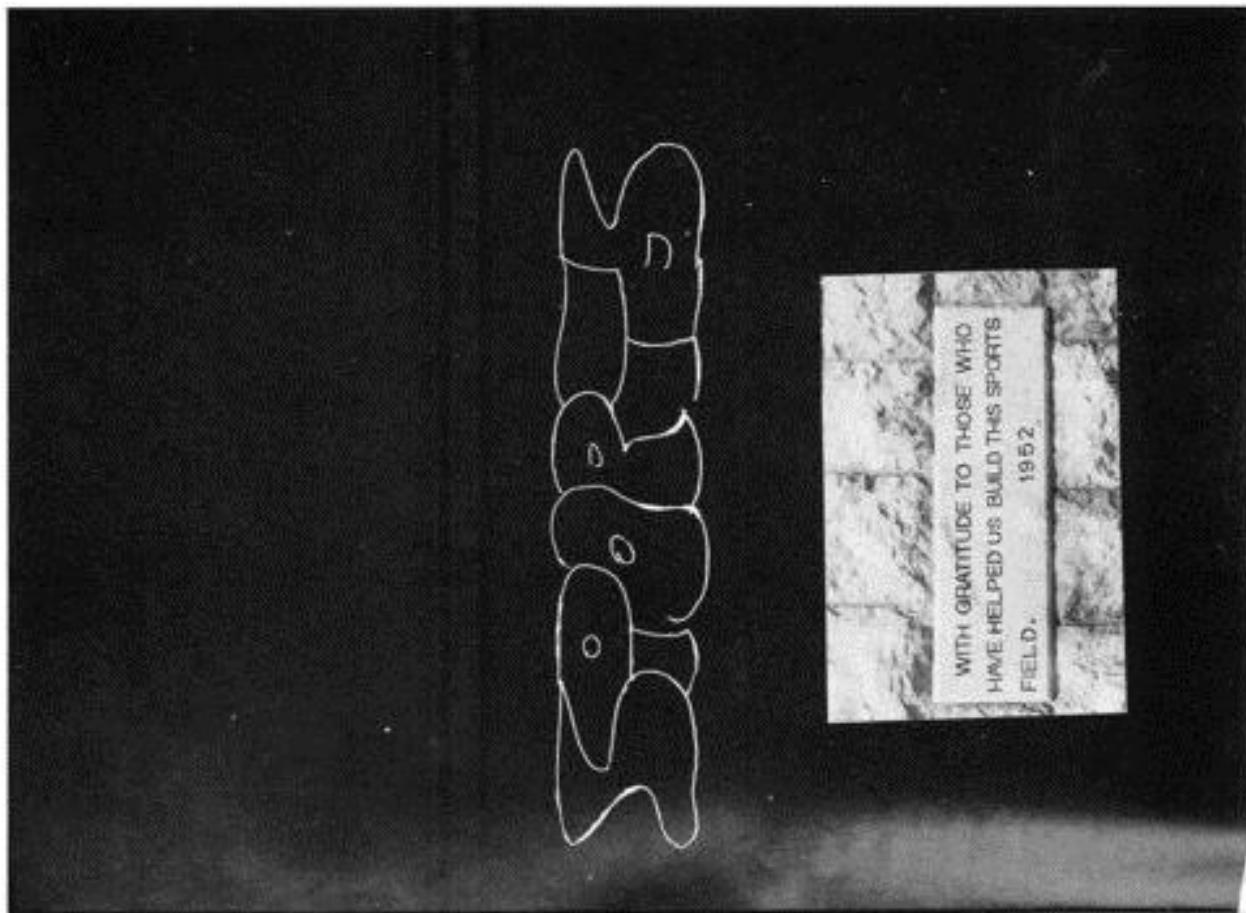


SAMIR CHARZUDONE
Lebanese
11 years
Pilot



COLETTE ABU-JAWDEH
Lebanese
6 years
Social Sciences







HORRER



Mr. NAJIB BAZ
Property Manager



Mrs. RENEE BAZ
Domestic services

THE BAZ FAMILY

Mr. SARAH BAZ
(not in picture)
Basketball coach



Miss NAMAT BAZ
Folk dancing teacher
Form teacher



Mr. RABI' BAZ
Business officer

96

Miss B. H. S. 1971-1972 and her Dauphines



DORIS SAKSEK
Miss B.H.S.



ZORA UZUNOWSKA
1st maid of honour



ANN PETRASOWITS
2nd maid of honour

97



Totem pole



Hungries Dumpties eat on a walls



Undernourishment



Unique



Mighty M.



Our new register.



No comment



Mr. BRUCE HOWELL



Mr. TREVOR BUSH

ENGLISH
Department



Mr. ROBERT HUDSON



Mr. ANTOINE GEORGE



Mr. RAJA ABOUD

ARABIC
Department



Mr. RASHID ABUFADEL

SOCIAL SCIENCE
Department



Mrs. NADA SAICH



Mr. ANTOURI MICHAEL



Mrs. ANGELA COLERIDGE



Mr. NAIM BAROUD

SOCIAL SCIENCE
Department



Mr. KHEIR S. BISHARA



Mr. FAROUK MAIZOUB



BRUCE DEAN
Australian
2 years
Second-hand
Car Salesman



DOUGLAS COOK
British
3 years
Medicine



MUTAZ DAJANI
Jordanian
1 year
Medicine



KARAM KARAM
Lebanese
1 year
Engineering



SUNIL CHANDRALAL
Indian
1 year
Chartered Accountancy



DORIS GAMBRA
Lebanese
1 year
Fine Arts



MUNAWAR SAMUEL
Iraqi
7 years
Business Administration



IBRAHIM QAMAR
Jordanian
4 years
Engineering



NABIL JATAR
Kuwaiti
7 years
Economics



DAVID NASSIF
Bahraini
5 years
Chemical Engineering



ALI AL'UDDINE
Saudi-Arabian
4 years
Medicine



ZORA UZUNOVSKA
Yugoslav
1 year
Medicine



RITA GAMBRA
Lebanese
1 year
Theater



SAID AL NAKIB
Kuwaiti
7 years
Business and Economics

MATHEMATICS Department



Mr. SALAM SAIDI



Mr. SALEH KAIS



Mr. SOUREN TOPALIAN



Miss LORELEI STALFORD



Mr. BARTY KNIGHT



Mr. PETER COLLEPRIDGE

ENGLISH Department



Miss HELEN STEWART

GRADUATING CLASSES

30

FROM MASTERS TO THE GRADUATING CLASSES



Mr. BRUCE HOWELL
G.C.E. Upper and Lower Sixth

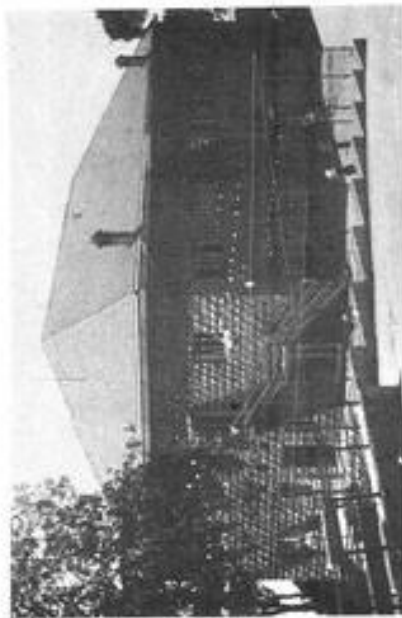


Mr. ROBERT HUDSON
Baccalaureate classes



Mr. ANTOINE GEORGE
Philosophy class

FROM MASTERS TO THE GRADUATING CLASSES



JUNIOR BUILDING



Mr. A. KAMEL



Miss L. STALFORD



Miss A. MAHMOUD



LITTLE HOUSE



Mr. EMILE SAWAYA
Housemaster



Mr. PETER COLERIDGE
Assistant Housemaster



IBRAHIM HUSSEIN
Saudi-Arabian
2 years
Engineering



GEORGE SALAMA
Sudanese
2 years
Electrical engineering



SIMON RICE
Canadian
3 years



MICHAEL GREEN
British
1 year
Aeronautical Engineering



KAPAM ASHOO
Iraqi
10 years
Electronics



ZAHOUR ALI KHAN
Pakistani
1 year
Economics



MEDHAT ISKANDAR
Egyptian
2 years
Electrical Engineering



ANTOINE DABBOUS
Lebanese
4 years



NORBAL ISMAIL
Ugandan
6 years
Business



THABET ADOUBEH
Saudi-Arabian
8 years
Medicine



TAREK RAHMATULLA
Iraqi
1 year
Medicine



Mr. SABAH SAZ, Mr. ALBERT KAMEL



Mr. JOHNNY MATHIA

Sports



Mr. MOHAMMAD ASSAF



Mrs. AUDREY KNIGHT



Mr. NORMAN BOOTH

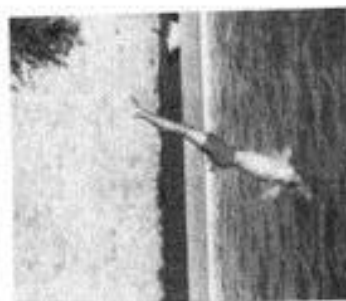
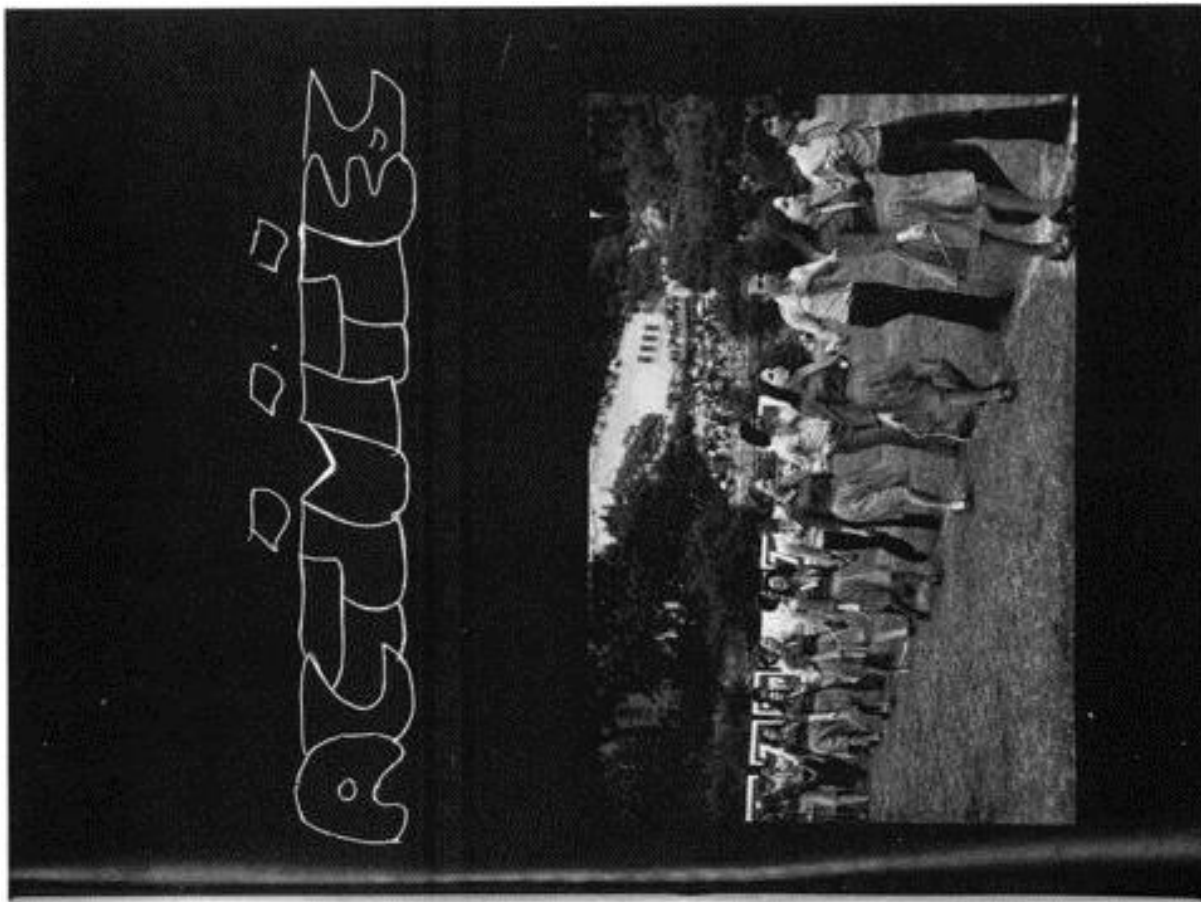
FINE ARTS Department



Mr. STEVEN RAYMENT



Miss CLARE TAYLOR





REZKALLAH HOUSE



Mr. SALEM KASIS
Assistant Housemaster



Mr. SALAM SAIDI
Housemaster



WALDMEIER HOUSE



Mr. TREVOR BUSH
Housemaster



Mr. SOUREN TOPALIAN
Assistant Housemaster



DAVID ASWAD
Lebanese
17 years
Mechanical Engineering

TONY SALAMEH
(not in picture)
Lebanese
12 years



ABDO NAWFAL
Lebanese
7 years
Electronics



PIERRE AOUN
Lebanese
10 years
Nuclear physics

SALIM ABU-JAWDEH
(not in picture)
Lebanese
12 years
Electrical Engineering



RIFAT HAFFAR
Syrian
7 years
Engineering

Baccalaureate Class (Scientific Section)



ZOUHEIR KRAVEM
Syrian
2 years
Mechanical Engineer



GHINA BUTROUS
Lebanese
4 years
Computer Programmer



TONY NAWFAL
Lebanese
13 years
Engineering



JUMANA BUTROUS
Lebanese
4 years
Pharmacy



MUNIR ABDUL-RAHMAN
Lebanese
2 years
Engineering

78

SNAPSHOTS



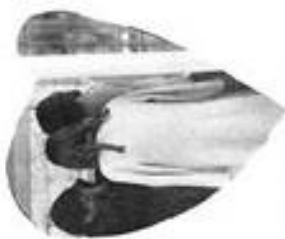
That's just what you need, Bassim



Mmm... I see, you have the worst case of dandruff I've ever seen!



The (Hittachabba) (Burr)



One is enough, two's company, three's a crowd.



Goodbye Cruel World



Alvin today, a real twinkler

79



Watch it, you might break your neck!



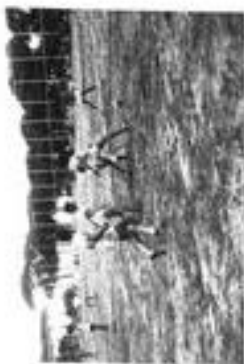
The Gurus



What have you got against him... man?



Mr. Saidi's secret hobby





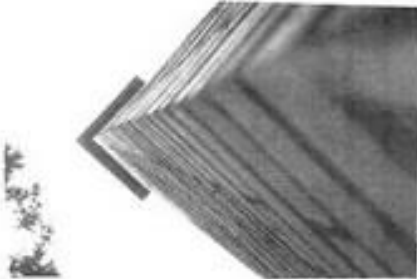
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer presents...



The three Musketeers



Try again, Mark!



Angular view
of the Tower of London



You down there! That's not the way to scare
the farmer's wife. Come up and I'll teach you.



7:00 o'clock P.M.



7:10 o'clock P.M.



No clapping please!



Behind prison bars.



Over the wall to Freedom.



His Majesty King George VI

848



The odd couple.



Danger ! Nuclear scientists at work.



When pretty strikes !



For whom the bell tolls



Friends, Romans, countrymen,
Lend me your...



Food for thought ?



This is the only time Ibrahim really concentrates.

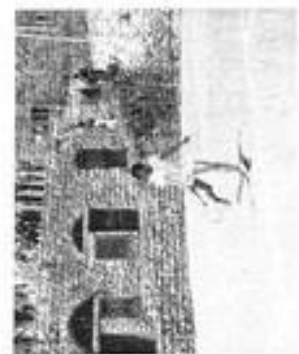


New romance at B.H.S.

87



Preparing the long waited meal !





FIRST FOOTBALL TEAM

Standing left to right. — B. Saad, M. Saad, N. Aoun, Y. Hamkhalaf, K. Saad, S. Swinson. Seated. — A. Zahara, A. Shami, T. Aboumeh, F. Dab, K. Khalifa, M. Hajjar, M. Abdul Rahman, A. Haidar, O. Maari.



SECOND FOOTBALL TEAM

Standing left to right. — A. Abdul Ghani, M. Al Mahamad, A. Shami, N. Ghannim, S. Swinson, F. Sharfany, S. Ben Ladin, S. Mina, J. Rannish. Seated. — T. Raffick, A. Shami, A. Haidar, Muzawill, O. Maari, B. Ben Tadi.



FIRST BASKETBALL TEAM

Standing left to right. — M. Ali Ahmad, Mr. S. Bar (coach), B. Saad, Y. Minar, M. Frie. Seated. — A. Shami, M. Hajjar.



SECOND BASKETBALL TEAM

Standing left to right. — S. Swinson, S. Mina, N. Farouk, A. Shami. Seated. — A. Abdul Ghani, F. Azzawi, A. Zahara, N. Aoun.



Beauty and the Beasts.



Clean your shoes with a Hoing ~.



A tall father, a taller son !



One... two... etc. (two and 1/2)



Think... think...



Farid and his horses.



• Hey Nigel, this is my job •



Romance with a tree !



Left to right Back Row. — Sabina Abdulla, Rana Rustom, Sheren Ali, Isam Alkari, Nicolette Hanna, Nawal Abbas, Nadia Huseini, Christine Habash, Al'ade Aine Abdul Gaur, Sabary Mubari, Abdel Hamid Bayar, Hani Al Attar, Aida Sababa, Eliane Cheikh, Mohammad Hajer, Mousadik Sami, Miss Stafford, (Advisor) Khalid Khalifa, Tawek Ben Haim, Tarif Abboud, Saba Tachkari, Tony Namb, Mohammad Jem, Mahmoud Al Hashim, Jonathan Nakemul, (Front Row) Tariq Sob oler, Mohammad Ali Kamil, Mark Rogers, Field Stankary, Omer Ma'ani, Nasir Acem, Haidar Hadid, Nigel Harvey, Mohammad Samir, Miguel Abboud, Khalid Bahaudin, Michael Ben Talal, Ruzan Halawani, Raed Al Huseini, (Advisor) Jellazem Sami, Rima Bar, Chawwa Hagopian.



Standing left to right. — Fadia Yakkas, Samia Abu Hamad, Mr. Coderidge (Advisor), Joseph Ghail, Nagi Ra'ad, Lamin Saraha, Miff Dandel, Wafiq Al-Haji, Rami Rikhalah, Nabil Al-Jawdeh, Marwan Ali Akmal, Mollam Firdi, Asad Haji, (Singing) Nora Younis, Wafiq Abu Adin, Ali Hakeem, Robert Mathias, Ghassan Berooni, Umana Ed, Nabil Arwa, Fati Saliba, Wafiq Bayle.



Standing left to right. — Grace Cazor, Lisa Nabeef, Hanita Myfi, R. Premji, H. Auckland, E. Knight, B. Borno, L. Hashim, A. Hagi, S. Swinson, S. Cotton, L. Ali, J. Nazari, M. Faridun, I. Abudun, D. Ismail, Mr. Bernard (Advisor), N. Farouki, S. Miss, M. Abboud, A. Phipps, F. Ghazwan, S. Baki, T. Badkobe, M. Jabaly, Sitting from left to right. — A. Khalil, S. Sam, S. Jorah, P. Gelay, M. Shere, A. Alfi, Z. Yasmine, A. Mawawil.



Front row (left to right). — I. Eshaq, A. Lababidi, S. Karl, H. Ghazwan, F. Hachshy. **Second row (left to right).** — A. Al Ruler, A. Haidar, A. Al Kinsani, P. Hachshy. **Third row (left to right).** — K. Al Saal, A. Muzahid, H. Chukhian. **Fourth row (left to right).** — F. Ashou, A. Al Shami. **Fifth row (left to right).** — W. Jaffar, F. Ghazwan, K. Kholi, H. Hamideh. **Sixth row (left to right).** — S. Dubai, S. Al Adani, R. Roshan. **Seventh row (left to right).** — M. Nazari, E. Salama, N. Kobzaraf, G. Tawil, K. Hamid. **Last row (left to right).** — A. Krayen, Miss Mahmood, M. Ben Tadi.



The Mafia spares no one !



Under the Greenwood tree
Who loves to lie with me ?
(Shakespeare)



• Heinz Sauce • for Indigestion !



Fawwaz studying ? Never !



Just wait till I get my hands on you, you, you...



Hen's Motto : An ice cream a day
Keeps the doctor away !



Modern air-conditioning !



Future careers



Jamil Andarous
(Jasmy Handia)



At Capone



The justification of Darwin's theory.
(The missing link)



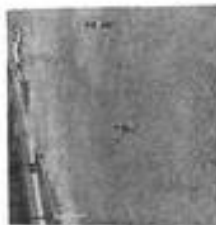
Example of an Ideal, active prefect



Hello there, mate !



This balcony has had to bear quite a few people, but this is too much !



A beautiful shot !
(only it didn't score)



No need to be shy, honey !



A great head ! I wonder if the rest is as good ?



Cool it Babe !



Look behind you Ibrahim !



Destination : Score !



No thanks !



Grand Prix !



You wanna fight, Buster ?

94



ROMEO AND JULIET



Romeo (Tarif Abboushi) kills Tybalt (Basim Farouki)



Romeo (Tarif) and Juliet (Claire Hibash) relaxing on their balcony



At work on the costumes.

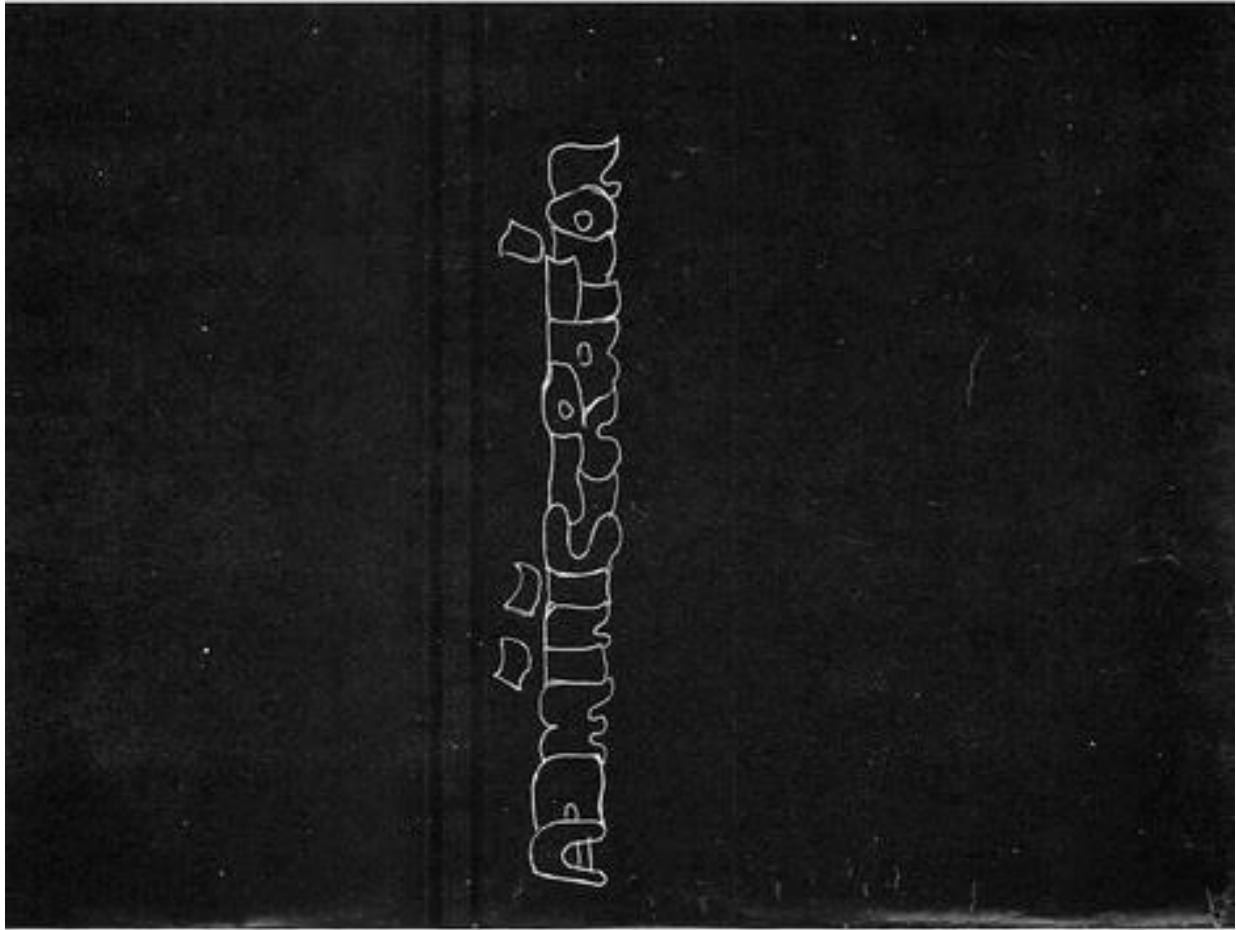
95



IOLANTHE







YEARBOOK MEMBERS





SPORTS SNAPSHOTS







Left to right, — O. Haffar, N. Ghannam, E. Sasse, E. Sawaya, Y. Abu Zahr, N. Yekran, E. Al Hail, D. Abu Jawdeh, P. Salem, G. Karim, Y. Firas, R. Baitroun, L. Baitroun, N. Rikhalah, S. Bishara, S. Sakr, S. Abboud, S. Rikhalah, R. Karpourian, L. Sawaya, M. Muthia, A. Hanna, Miss Stewart, H. Samaha.



Back row (left to right), — P. Abu Hammad, I. Ali Ahmad, S. Arman, M. Aywadi, E. Habib, R. Sawadhin, Z. Abu Hammad, N. Zaid, M. Kobasi, R. Tawil, M. Hillani, M. Badreddin, R. Hanna.
Front row (left to right), — T. Shamsi, D. Azar, R. Sharif, N. Abu Fadel, H. Mounir, R. Hanna, G. Karam, I. Abu Laila, G. Abu Fadel, Mr. Abu Jawdeh, Mr. Sacre, I. Al Bahoun, N. Abu Hammad, S. Shuck, A. Abu Jawdeh, M. Abu Khazir, C. Chammou, S. Ghannoun, C. Karim, N. Makarem, A. Nasser.



Standing left to right, — C. Boudhan, A. Mourad, E. Al Nakrah, R. Ghannoun, F. Al Mahmeed, I. Bakr, A. Stadi, T. Arab, E. Abboud, I. Al Muzwahi, M. Al Haddad, K. Karpourian, S. Ben Ladin, Mr. Booth, H. Al Shawi, S. Al Wadi, T. Mikhaz, M. Al Shawi, R. Rize, J. Ali, S. Alifi, M. Shour, K. Yousif, M. Samad, M. Hanna. Seated left to right, — B. Sawan, K. Abu Jabir, M. Al Mahmeed, Y. Hamideh, T. Al Far, S. Urdini, A. Zahora, F. Ramadan, J. Peal.



Left to right, — J. Aslaid, T. Melli, R. Sawan, H. Cook, M. Al Alos, E. Adham, P. Alsapir, K. Ben Ladin, A. Al Sali, E. Abdel Majid, R. Al Zahar, Mr. Abboud, S. Barro, A. Sharwa, E. Al Eshid, H. Abdel Majid, N. Hakeb, S. Khalfa, H. Kamel, R. Tawil, A. Iskander, G. Salem, K. Sharfany, I. Mina, R. Hakeb, S. Samad, E. Eliboo, I. Salameh.

80



الحق يا سيتر كامل



Mmm... c'est bon !



Big chief, no head.



006 and 007



one morning in the dark
alleys of Brummana...

81



الف ليلة وليلة



التصوير ابن الصليب



Any wife will be proud to have you O'haaness.



Reserved for
Obscene calls only !



If only she was real !



فون التسيب ؟



Fountain of youth ?



Ooh ! Super.



Jesse Christ Superstar



Okay ! Hot sheet.



A face to remember...
and forget immediately..



Sweet and innocent !



Looking for something ?



In B.H.S. ?



To fly and soar like a bird !
and get to class before the teacher does.



Nigel's camera in action



The Good



Keep your mask on • Halloween is coming •



Take your mask off • Halloween is over •



Day dreamer



Flies, bees, everywhere
Would anybody like to share?



The Ugly



The Bad





SWIMMING TEAM

Standing left to right — Mr. J. Madhla (coach), F. Ali Nakhly, (O), S. Alwadi,
A. Al Shami, F. Azmeel, T. Almoshleh, Seated — (O), S. Lufah, P. Ali Parrot,
K. Yattira, A. Alili, R. Hadash.



TENNIS TEAM

Left to right — K. Tawil, M. Koberouly, T. Rahmalla, Mr. J. Madhla (coach),
S. Ghannoul, R. Haffar, A. Alwadi, M. Sami.



FIRST VOLLEYBALL TEAM

Standing left to right — F. Salha, M. Ali Almad, R. Haffar, N. Abu Jawdeh,
M. Fritli, F. Azmeel, Seated — R. Rikallah, U. Eid.



SECOND VOLLEYBALL TEAM

Standing left to right — R. Haffar, U. Eid, N. Abu Jawdeh, N. Ghannou, O. Haffar,
Seated — J. Ali Almad.



2A

Back row (left to right). — T. Bachana, N. Salem, J. Qudusshin, J. Haddad, I. Esmerich, B. Hiji, E. Nabyan, S. Kari'm, S. Yacini, J. Nicholas, E. Haddad ab. Middle row (left to right). — S. Al. Riquishi, J. Abu Jawad, R. Makrem, G. Abu Jawad, S. Hiji, R. Alar, G. Kabbash, G. Fathi, M. Ghannem, M. Samaha, D. Hizar, I. Baroni. Seated (left to right). — P. Hayek, D. Saki, P. Abu Sherbed, Y. Awad, K. Abu Hamad



1E

Standing (left to right). — H. Nebel, D. Kari, R. Al Shawi, G. Angelo, D. Sawan, T. Sidi, B. Rabbahani, M. Adham, A. Al Shawi, S. Al Sadi, J. Coriani, S. Qashad, F. Barzaji, A. Mami, K. Sadi, A. Daghalhar, K. Jaffari, A. Bawjeh, B. Nazari, S. Shamsuddin, J. Shalish. Seated (left to right). — T. Kati, M. Selamou, A. Alfi, K. Laka, D. Shalish.

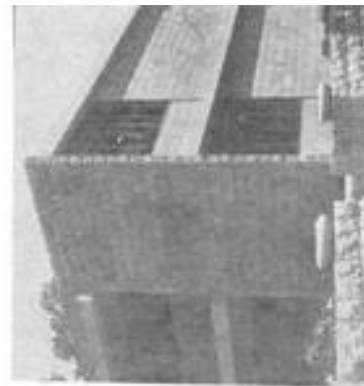


1A

Standing (left to right). — V. Hanna, N. Tawal, N. Awad, M. Nasser, M. Al Alos, R. Yacini, E. Abu Hadeh, G. Hadeh, G. Andish, H. Diah, M. Robert Muthia, S. Haidar, M. Sallou, N. De Murrin, Z. Mohamed, S. Alnadi, F. Abu Ibrahim, W. Bahmanji, T. Slaby, H. Kapechian, M. Samaha, A. Khoury, H. Kati on Seated (left to right). — E. Ghali, A. Al Shawi, N. Abu Jawad, B. Beyhan, N. Yacini, G. Ghali, M. Al Hiji, Z. Shalish.



LIBRARY



SCIENCE BUILDING



— L I T T L E H O U S E —
 N E W S B U L L E T I N

I N T H I S I S S U E

	<u>PAGE</u>
Editorial.....	1
Twelfth Night..... by Robert Hudson	2
Little House Report..... by Walid Gharzuddine	3
Girls' Boarding Department.....	4
Laugh It Up.....	4
Graduating Students, June '71.....	5
Interview with Mr. Coupe.....	6
Long Hair.....	8
Little House Titles.....	9
Brief Selections.....	10
My Memories of Lebanon..... by Elizabeth Perry	11
Zero.....	12
Play the Secret Word Game..... by S. Topalian	13

LITTLE HOUSE NEWS BULLETIN MAGAZINE

Editor-in-chief	MATHEN MATHEN
Publisher	NAMIR TOHALA
Reporter	FUAD SHAMMAS
Production Manager	DAVID NASSIF
Staff in charge	MR. TOPALIAN

E D I T O R I A L

Here we are with our 12th issue of this year's LITTLE HOUSE NEWS BULLETIN with a special ANNUAL ISSUE to be distributed on the occasion of Speech Day. In all our previous issues we tried to satisfy our readers with the intention to make this magazine belong to and serve everybody in the School --- staff and the students alike. With each new issue we tried to introduce new ideas and newer topics of interest.

No doubt, any production of its kind has its weak points as well as its good merits. We don't want to claim any credit for the latter but we do stand for any criticism for the former. We know we have been criticised very often for being very free-minded in expressing our opinions too openly and audibly --- but that has been our intentions in producing this Magazine. 'When you do it you can be criticised, when you don't there is nothing to be even talked about.'

It is time we feel obliged to express our thanks to those who worked 'behind the scene' for the production of each issue --- namely to our House Captain, WALID GHARZUDDINE, and to the founder of this bulletin, ADONIS NA'AMEH. We are also grateful to all contributors, both staff and students.

As this is our last issue we wish the best of success to the forthcoming editorial board who are planning to produce at least one issue before the end of this academic year. We also thank our Housemaster, Mr. Sawaya, for chas-ing each one to do the work properly and promptly.

THE EDITORIAL BOARD

WHEN I AM RIGHT, NO BODY REMEMBERS;

LITTLE HOUSE REPORT (1970-1971)

We are trying to make it a tradition in our two-year-old magazine to include in the Speech Day Issue a report on the various activities which took place during the past academic year. This report serves as a good report of what has happened during the year, as far as our House is concerned, not rather as an opportunity to boast of our achievements.

First, we are proud to say that we took part in all interhouse activities, in athletics or in other fields such as the House Plays which took place at the end of First Term. Our accomplishments in these two activities, which some people may not consider as a source of pride, were on the whole quite satisfactory since often it is a gift from God which makes you a good athlete rather than the amount of effort you put, which no doubt plays its role too. But where efforts are fruitful we were always the pioneers; the yellow hats on Field Day, for example, which took a lot of work to make, were complimented by everybody present on that day. Then going back a little further one is reminded of the House Party during the First Term. It was the first party in which a band, two of whose members are from Little House, took part and I may be justified in saying that it was enjoyed by all who attended it. Also in the field of pioneering, we were the first House to introduce the sale of sandwiches into the house-refreshments system and then to carry on with the system long after other houses had abandoned it.

The greatest achievement of all, I think, is the Little House News Bulletin which was carried on for the second year running with great improvements. For this our special thanks go to Mr. Topalian, who spent a considerable amount of time in typing the magazine and supervising it. Also the editorial board should be thanked for their efforts in changing the magazine, which was primarily concerned with recording events and activities that took place in the school, into one where students could express their ideas, their likes and dislikes within a limit of courteousness. This, I think, is the main purpose of journalism whether in a school or in life.

My thanks go to all who have helped us in anyway and without whom nothing would have been possible, and by this I mean a great majority of the members of the House, since in every activity there were a lot of people ready to help and it is for this fact that we were an envied lot.

Walid Gharzuddine,
House Captain.

PATIENT: "Doctor, you were right when you said you'd have
me walking again."
DOCTOR: "Well, that's fine Mr. Smith."
PATIENT: "Yes Sir, I had to sell my car in order to pay
your bill."

* * * * *

GIRLS' BOARDING DEPARTMENT

Life started to be slightly different with the start of the present academic year when the news of opening a Boarding Department for Girls was more than welcomed by all the students last October. Now that almost a whole academic year has passed with this new addition to the school's boarding life, here are two short reports by Mary Sahawneh, a 5th G.C.E. boarder, and by Mrs. Audrey Knight:-

"This year Brummana High School re-opened a boarding house for girls. Even though the number of boarding girls is only nine, they seem to like the school and enjoy themselves to a certain extent.

"There isn't only a great variety of nationalities among them, but also a great difference in their ages which range from a junior girl in the primary to high school girls up to the 6th secondary.

"The girls during this last term seem to be running their lives quite efficiently on their own, yet they like the school's rules and they think the school is giving them enough freedom."

Mary Sahawneh

* * *

"It is some time now since girls were accepted as boarders at BHS, and restarting this section was something of a nine-day wonder which has since been assimilated into the routine life of the School. The girls in fact belong to one or other of the three School Houses for administrative purposes, and, like the other Houses, have a House Prefect responsible for the supervision of the Common Room and Dormitories."

A.R.K.

LAUGH IT UP

COLLEGE BOY: "Guess what Jane, your sister and I are going to get married."

JANE: "Ha! Are you just finding out?"

* * *

AUNT: "How do you like school?"

STUDENT: "Closed!"

* * *

MARY: "Does your watch tell the time?"

DIANA: "No, I have to look at it."

* * *

LADY: "I was really polite today in church."

GENTLEMAN: "Really? What did you do?"

LADY: "A man passed a big plate of money to me, but I said, 'No thanks.'"

ANNUAL ISSUE, JUNE, '71

GRADUATING STUDENTS, JUNE, 1971

AOUN, Edward	**	AL HAMAD, Manaf
NAMIEH, Adonis	**	AL KHALIDI, Mounzir
RIZKALLAH, Munir	**	AL NAKBEB, Hamed
		ASA'AD, Fayez
ABDEL NOUR, Nabil	*	ASWAD, Elias
ABU FADEL, Kamal	*	ASWAD, Ilhan
AL KHALIFA, Rashed	*	ATTALAH, Nabih
ALI AHMAD, Imad	*	BABYDAN, Said
ASEOO, Karam	*	BECHARA, Yolla
AOUDEH, Thabet	*	BUKHARI, Mohammad
CATER, ramzi	*	DABBOUS, Antoine
CROW, Bruce	*	DIAB, Bassam
HADDAD, Antoine	*	GENNO, George
HAIJJ, Nabil	*	GIBREEL, Mohammad
HAUGHTON, Steele	*	HADID, Zaid
MAKAREM, Hassib	*	RICE, Simon
OGHASSABIAN, Viken	*	SA'AD, Shadia
ZAIZAL, George	*	SAWAN, Charles
ABOU SAMRA, Rafic	*	SAA'AR, Fuad
CAMPBELL, Colin	*	ZAIZAL, Bechara
GHARZUDDINE, Walid	*	YASSIN, Hind
HALL, Susan	*	AWAR, May
HANNA, Faris	*	BAROUD, Haithan
HUDSON, Frances	*	IZZEDDINE, Salan
ISMAIL, Iqbal	*	HANNA, Nadia
ABI HAMAD, Amin		MA'ALOUF, Walid
ABI LAMA', Leila		RICE, Andrew

Note:- (**) Honours with Distinction
 (*) Honours
 () Pass.

A PERSIAN APOPHTEGM:-

"He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not
 is a FOOL--SHUN him."

INTERVIEW WITH MR. COUPE

Mr. Brian S. Coupe, the Head of Science Department will be leaving us after his stay of two years at B.H.S. We were lucky to see him in one of his free hours and ask him the following questions:-

Q. WHY DID YOU COME TO B.H.S. ?

A. Apart from the fact that it was the type of job I was looking for, it offered two advantages. One, I was able to renew acquaintance with the Country, friends, and relatives. Two, I have Quaker friends who I admire greatly for their integrity and straitforwardness and I looked forward to the honour of serving a Quaker community.

Q. WHY HAVE YOU DECIDED TO LEAVE B.H.S. SO SOON, AND WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO WORK ?

A. I have come to the end of my two year contract. I will be working somewhere in the British Isles although my plans have not matured yet.

Q. WHY DID YOU CHOOSE TO TEACH PHYSICS, AND DO YOU ENJOY TEACHING ?

A. I didn't choose to teach physics. I started to teach Engine Science in the Air Force. But Physics was the obvious choice when I left the Air Force. I like teaching very much, both for itself and for the long holidays it offers.

Q. YOU HAVE TAUGHT IN MANY SCHOOLS. WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE ARAB STUDENTS AND COMPARE BETWEEN THE STUDENTS OF B.H.S. AND STUDENTS OF OTHER SCHOOLS IN LEBANON ?

A. I don't find a lot of difference between Arab students or between one school or another, nor with the English students. Their individual characteristics are more interesting than their racial ones and B.H.S. is full of individuals. Perhaps there is less group feeling in an Arab class. Arab students have a terrific sense of humour.

Q. WHAT OVERALL LESSON SHOULD STUDENTS LEARN FROM THEIR SCHOOL DAYS ?

A. To create a habit of consciously learning from their mistakes.

Q. WHAT ARE YOUR FAVOURITE QUOTATIONS ?

A. Quotations, like jokes, I can never remember. However, "Familiarity Breeds" amused me when I first saw it on a car sticker.

Q. WHAT IS THE FUNNIEST THING THAT HAS HAPPENED TO YOU DURING YOUR LIFE ?

A. I remember things most clearly from my childhood. I once saw a boy walking past the swimming pool, looking hungrily at the lunch I was eating, as a result of which he walked fully clothed into the pool. That struck me as amusing at the time.

Q. WHAT ARE YOUR FAVOURITE LEBANESE DISHES ?

A. My favourite Lebanese dishes are 'sayadiye' and 'maghrabiye.'

Q. WHAT DO YOU THINK THE WEAK POINTS OF B.H.S. ARE, AND HOW COULD THEY BE STRENGTHENED ?

A. The School has a good reputation for sports and plays,

ANNUAL ISSUE, JUNE, '71

but it could do with other activities which would be a great help to the students. For example a debating society and other societies to encourage the wide range of interests of the students. Ascience society would be a good start! The School also needs a regular school magazine which the Little House is providing.

Q. WHAT ARE YOUR IMPRESSIONS OF LEBANON ?

A. If I didn't like Lebanon I wouldn't be here now. Lebanon could be improved but on the whole I like it the way it is. The Lebanese must be careful for the future of their country, to fight the internal corruption and prevent it from being swamped by outside influences.

Q. SINCE YOU ARE THE ONLY FOREIGN TEACHER IN THIS SCHOOL MARRIED TO AN ARAB WOMAN, WE THOUGHT IT BEST TO ASK YOU FOR YOUR COMMENTS ON ARAB WOMEN.

A. I am not able to generalise from knowing only one person. I can say that the girls in the school are very attractive and have charming manners.

Q. WHAT ADVANTAGES DO YOU HAVE BY LIVING IN LEBANON ?

A. I have my wife's relatives here in Lebanon, whereas in England I have no relations. I admire the Beirut restaurants. The climate is not a reason for my staying here. In the summer it gets too hot for me and I like to get out. The extra luxuries I have here are having my shoes cleaned and having my car washed so cheaply and well. The cinemas in Beirut are First Class. Lebanon is also very interesting for someone interested in history.

Q. WHICH IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY, IN TERMS OF NATURAL SCENERY, THAT YOU HAVE VISITED ?

A. The most beautiful country I have visited is Scotland, because of its vivid colouration. The scenery around the CEDARS in Lebanon takes a lot of beating in the spring.

Q. SUPPOSE YOU HAD THE CHOICE OF A CAR, WHAT CAR WOULD YOU CHOOSE ?

A. Any car which has enough head-room! The car I would really like would be a pre-war 'Armstrong Siddely' in perfect condition. I had one, not perfect, before I came here but I had to dispose of it. If I have any spare cash I plan to buy one when I go back.

Q. SINCE YOU ARE A TALL PERSON, WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND THE DISADVANTAGES OF BEING TALL ?

A. I can see well in football crowds. The disadvantages are in apologising to the people behind who can't see. I have considerable difficulties in buying ready-made clothes and I keep bumping my head on low doorways.

TEACHER: "Johnny, what is an operetta?"

JOHNNY: "An operetta is a girl who works for the telephone company."

* * * *

TRAVELER: "Can I take this road out of town ?"

NATIVE: "Only if you promise to bring it back!"

* * * *

LONGHAIRLONGHAIRLONGHAIRLONGHAIRLONGHAIRLONGHAIRLONGHAIRLONGH

"DO YOU APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE OF LONG HAIR FOR BOYS ?" This question was asked to the following members of B.H.S. Staff and here is what they said:-

- MR. TOPALIAN: "I have no objection as long as the hair is clean."
- MR. HOWELL: "If the hair is clean and tidy and as long as it suits the person, I like it."
- MR. KAMEL: "I approve of it as long as it is not accompanied by properties of femininity."
- MISS HABIBI: "As long as it is reasonably long, clean and combed I have no objection. But when it becomes very long, dirty and thick, and spreading out in all directions I disapprove of it."
- MR. SAWAYA: "I approve of it for girls. Not much for boys."
- MR. SA'AD SA'AD: "I disapprove."
- MR. SACR: "As long as it is clean I have no objection. Still I prefer it on women."
- MR. YAFETH: "I disapprove."
- MR. MORCOS: "I have no objection of people having long hair, because I think a person should do what he thinks is right."
- MR. COUPE: "I have no definite opinion except that if the hair is long the necessary extra care that should be taken is to keep it clean."
- MR. KARAM: "I disapprove of long hair because the long hair is the property of a girl while the short hair is the property of a boy."
- MR. BAROUD: "I disapprove of long hair because it makes a boy lose the appearance of manhood."
- MR. KAIS: "I disapprove of it because long hair is the symbol of femininity."
- MR. KIRKBRIGHT: "I disapprove because I think that boys should look like boys."
- MR. KHOURY: "I disapprove because I think that short hair on boys looks cleaner and nicer."
- MR. RIHLANI: "I don't feel cold or hot about this matter."
- MR. BOUTROS: "I disapprove because I think that students should concentrate on their academic work more than their appearances."
- MR. HALL: "Sometimes I approve and sometimes I disapprove because it depends on how the person looks like."

* * *

If You Would Wish A Noble Life To Make
All Grief O'er Whats Gone By Forsake,
And What So May Be Lost To You
Act As If You're Born Anew.
What Each Day Wills, It Will Declare
To Your Own Task Devote Your Days,
Let Other's Work Receive Your Praise
Above All Else Bear No Man Hate,
The Rest To GOD Remunerate.

Thomas Huxley, 1856.

ANNUAL ISSUE, JUNE, '71

LITTLE HOUSE TITLES

After a year of observations, Mr. Sawaya and Mr. Topalian and the House Prefects are awarding the following 'titles' to some of the Little House boys who were outstandingly famous as:-

The most original hair KAIS AL SAID
 The most punctual one in the House.....METIN FERIDUN
 Wearing the most original shoes.....MANAF AL HAMAD
 Always late to wake up in the morning...FARID GHAZZAWI
 Always late to breakfast.....MILHEM FIRZLI
 The most religious oneSUBHI GHAZZAWI
 The most masculine looking.....MIDHAT ISKANDAR
 The first one up every morning.....MOHAMMAD ALI SA'AD
 Spends a big sum on magazines.....SAID BABYDAN
 The famous RISK player.....IBRAHIM HUSSEINI
 The most active member of the House WALID GHARZUDDINE
 The unknown beloved.....AYMAN SHEIKH EL ARD
 The Iraqi Ambassador to Little House....ZAID HADID
 Pet of Little House.....MOHAMMAD GIBREEL
 The most original Arabic accent.....ASA'AD AL SAID
 Maximum number of leaves.....NAMIR TOHALA
 Not a single leave.....ALA' ISKANDAR
 Always duty conscious.....GEORGE GENNO
 The deserter of the House.....FUAD SHA'AR
 The most delicate bones.....MANSOUR FUSTOCK
 The 'soprano' of the House.....HASSAN ABU HAMDIYEH
 'Look into your mirror'.....HADCHITY BOTHERS
 Not mature enough yet.....SAID AL MAKEEB
 "Beautiful, beautiful brown eyes".....SAMIR SHAMMAS
 Just back from Texas.....MAHMUD AL HASHIMI
 Peter Sellers of Little House.....FUAD SHAMMAS
 Omar Sharif of Little House.....TONY ABBODD
 Thickest glasses (spectacles).....AYMAN LABABIDI

SLIDE SHOW OF MR. TOPALIAN

On Sunday, June 13th, at 8:00 p.m.,
 (after Sunday Evening Meeting) Mr. Topalian
 will present a SLIDE SHOW in Little House
 Common Room.

A L L A R E W E L C O M E

The slides will be mainly on 1970-71 school life.

BRIEF SELECTIONS from OTHER REVIEWS

*** Last week the Principal produced The Twelfth Knight at Brummana High School.

* * *

*** The make-up was well done and it did cover all the faces of actors well.

* * *

**** Mr. Norman Booth controlled the lightning.

* * *

** Viola and Sebastian were twins and shared the same costume.

* * *

** Doris is too feminine, she is tender and nice, so can't succeed in playing a boy's part.

* * *

*** Feste was played by Mr. Kirkbright, who fits such a part and sang with an affectionate noise.

* * *

**** Malvolio was excellent and acted his part as if he was being paid for it.

* * *

**** Sir Toby Belch, played by Mr. Sawaya, who is a Lebanese mountaineer, had to speak Elizabethan English but this was all right because he was supposed to be drunk all the time. * * *

* On the whole it was a successful play and if Shakespeare was brought to see it, he would be satisfied.

REAL LUXURY

One day the commander of a German concentration camp walked in and informed his prisoners that they would change their bed-sheets. The prisoners were very happy since the sheets had not been changed for months.

The commander then added, "Hut No. 1 changes sheets with hut No. 2. Hut No. 3 with hut No. 4; hut No. 5 with hut No. 6"

* * *

KAY: "I've been asked to get married lots of times."

JAY: "Really? Who asked you?"

KAY: "My father, my mother, my grandparents and my uncle."

LITTLE HOUSE NEWS BULLETIN	
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METIN PERIDUN	
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GLORY TAWIL	MR. HOWELL
HAJID REZA GHAVIN	
Staff in charge : Mr. & Mrs. Coleridge	
IN THIS ISSUE	
Editorial	1
SPORTS REPORT.....	2
by Farid Sharkasi	
MORE SPORT	3
by Faris Al Azzawi	
COMPETITION	3
CLUB CORNER :The Quiter Club.....	4
by Erica Knight	
LET'S LAUGH	4
FORUM	5
Staff Christmas Presents	6
SPECTRUM :Interview with Mr.Knight	7
'Sahara' Party	8
by Cecilia GÖrrel	
Short Story	9
by Lina Nashif	
History of B.H.S.	10
by Metin Peridun	
Your Environment :Lebanese Crafts	11
by Mr. Howell	
PROFILE : Mr. Knight	12
WHAT YOU THINK	13
The Stars and You	14
10 Keys to happier relations	14
by Glory Tawil	

Below: Wega Saalmuller Little and Thomas Little; children: Sylvia, infant Charles and Vera



" S A H A R A "

Cecilia Görrel reports here on the Little House Party, held on November 25th.

The annual 'Little House Party', this year entitled 'Sahara', began at 6.30 p.m. as originally planned. It seemed rather boring at first. Everyone was sitting round looking as though they regretted having come. But I suppose most parties start in that way.

Brightened up

Despite the uncomfortable beginning, things soon began to brighten up. Soon the dancing space was filled up, specially the dark, furthestmost corners. Most people were pleased to see that the lights were not as bright and penetrating as at previous parties. The music, however, could have been louder. Everyone seemed to be enjoying the dancing, though. Quite a few members of staff were present, and seemed to be having as much fun as anybody else.

Something special

I am sure that most of you will agree that the decorations were really great. It was good fun trying to figure out who the man dressed in Arab clothes was. It turned out to be Mr. Sawaya, and I think it was nice of both him and his wife to bother to do something special for their house's party. The decorations and the dim lights gave a very oriental atmosphere, which was as original as it was pleasing.

Food

The food must have taken a long time to prepare and we certainly appreciate the efforts of Mrs. Sawaya and her helpers. The choice of food, was however a disappointment: chicken and rice are now so familiar to boarders, at any rate, that they would be very glad to see a change of menu at a party. What about pizza, cakes, chocolate etc.? I hardly need to say that the way to make a student happy is through his stomach!

Shy of 'letting go'?

Well, on the whole, it was quite a good party. Not very lively, but then everyone is sort of shy of letting go and having fun at a school party. The 'Little House Party' was not a roaring success, but I think that most people had fun, even those who preferred 'educational literature' to fooling around on the dance floor.

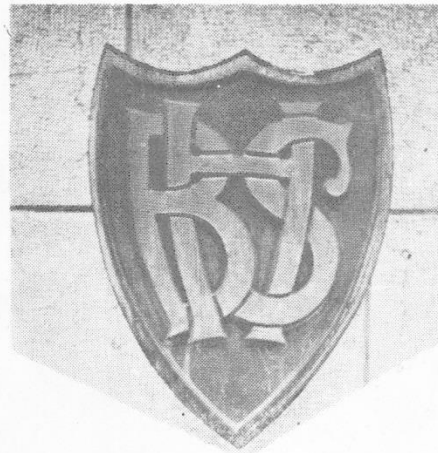
الرسالة العربية

تصدر عن

النادي الثقافي المغربي

في

مدرسة برمانا العالية



حزيران ١٩٧١

الهيئة الادارية

للنادي الثقافي العربي

١٩٧٠ - ١٩٧١ م

- ١ - محمد البخاري : الرئيس .
- ٢ - حسيب مكارم : رئيس التحرير .
- ٣ - منذر خالدي : نائب الرئيس .
- ٤ - باسم فاروقي : أمين الصندوق .
- ٥ - ابراهيم قمر : أمين السر .
- ٦ - جوزيف مسعد : عضو .
- ٧ - بشارة زلزل : عضو .

لمحة تاريخية عن المدرسة

نجيب باز

أسس مدرسة برمانا العالية ثيوفيلوس ولد مير ، الذي أسس أيضا مستشفى الأمراض العقلية في لبنان . وقد ولد في سويسرا ، وكان في الاصل كاثوليكيا ، اختارته جمعية كاثوليكية ليشرح بالانجيل في بلاد الحبشة سنة ١٨٥٨ . وبعد خدمة جليلة مثمرة في تلك البلاد غادرها وعائلته الى بيروت حيث وصلوا في ايار ١٨٦٩ . والتحق بالعمل في المدارس الانكليزية السورية وعين مفتشا لهذه المدارس في بيروت وجبل لبنان حتى الشّام .

في سنة ١٨٦٩ زار هذه المدارس ايلي وسبل جونز وريتشارد السن وتشارلز ويكفيلد وكابتن بم وكانوا من جمعية الكويكرز . تعرف اليهم ولد مير ودأب على زيارتهم ليقف منهم على مبادئهم الدينية . وقد احب بساطتهم وبعدهم عن المظاهر الخارجية وتعلق بمبادئهم التي تتسم بالتسامح والتضحية .

وفي سنة ١٨٧١ زار سوريا استفورد الن وابنه فرنسيس وتفقدوا المدارس الانكليزية السورية . وتعرف عليهما ولد مير بواسطة كابتن بم ، كما رافقهما الى بعلبك . وقد توطدت علاقته باستفورد ومكنته هذه العلاقة من التعمق في دراسة مبادئ الكويكرز التي تعلق بها كثيرا .



منزل التل

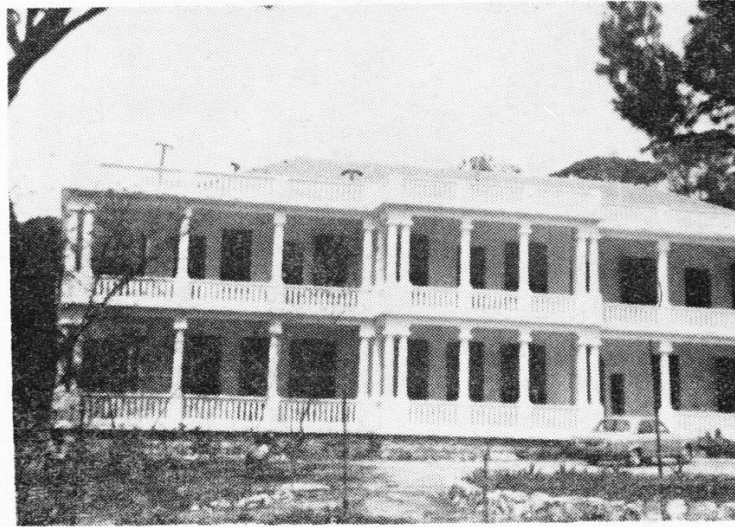
وفي سنة ١٨٧٢ سافر ولدмир الى انكلترا حيث زار صديقه استفورد الذي قدمه الى اصدقائه من جمعية الكويكرز . فتشربت روحه الكثير من مبادئهم وزاد تعلقه بها وتاقت نفسه الى التحرر من قيود التقاليد والطقوس والانضمام الى جمعيتهم .

في طريق عودته زار المانيا وسويسرا وحضر عدة اجتماعات روحية . وبعد عودته قام بدراسة الاوضاع الدينية والعلمية في الشام وبيروت وجبل لبنان . ولاحظ ان الجبل كان محروما من المدارس والارساليات فوطد العزم على ان ينقل نشاطه الى الجبل رغم ما سمعه من اخبار غير مشجعة عن سكان الجبل وتصلبهم وتشددهم . فقد قيل له انهم طردوا الارسالية الاميركية التي كانت تريد ان تؤسس مركزا لها في برمانا عام ١٨٣١ كما احرقوا الكتب التي وزعت عليهم . وضع ولدмир ايمانه في الله وثابر على الصلاة له حتى يفتح امامه الطريق للعمل في منطقة الجبل . وحين جاءته دعوة الرب لم يتردد في اطاعتها فاستقال من لجنة المدارس الانكليزية السورية في ٩ نيسان ١٨٧٣ . وفي ٣ تموز من السنة نفسها كان في طريقه الى برمانا مع عائلته . وقد وصلوها بعد رحلة شاقة قطعوها على حصانين وحمار في طريق وعرة غير معبدة . وناموا ليلتهم الاولى على الارض في غرفة بيت متواضع .

ويذكر ولدмир ان استقبال اهل برمانا له لم يكن وديا . وقد زاره كثيرون منهم وذكروه بما اصاب افراد الارسالية الاميركية السابقة ، وكيف انهم طردوا شر طردة

واحرقت كتبهم ، وكيف ان اسعد شدياق ، اول شهيد بروتستانت في لبنان ، قتل بايحاء من رجل دين رفيع المقام . وكيف ان الامير بشير والامير منصور تعاونوا مع رجال الدين في مقاومة كل عمل نافع .

لم يضعف ولدмир بل واصل التبشير برسالة الله الطاهرة وواظب على تعليم جميع الذين اتصلوا به . وكان سميعان الخوري اول صديق تعرف عليه وكان صديقا صدوقا عاون ولدмир في اوقات الشدة . وسميعان قد تعلم في مدرسة عبيه (جنوبي لبنان) التابعة للارسالية الاميركية .



منزل الرزق الله

ومر ولدмир في ظروف مالية قاسية اذ ان عمله في برمانا كان عملا مستقلا لا يرتبط بأية ارسالية . وقد لجأ الى الارساليات الاميركية في بيروت طالبا منها ان تشرف على العمل في برمانا ولكنها رفضت . كما لم يقدر مطران القدس على مساعدته ، وعجز بالمثل المفتش رباد عن معاونته . واستمر ولدмир في نضاله وحده ، بل ورفض كل العروض التي قدمت اليه لترك عمله في برمانا والالتحاق بارساليات اخرى .

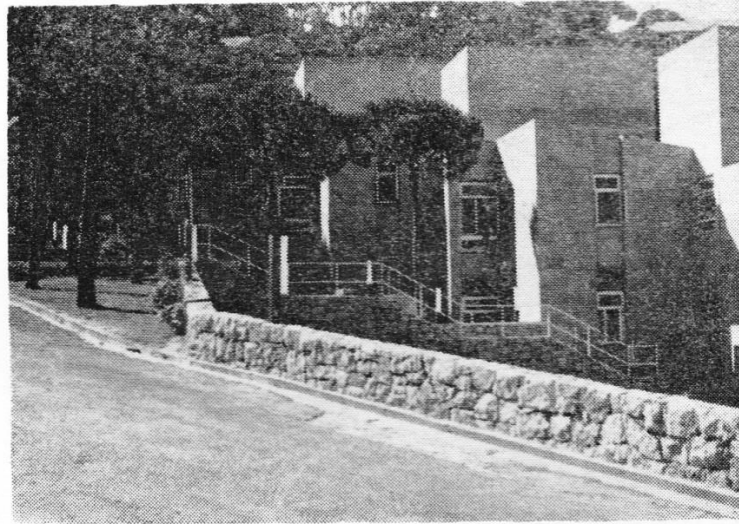
وحين طلب منه اهل برمانا والقرى المحيطة بها ان يفتح لهم مدرسة اتصل باصدقائه في سويسرا فشجعوه على فتح مدرسة للبنات وزودوه بما كان يحتاج اليه . وفتحت المدرسة فعلا في سنة ١٨٧٣ وكانت حنة فرح اول معلمة بها ، وقد أمده بعض اصدقائه بمساعدات مختلفة ، ولكن اعتماده الكامل كان على الرب الذي وضع فيه كل ثقته والقى عليه كل همه ، عاملا بقول الانجيل « الق على الرب همك وهو يعولك » . وقد عظم الرب عمله معه واحسن اليه ولم يتخل عنه .

واتسع نطاق عمله التبشيري . وفي حزيران ١٨٧٣ بدأت اولى اجتماعات الاحد الروحية . واستمرت هذه الاجتماعات رغم مقاومة رجال الدين ، واستمرت معها البشارة بانجيل المحبة والسلام .

في ٢١ نيسان ١٨٧٤ سافر وحده الى انكلترا واتصل بجمعية الكويكرز وطلب منها ان تؤسس ارسالية للاولاد في برمانا . ومع انه لم يكن بعد عضوا في الجمعية فقد سمح له بحضور اجتماعاتها والاجتماع السنوي في لندن . على انه انضم اليها في تموز ١٨٧٤ . وفي ١٧ تشرين الاول من السنة نفسها ، وقد عاد الى برمانا ، اشترى قطعة ارض تدعى بركة غانم ، وتدعى الان عين السلام ، وقام بغرس الاشجار المثمرة فيها .

وفي سنة ١٨٧٥ اشرف على وضع اساس مدرسة الاولاد وبدأ البناء فيها ، وهي المدرسة التي نعرفها اليوم باسم مدرسة برمانا العالية .

ان قصة هذه المدرسة ترتبط ارتباطا وثيقا بحياة رجل من رجال الله المؤمنين الذي كرس حياته لخدمة الهه وخدمة اخوانه من البشر واستطاع بايمانه ومحبه ان يتغلب على كل الصعاب وان يقيم هذا الصرح العلمي الكبير .

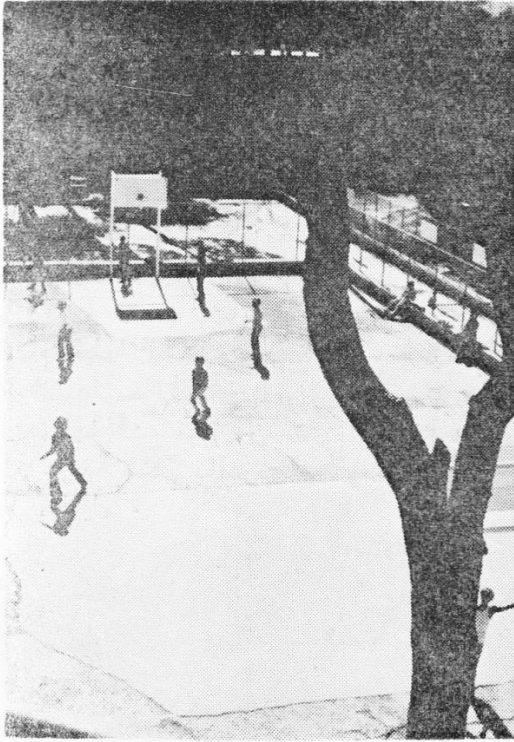


منزل الولدماير

... وبالنزاري نتعلم

اعداد : حسيب مكارم
ونجوى صوايا

الحياة الاجتماعية مدرسة منفردة بحد ذاتها تلهم الانسان على ان يتخذ لنفسه شخصية مميزة ، وتساعد على ملمة ثمار المعرفة من كل مكان . وتجعله نشيطاً محباً للخير والمساعدة وتقوي فيه هواياته الشخصية وحسب الاطلاع .



الطلاب وكرة السلة

اعتباراً من هذه الاسس ،
تنمو في مدرستنا جنباً الى جنب ،
الحياة الاجتماعية والحياة التعليمية ،
ولا سيما وان في المدرسة عدداً كبيراً
من الطلاب الداخليين الذين لا بد من
وجود اندية يستفيدون منها في
اوقات فراغهم .

هذه هي أندية المدرسة ذات الاهداف المختلفة :

١ - النادي الثقافي العربي : هذا النادي الثقافي لم تكن له اعمال كثيرة هذا العام من ناحية الندوات والمحاضرات كما كان له بالسنوات السابقة . وقد احتضنه نخبة من الطلاب الذين ارادوا تنفيذ اهدافه من ناحية اقامة ندوات ومعارض ورحلات ثقافية . ولكنهم لم يجدوا التشجيع الكافي .

على العموم فان النادي لم يكن خامداً ، بل اهتم بالناحية الصحافية ، فأنشأ ولأول مرة بالمدرسة جريدة الحائط التي كانت بعض موادها تكتب بأقلام الطلاب والبعض الآخر يجمع من الصحف والكتب .



احدى مشاهد المسرحيات الاجتماعية

وكانت هذه الجريدة التي دامت نصف عام تصدر أسبوعياً وتحفل لوحة زجاجية واسعة. وقد سربها الطلاب لما فيها من مقالات جيدة ونقد مدرسي وتحقيقات واسعة، وكلمات حلوة لطيفة، عدا عن الصور المختارة .

٢ - **الامسيات الاجتماعية :** هي أيضاً تهدف الى اقامة ندوات ومحاضرات انما باللغة الانكليزية ، وقد نجحت في بداية العام من دعوة عدد لا بأس به من المحاضرين .

٣ - **نادي المسرح :** وهو كما يدل اسمه ، يهتم باختيار المسرحيات التي يقوم بتمثيلها الطلاب والاساتذة . والنادي ينقسم الى قسمين :

- **المسرح العربي :** وقد أنتج هذا العام مسرحية (حفنة ربح) لسعيد تقي الدين، مثلها عدد كبير من طلابنا ، ولاقت نجاحاً باهراً. والجدير بالذكر انها اول مسرحية عربية تقدم بالمدرسة ، ويعود الفضل في تأسيس هذا المسرح ، للاستاذ انطون مخايل .



مشهد من تمثيلية ثور والملائكة Thor with Angels التي اقامتها المدرسة مؤخراً

المسرح الإنكليزي : اقام مسرحية **Thor with Angles** وكانت رائعة ايضا .
ومسرحية **Twelfth Night** لشكسبير ، والتي نجحت نجاحا كبيرا واشترك فيها
كثير من طلابنا واساتذتنا ، وقدمت على مسرح في الهواء الطلق ، وهي للمرة الاولى
في برمانا .

٤ - نادي الرقص الفولكلوري : اهتم خلال العام ، بعناية الانسة نعمة باز ،
بتدريب ٢٤ راقصا وراقصة ، على تعليم عدة رقصات عالمية ، قدمت بالنهاية في
مهرجان الرقص الفولكلوري في الجامعة الاميركية يوم اول ايار ، ولاقت استحسانا
كبيرا من الجمهور . ومما يجدر ذكره ان افراد النادي كانوا يرتدون الزي الاسكوتلندي
التقليدي .

٥ - نادي الغناء والموسيقى : ينمو هذا النادي بعناية السيدة اودري نايت التي
تختار طلابا لديهم قدرة صوتية وتعلمهم اصول الغناء وقواعد الموسيقى .

٦ - نادي الرصد الجوي : ويضم مجموعة من طلاب الرابع والخامس
الثانويين ، ينظمون صباح كل يوم ، وبإشراف استاذ الجغرافية ، نشرة مفصلة
عن حالة الطقس .

٧ - نادي التصوير : وهو بالحقيقة ناديان ، احدهما بمنزل «ليتل» والآخر بمنزل
«رزق الله» . ويضم مجموعة من الطلاب الذين يحبون التقاط الصور بأنفسهم وبواسطة
آلاتهم الخاصة ، تحمض الافلام وتظهرها بأنفسهم ايضا تحت رعاية ذوي الخبرة من
زملائهم .

٨ - نادي البنات : ومعظم اعضائه من طالبات الثالث ثانوي وتساعدهن
السيدة صوايا على تعلم صنع الحلويات ، والتدبير المنزلي ، والديكور ، والخياطة ،
وقد أقمن معرضين خلال العام .

٩ - النادي الفرنسي : قائم برعاية الاستاذ كيركبرايت الذي يجتمع مع طلاب
الاول والثاني ثانوي الذين لا يدرسون اللغة الفرنسية بالمنهاج ، ويتحدثون
بالفرنسية بغية تحسين لغتهم .

١٠ - الاندية الرياضية : وتضم نادي تسلق الجبال ، ونادي السباحة ،
ونادي التزلج وغيرها من الالعاب . فهناك برنامجا يوميا للتدريب ، يفتح المجال لكل
الطلاب الذين لديهم الاستعداد ليصبحوا رياضيين كبار بالمستقبل .



مسبح المدرسة

ماذا نعرف عن المكتبة ؟ !

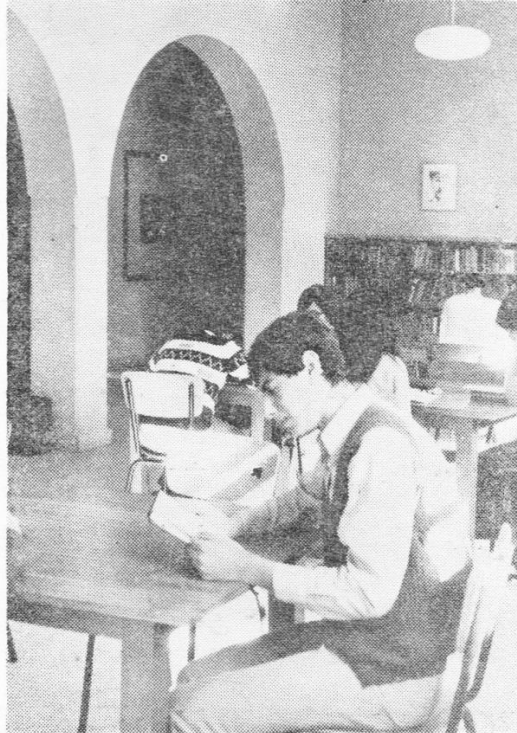
اعداد : ابراهيم قمر

كثيرون مم طلابنا الذين يدخلون مكتبة المدرسة ، اما للمطالعة الجدية او للدرس ، أو لالقاء نظرة على آخر المجلات الاسبوعية فيها ، أو للتسلية وتصريف الوقت ، انما لا يخطر ببال أحدهم التعمق بتاريخ تلك المكتبة التي وجدنا بأنها عريقة وغنية نسبيًا .

وقد طرحنا بعض الاسئلة على المسؤولين عن المكتبة ، وكانت الاجوبة بمثابة منارة الفت النور الكافي عليها وبرزتها لتتعرّف عليها ، ولندرك انها ليست مجرد ملجأ هاديء للدرس .

س ١ — متى انشئت المكتبة وبعهد اي رئيس ؟

ج — لا توجد سجلات تحدد تاريخ تأسيس المكتبة ، لكن المكتبة موجودة منذ زمن طويل قد يكون منذ تأسيس المدرسة ، حيث هنالك كتب عربية طبع عليها — مكتبة العموم — برمانا — ويعود تاريخ اهدائها الى المكتبة الى سنة ١٩٠٤ . وفي سنة ١٩٥٣ أعيد تنظيمها تحت اسم « توماس ليتل » وذلك في أيام المغفور له الرئيس « هربرت دوينغ » .



داخل المكتبة ...

س ٢ — ما عدد الكتب فيها باللغات الثلاثة ؟

ج — عدد الكتب يتغير باستمرار ، وعادة نحو الزيادة . في الوقت الحالي هناك حوالي ٤٨٠٠ كتاب . منها ٤٠٠٠ كتاب باللغة الانكليزية ، و ٦٠٠ كتاب باللغة العربية ، و ٢٠٠ كتاب بالفرنسية .

س ٣ — ما هو اقدم كتاب فيها ؟ وهل يوجد مخطوطات او كتب ذات قيمة خاصة ؟

ج — بالواقع المكتبة ليست مخزنا أو متحفا للاحتفاظ بالكتب القديمة ، انما هي لتأمين الكتب المفيدة والممكن استعمالها في المدرسة . لذلك لا يوجد فيها كتب قديمة جدا ، ولكن من أمتع وأغلى الكتب الموجودة فيها كتب كتبت بيد « توماس ليتل » ما بين سنة ١٨٧٠ و ١٨٨٠ .

س ٤ — ما هو احدث كتاب دخل المكتبة ؟

ج — احدث كتاب دخل المكتبة هو مسرحية « السكرية » لنجيب محفوظ .

س ٥ — كم يبلغ ثمن الكتب تقريبا ؟

ج — ليس من السهل تقدير قيمة الكتب الموجودة . اذا اعتبرنا القيمة التجارية في الوقت الحاضر فهي قليلة ، ولكن اذا اردنا استبدالها فيزيد المبلغ عن ٥٠٠ ، ١٠٠٠ ، ٥٠٠٠ .

س ٦ — ما هي النسبة المئوية للكتب المقدمة كاهداء الى المكتبة ؟

ج — على ما يبدو ، لقد كانت الكتب تقدم الى المكتبة بسخاء في اوائل عهدها ، ولكن هذه الكمية اخذت تتضاءل شيئا فشيئا حتى اصبحت في السنين الاخيرة قليلة جدا .

س ٧ — ما هي اكثر الكتب رواجاً ؟

ج — ان اكثر الكتب رواجاً هي كتب القصة القصيره ، السهلة ، بالعربية او بالانكليزية .

س ٨ — ما هو الرقم الثبائي الذي سجلته المكتبة في اعارة الكتب خلال شهر واحد ؟

ج — لا نستطيع ان نحدد ذلك ، ولكن يمكننا ان نقول بأن المعدل الشهري يتراوح بين ٥٠٠ و ٦٠٠ كتابا .

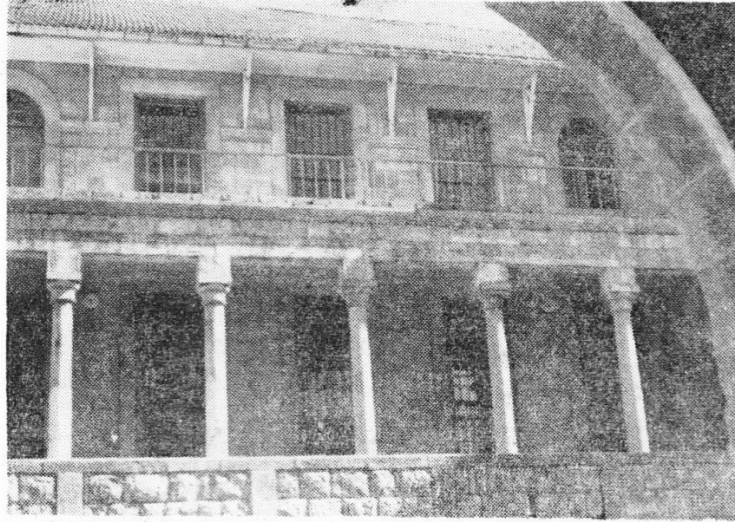
س ٩ — لماذا نلاحظ سيطرة الكتب الاجنبية على المكتبة ؟ — وما سبب عدم وجود الكتب العربية الحديثة في المكتبة ؟

ج — لقد سيطرت الكتب الاجنبية على الكتب العربية لان معظم مراجع المواضيع التي يحتاج اليها الطلاب موجودة بالانكليزية . ومع هذا فقد وجد القيمون على المكتبة صرف ربع ميزانية المكتبة للسنين الماضيتين على الكتب العربية . أما الكتب العربية الحديثة فهي كثيرة ، وما عليك الا أن تزور القسم العربي في المكتبة وتتحقق من ذلك . ومع هذا فاننا نسعى ونحاول دائما لزيادتها .

س ١٠ — هل حدثت سرقات بالمكتبة ؟

ج — لا أقول انها سرقات بالمعنى الصحيح ولكن أقول « نقص » في عدد الكتب . وقد خسرنا ما بين كانون الثاني ١٩٦٩ وحزيران ١٩٧٠ ما يقارب الـ ٩١ كتابا . ويجدر بنا ان نذكر ان هذا تحسن بالنسبة للسنين الماضية . ويرجع هذا الى وعي الطلاب وتحسُّسهم بالمسؤولية ، واعتقد أنهم سيستمرون في هذا التحسن ومساعدتنا على حفظ العدد ، لا بل زيادته .

س ١١ - ما هي عدد الساعات التي تداوم بها المكتبة اسبوعيا ؟
ج - مجموع الساعات التي تداوم فيها المكتبة ٣٧ ساعة مقسمة على جميع ايام
الاسبوع بما فيه نهار الاحد . وهذا يعني اننا نهتم بتأمين الوقت الكافي لاستعارة
الكتب لجميع الطلاب على جميع المستويات كل يوم .



المبنى الدراسي الرئيسي

محلات كنعان

في برمانا

اشهر بوظة في الجبل - « الشوكولامو »

سندويش - مرطبات - حلويات

فندق كنعان

يفتح لكم ابوابه صيفا وشتاء

تلفون : ٩٦٠٠٢٥ برمانا

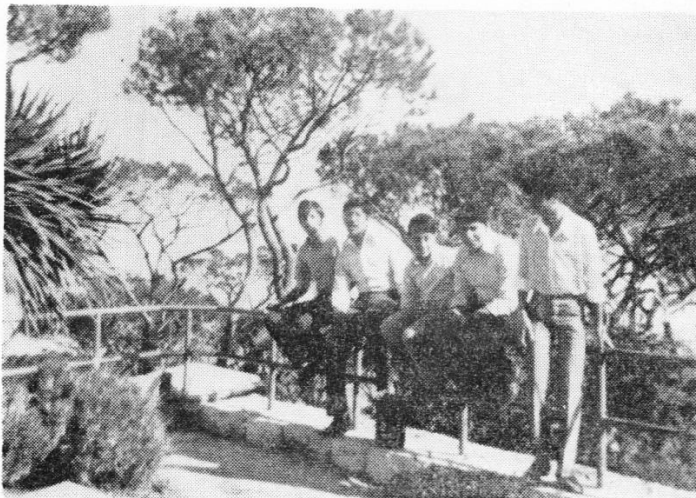
الكاميرا في المدرسة



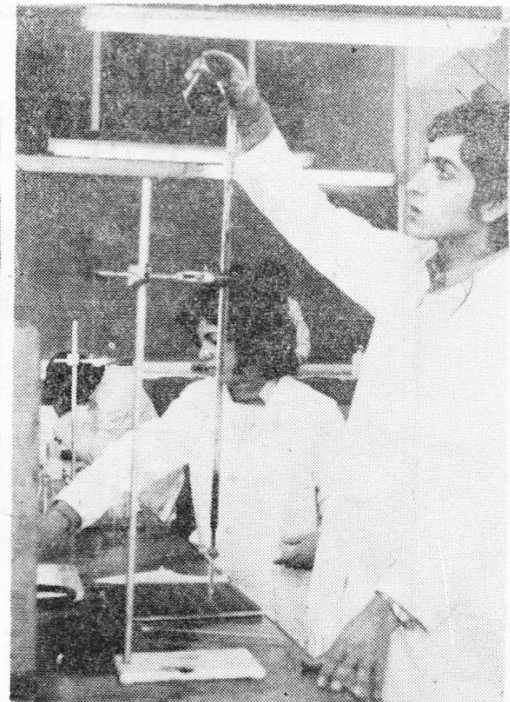
الطلاب واستاذ الرياضة



الهبة والدنجنوة والعسكرية



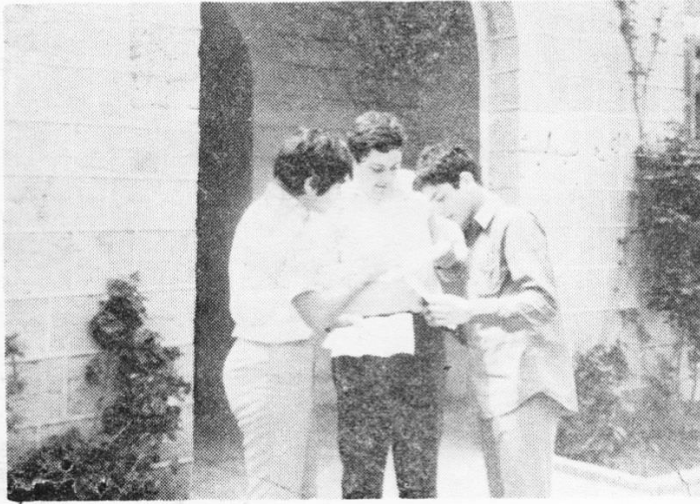
شم النسيم



في المختبر



يعيش يعيش



حاج تقرير



حماة الوطن

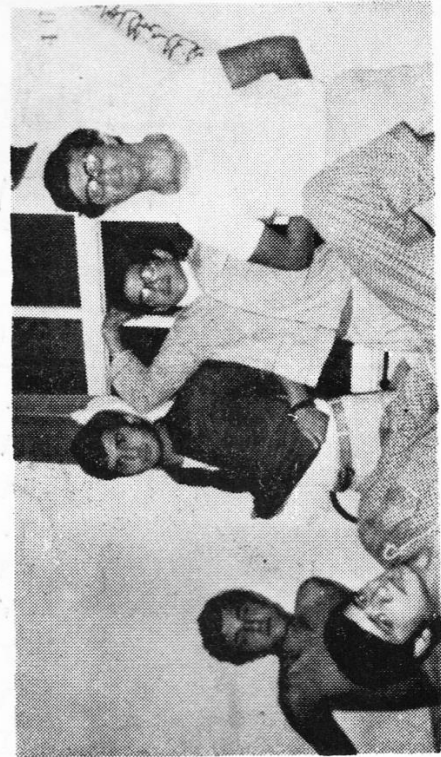
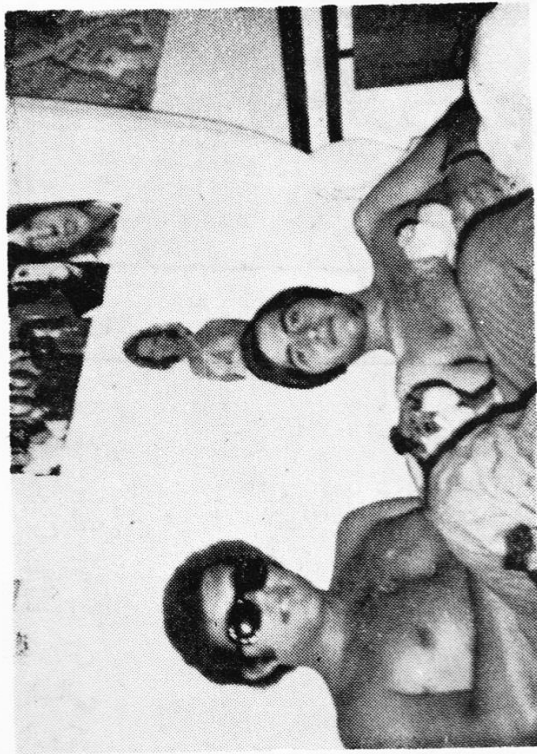


رئيس حكومة الشباب ونائبه



الطلاب يستقبلون رئيس التشريعات

الخامس ثانوي قبيل النوم



Samir Gherzeddine & Tony Abboud top left

مدرسة برمانا العالية
احصائيات ١٩٧٠-١٩٧١

الجنسية	القسم الثانوي	القسم الابتدائي	المجموع
لبناني	١٩٤	١٧٠	٣٦٤
سعودي	٤٢	٣٩	٨١
اردني	٢٥	١٩	٤٤
بريطاني	٣٠	١٠	٤٠
عراقي	٢٦	٩	٣٥
سوري	١١	٧	١٨
كويتي	١٤	٣	١٧
عماني	٤	٩	١٣
اميركي	٧	٢	٩
فلسطيني	٥	٢	٧
ليبي	٤	٣	٧
هندي	٣	٣	٦
ايراني	١	٥	٦
يمني	٣	٢	٥
بحريني	٤	٠	٤
جاميكي	٢	٢	٤
مصري	٣	١	٤
سوداني	٣	٠	٣
سيراليوني	٠	٢	٢
برازيلي	١	١	٢
سويسري	٠	١	١
غاني	١	٠	١
باكستاني	١	٠	١
قبرصي	١	٠	١
كولومبي	١	٠	١
اوسترالي	٠	١	١
فنزويلي	١	٠	١
بولندي	١	٠	١
الماني	١	٠	١
غامبي	٠	٢	١
	٣٨٩	٢٩٢	٦٨١

الدين	القسم الثانوي	القسم الابتدائي	المجموع
ارثوذكس	٧٩	٧٥	١٥٤
موارنة	٦٠	٢٨	٨٨
كاثوليك	٤٩	٣٦	٨٥
الكنيسة الانكليزية	١٧	٧	٢٤
بروتستانت	١٤	٦	٢٠
لاتين	٦	٠	٦
كويكر	١	٣	٤
مسلم	١٤١	١٠٨	٢٤٩
دروز	١٩	٧١	٣٦
بهائي	١	٩	١٠
هندوس	٢	١	٣
سيخ	٠	٢	٢
	٣٨٩	٢٩٢	٦٨١

الصف	صبيان	بنات	الصف	صبيان	بنات
سابع ثانوي	١٤	٥	خامس ابتدائي	٥٤	٨
سادس ثانوي	٤٩	٧	رابع ابتدائي	٤٥	١١
خامس ثانوي	٣٨	١٥	ثالث ابتدائي	٣٨	١١
رابع ثانوي	٤٨	١١	ثاني ابتدائي	١٦	١١
ثالث ثانوي	٧١	٨	اول ابتدائي	٢٩	١٤
ثاني ثانوي	٥٣	٨	تحضيري	١٦	١٥
اول ثانوي	٥٣	٩	صف روضة	١٦	٨
	٣٢٦			٢١٤	٧٨

مجموع الاولاد : ٥٤٠ **مجموع البنات : ١٤١**
 الداخلي : القسم الثانوي الاولاد : ١٦٦ بنات ١٠
 الخارجي : القسم الثانوي اولاد : ١٦٠ بنات ٥٣
 المعلمون : القسم الثانوي رجال : ٢٦ سيدات : ٢

القسم الابتدائي
 اولاد : ٨٨ بنات : ٢
 رجال : ١٢ سيدات : ٧٦

نمرف على اساتذتك

الاستاذ جورج معنوق

مدرس الادب العربي
الشهادة : الفلسفة والادب
الجامعة اليسوعية/بيروت
الهواية : الرياضة والسباحة
والرحلات
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٦٠

الاستاذ ميشيل مرقص

مدرس الادب العربي
والتربية الوطنية
علوم اجتماعية (ليسانس)
وأدب عربي (ليسانس)
الجامعة اللبنانية
الهواية : الشعر والموسيقى
والادب
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٧٠

الاستاذ نعيم بارود

مدرس الجغرافيا
ليسانس تاريخ وجغرافيا
وعلوم سياسية وإدارية
الجامعة اللبنانية
الهواية : المطالعة والموسيقى
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٦٩

الاستاذ كروسفيلد

رئيس منزل الولدماير
مدرس اللغة الانكليزية
تخصص : العلوم الاجتماعية
جامعة كيمبردج
الهواية : لعبة التنس
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٦٨

الاستاذ رشيد ابو فاضل

رئيس القسم العربي
مدرس اللغة العربية
الشهادة الثانوية العامة
مدرسة برمانا العالية
الهواية : المطالعة والمشي
وقيادة السيارات
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٢٢

الاستاذ هاول

رئيس القسم الانكليزي
مدرس اللغة الانكليزية
الشهادة : اللغة والادب
الانكليزي
دبلوما فن التعليم
جامعة بيرمنغهام/بريطانيا
الهواية : الدراما/الموسيقى

الاستاذ انطون ميخائيل

رئيس قسم العلوم
الاجتماعية
ماجستير من جامعة
وشنطن
هوايته : المطالعة والكتابة
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : سنة
١٩٦٥

الاستاذ الير كامل

رئيس قسم الرياضة
المسؤول عن الطلبة
شهادة الثانوية العامة
مدرسة برمانا العالية
هوايته : الرياضة
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٤٤

الاستاذ ميخائيل خوري

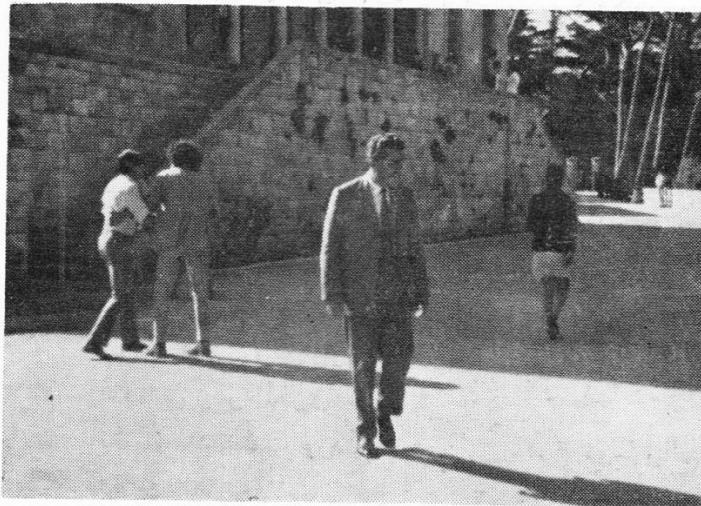
مدرس تاريخ
الجامعة الاميركية/بيروت
الشهادة : التاريخ
الهواية : المطالعة والكتابة
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٥٩

الاستاذ سلام صعيدي

رئيس منزل الرزق الله
مدرس رياضيات
الشهادة : الرياضيات
دبلوم الشهادة التعليمية
الجامعة الاميركية/بيروت
الهواية : بريدج/المطالعة
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٦١

الاستاذ اميل صوايا

رئيس منزل اللتل
مدرس علوم
الشهادة : الكيمياء
الجامعة الاميركية/بيروت
الهواية : بريدج
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٥٥



اقدم استاذ

Mr Abu Fadel in Picture

الاستاذة ندى صعيدي

مدرسة التاريخ
الشهادة : ليسانس , تاريخ
دبلوما في التعليم
جامعة القاهرة
دار المعلمات الانكليزية
الهواية : التكلم مع التلاميذ

الاستاذ جون كيركرايت

مدرس الادب واللغة
الانكليزية
الشهادة : اللغة الفرنسية
وآدابها
جامعة دورام/بريطانيا
السباحة والتنس
البيانو التزلج على الثلج
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٦٤

الاستاذ هديسن

مدرس اللغة الانكليزية
الشهادة : علوم كلاسيكية
شهادة تعليم جامعة لندن
الهواية : الرياضة/السباحة
التزلج على الثلج
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٦٤

الاستاذ صالح قيس

مدرس الرياضيات
الشهادة : رياضيات وعلوم
شهادة تعليم
الجامعة الاميركية بيروت
الهواية : المطالعة
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٦٧

الاستاذ الكسندر صقر

مدرس اللغة الفرنسية
الشهادة : الحقوق
الادب الفرنسي
الجامعة اليسوعية
جامعة ليون / فرنسا
الهواية : بريدج
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٦٢

الاستاذ جانيك ميزريان

مدرس الرياضيات
الشهادة : الرياضيات
الجامعة الاميركية
بيروت
الهواية : قيادة السيارات
ولعب كرة القدم

الاستاذ بطرس

مدرس الفيزياء
الشهادة : الرياضيات
والفيزياء
الجامعة الاميركية
بيروت
الهواية : المشي/التصوير
الاعمال الخيرية
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٦٨

الاستاذ زاهي ريجاني

مدرس علم الاشياء
الشهادة : علم الاحياء
اجتماع
الجامعة الاميركية بيروت
الهواية : دراسة العلوم

الاستاذ نورمان بوث

مدرس اعمال مهنية
الشهادة : دبلوما في الاعمال
المهنية
معهد لوردنش/بريطانيا
الهواية : الدراما/لعبة
الكريكت وفن الرسم
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٦١

الاستاذ سورين توباليان

مدرس الرياضيات
الشهادة : الرياضيات
جامعة بيرمنجهام/بريطانيا
الهواية : التصوير
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٦٣

الاستاذ محمد عساف

مدرس الرياضة
الشهادة : دبلوما في العلوم
الرياضية
المعهد الرياضي للمعلمين
لبنان
الرياضة
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٦٣

الاستاذة هيفاء حبيبي

مدرسة كيمياء
الشهادة : العلوم
الجامعة الاميركية/بيروت
الهواية : الديكور/الرياضة
الموسيقى/المطالعة
بدأت عملها بالمدرسة ١٩٦٣

الاستاذ الن جونز

متطوع لتدريس الرياضة
الشهادة : الرياضة سنتان
شامبلن كوليدج
الهواية : الرياضة. الذهاب
الى شاطئ البحر

السيد اميل كرم

المحاسب العام
الشهادة : علوم تجارية
الجامعة الاميركية
بيروت
الهواية : الصيد والرياضة
والمطالعة
بدأ عمله بالمدرسة : ١٩٤٢



اجدد استاذ

تعليقات سريعة

اعداد : محمد البخاري

- ١ - محمد بخاري : حامي حمى الاردن .
- ٢ - نبيه عطاالله : المفقعة والمزهرة .
- ٣ - شارل صوان : شمام هو قطاف ورد .
- ٤ - الياس اسود : بدنا « الهاي سكول » والهيئة ما راح يعطونا .
- ٥ - عماد علي احمد : على دلعونا وعلى دلعونا بنانسوق وما بخلونا .
- ٦ - امين ابو حمد : هارب من وجه الادارة .
- ٧ - بشارة زلزل : فرخ اديب .
- ٨ - منذر الخالدي : كرنوفة اسمه موني .
- ٩ - جوزيف مسعد : محارب قديم .
- ١٠ - أنور حاج : يا استاذ صار لي ساعة ناظر .
- ١١ - جورج جفو : مدير التشريفات .
- ١٢ - فؤاد شعاع : فاتح غابة الامازون بصدره .
- ١٣ - ادوار عون : شي غيفارا حامي حمى الصف .
- ١٤ - دوريس سكسك : ست الستات .
- ١٥ - ليلي أبو اللمع : سمو الاميرة .
- ١٦ - حسيب مكارم : الشيخ نسيب .
- ١٧ - جورج زلزل : زلزال الصف .
- ١٨ - شارل حداد : فيلسوف رغما عنه .
- ١٩ - فايز أسعد : ٦٠ حبة بزر بالدقيقة .
- ٢٠ - شادية مسعد : خطبوني خطبوني .
- ٢١ - يولا بشارة : خطفوني خطفوني .
- ٢٢ - شربل أبو جوده : « بتي شاباريل » .
- ٢٣ - راشد خليفة : خربلنا حفلة من سنة .
- ٢٤ - ستيل هوتن : سلام من صبا قبرص ارق .
- ٢٥ - فيكان اوغسبيان : حلف يمين ما ينسى كلمة في كل كتاب .
- ٢٦ - كمال أبو فاضل : شرحه .
- ٢٧ - ادونيس نعمة : لا تعليق على « الهد » .
- ٢٨ - وليد غرز الدين : شب ما في مثله .
- ٢٩ - زيد حديد : تطير افيال .
- ٣٠ - مناف الحمد : صيد افيال طائره .
- ٣١ - نجوى صوايا : بدي آكل كيك .
- ٣٢ - مهى ياسين : انا بحبك يا وجيه .
- ٣٣ - باسم فاروقي : اللعب يا ولد .
- ٣٤ - ابراهيم قهر : فنيص على المسرح .
- ٣٥ - رفعت حفار : فطحل .
- ٣٦ - نبيه مظلوم ، مظلوم والله مظلوم .
- ٣٧ - سعيد بابيضان : ملك الفليبرز .
- ٣٨ - ابراهيم حسيني : اشتراك بالسينما .

الطلاب المتخرجون لعام ١٩٧٠ - ١٩٧١

قسم البكالوريا

كمال ابو فاضل

علمي
لبناني
مكث بالمدرسة : ١٢ سنة
التخصص : طب
الهواية : صيد الوز — قيادة السيارات — سينما



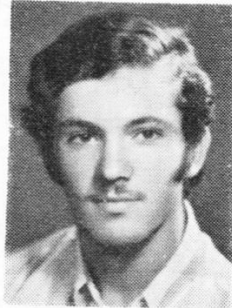
ليلي ابي اللمع

ادبي
لبنانية
التخصص : علم نفس



منذر خالدي

علمي
سعودي
التخصص : هندسة معمارية
الهواية : الرسم، الرياضة، الضحك



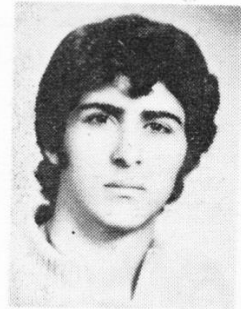
يولا بشاره

علمي
لبنانية
مكثت بالمدرسة : سنتين
التخصص : علم اجتماع
الهواية : الصيد — مطالعة — رحلات



عماد علي احمد

ادبي
لبناني
مكث بالمدرسة : ٤ سنوات
التخصص : سياسة واقتصاد
الهواية : التزلج على الماء
موسيقى كلاسيكية



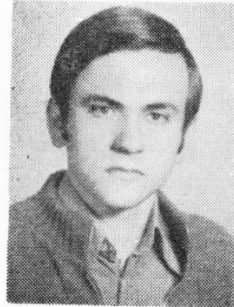
شهاديه سعد

ادبي
لبنانية
مكثت بالمدرسة : ٦ سنوات
التخصص : تمريض
الهواية : مطالعة — خياطة — مشي .



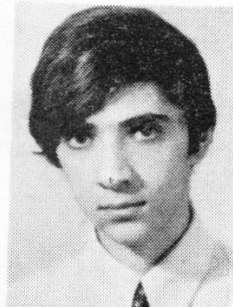
ادوار عون

ادبي
لبناني
مكث بالمدرسة : ١٣ سنة
التخصص : هندسة ميكانيكية
الطيران المدني
الهواية : البحث عن هواية



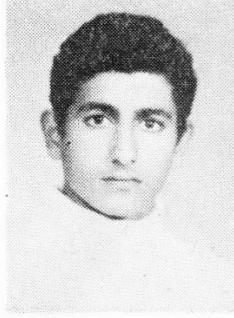
امين ابي حمد

علمي
لبناني
مكث بالمدرسة : ١١ سنة
التخصص : طيران
قيادة سيارات — موسيقى
سباحة — صيد



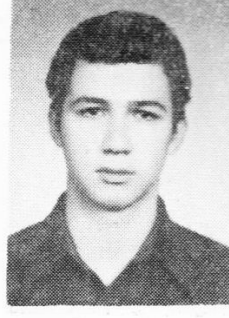
انطوان حداد

علمي
لبناني
مكث بالمدرسة: ١٠ سنوات
التخصص: طب
الهواية: رسم — موسيقى
كلاسيكية — يوغا



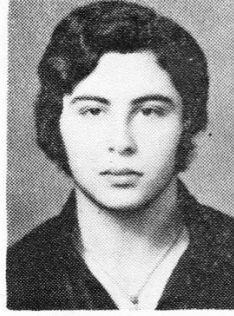
الياس اسود

ادبي
لبناني
مكث بالمدرسة: ١١ سنة
التخصص: علوم سياسية
الهواية: ركوب الخيل —
قيادة السيارات



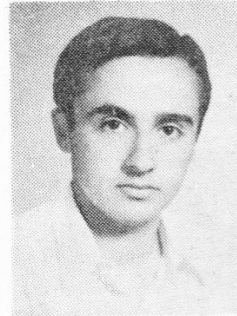
نبيل حاج

علمي
لبناني
مكث بالمدرسة: ٨ سنوات
التخصص: هندسة
الكثرونية
الهواية: موسيقى — سينما
ورسم



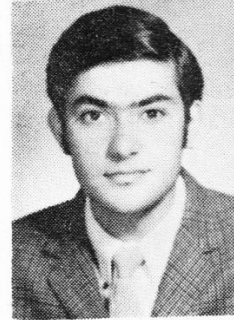
محمد البخاري

ادبي
اردني
مكث بالمدرسة: ٦ سنوات
التخصص: علوم عسكرية
الهواية: الرماية — ركوب
الخيل وجمع الاسلحة



حسيب مكارم

علمي
لبناني
مكث بالمدرسة: ٣ سنوات
الهواية: مطالعة — مثيري
تصوير



جورج جنو

علمي
لبناني
مكث بالمدرسة: ٧ سنوات
التخصص: هندسة طيران
الهواية: قيادة السيارات
— تنس سباحة



فايز اسعد

ادبي
سوري
مكث بالمدرسة: ١٣ سنة
التخصص: سياسة
واقتصاد
الهواية: الرياضة —
رقص الباليه



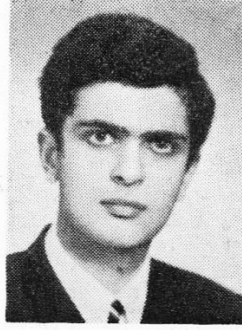
نبيه عطاالله

ادبي
لبناني
مكث بالمدرسة: ٨ سنوات
التخصص: سياسة
واقتصاد
الهواية: صيد — مطالعة



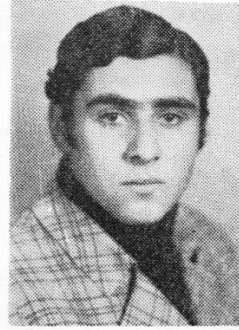
بشاره زلزل

أدبي
لبناني
مكث بالمدرسة : ١٢ سنة
التخصص : علم نفس
الهواية : المطالعة الرسم
— الموسيقى



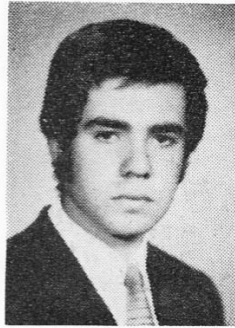
فيكان اوغاسابيان

علمي
لبناني
مكث بالمدرسة : ٣ سنوات
التخصص : هندسة
الهواية : مطالعة — موسيقى
— رسم



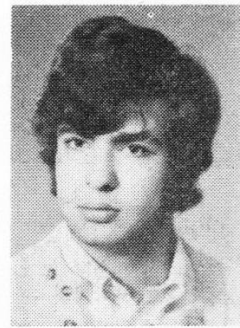
جورج زلزل

علمي
لبناني
مكث بالمدرسة ١١ سنة
التخصص : طب
الهواية : قفز بالمظلات
صيد — سينما — وقياة
السيارات بسرعة جنونية



فؤاد شعاع

علمي
لبناني
مكث بالمدرسة : ١١ سنة
التخصص : هندسة
الالكترونية
الهواية : موسيقى — صيد
— سباحة — تنس — قيادة
السيارات



شارل صوان

علمي
لبناني
مكث بالمدرسة : ٧ سنوات
التخصص : هندسة ميكانيك
الهواية : صيد الفراشات —
— المصارعة قيادة السيارات



قسم الـ G. C. E.

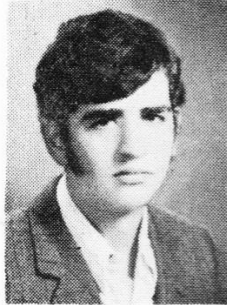
تابت عوده

سعودي

مكث بالمدرسة : ٦ سنوات

التخصص : طب

الهواية : سباحة صيد



نجوى صوايا

لبنانية

مكثت بالمدرسة : ١٣ سنة

التخصص : ديكور وتدبير

منزلي

الهواية : مطالعة وتصوير



كرم عثمرو

عراقي

مكث بالمدرسة : ٩ سنوات

التخصص : هندسة

الكثرونية

تنس - قراءة



مناف الحمد

كويتي

مكث بالمدرسة : ٧ سنوات

الهواية : تزلج على الماء

التخصص : هندسة

الكثرونية



بسام دياب

لبناني

مكث بالمدرسة : ١١ سنة

التخصص : مهندس بترول

الهواية : السفر



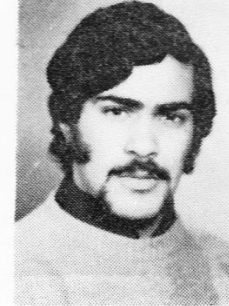
رأشد الخليفة

بحريني

مكث بالمدرسة : ٦ سنوات

التخصص : كيمياء تطبيقية

الهواية : بريدج



انطوان دبوس

لبناني

مكث بالمدرسة : ٣ سنوات

التخصص : اعمال

الهواية : المرح

حامد النقيب

كويتي

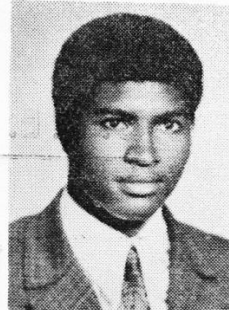
مكث بالمدرسة : ٦ سنوات

الهواية : تصوير

الهام اسود

لبنانية

مكثت بالمدرسة: ١٠ سنوات
التخصص: ديكور ازهار
تنسيق
الهواية: مطالعة — جمع
طوابع وصور — سباحة



محمد جبريل

سوداني

مكث بالمدرسة: ٥ سنوات
التخصص: طب
الهواية: ركوب الخيل —
صيد

هند ياسين

سعودية

مكثت بالمدرسة: ٧ سنوات
التخصص: علاقات عامة
الهواية: المطالعة — سباحة



زيد حديد

عراقي

مكث بالمدرسة: ٤ سنوات
التخصص: طب القلب
الهواية: مطالعة كتب ذرة

سعيد باييدان

سعودي

مكث بالمدرسة: سنتين
التخصص: سياسة
واقتصاد
الهواية: سينما — فليبرز



ستيل هوتن

بريطاني

مكث بالمدرسة: ٦ سنوات
التخصص: كيمياء بيولوجية
الهواية: عزف على الغيتار

نبيل عبد النور

سوري

مكث بالمدرسة: ١١ سنة
التخصص: اعمال بحرية
الهواية: تزلج مائي
- الصيد



سميئون رايس

بريطاني

مكث بالمدرسة: سنتين
التخصص: مهندس معماري
الهواية: التسمع الى
الموسيقى

رمزي خاطر

لبناني

مكث بالمدرسة: ١٣ سنة
التخصص: هندسة
كهربائية
الهواية: مطالعة — سباحة

بروس كرو

اميركي

مكث بالمدرسة: سنتين

FOR THE RECORD

BRUMMANA HIGH SCHOOL

BRUMMANA, LEBANON

PHONE: 960430

Registration No. 363, 1950

مدسة برمانا العالية

برمانا - لبنان

تلفون: ٩٦٠٤٣٠

إعادة قيد رقم ٣٦٣ عام ١٩٥٠

This is to certify that Salim Abu Jawdeh
has been a student in this school from October 1961
to June 1972, during which time his/her record of
scholarship was Excellent and his/her conduct was Very Good.

He/She (has now completed)
(is/was a student in) The Sixth Form.

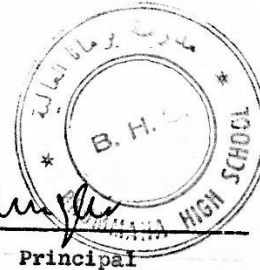
Following are his/her grades during the the last three years.

	YEAR III 1969/1970	YEAR IV 1970/1971	YEAR V 1971/1972
ARABIC (LANG. & LIT.)	73	75	82
TRANSLATION	73	88	76
ENGLISH LANGUAGE	98	99	90
ENGLISH LITERATURE	98	99	94
MATHEMATICS	95	97	93
ADDITIONAL MATHS. 'O'	94	91	92
GENERAL SCIENCE	94	92	93
PHYSICS	94	96	96
CHEMISTRY	92	82	87
BIOLOGY	92	82	87
FRENCH	92	82	87
HISTORY	92	82	87
GEOGRAPHY	92	82	87
PSYCHOLOGY	92	82	87
ECONOMICS	92	82	87
ART	92	82	87
CRAFT	92	82	87
CIVICS	92	82	87
TECHNICAL DRAWING	92	82	87
FINAL AVERAGE	88.4	90	87

PASS MARK : 60 %

DATE 23.3.73

FOR THE SCHOOL



Principal

Arabic Lit ruined the average ☺; My Student of the Year gold nametag
lost in years of travel since

مدرسة برمانا العالية لبنان

اعطيت هذه الشهادة الى

سليم سامي ابو جوده

بانا لاتمامه الدروس المطلوبة في الدائرة
الابتدائية من مدرسة برمانا العالية.

V. Goren

الرئيس

نور الدين
المديرة



خزينة ١٩٦٦

BRUMMANA HIGH SCHOOL
LEBANON

This is to certify that

Salim S. Abu Jawdeh

*has completed the required course of
study in the Primary Department of
Brummana High School.*

Roderic

Principal

Head

June 1966

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE



LOWER CERTIFICATE IN ENGLISH

This is to certify that the candidate named below was awarded
the Lower Certificate in English after an examination in the
three subjects shown and attained the standard indicated in
each of these subjects.

SALIM ABU JAWDEH

**ORAL TESTS
COMPOSITION AND COMPREHENSION
PRESCRIBED BOOKS**

**GOOD
PASS
VERY GOOD**

Date of Examination Index-number Place of Examination

JUNE 1970 5601 003 BEIRUT

Owen Chadwick

Vice-Chancellor

BRUMMANA HIGH SCHOOL
STUDENT'S REPORT BOOK



STUDENT Salim ABU JAWDEH YEAR 1971/2 FORM 6A(S)

MARKS AND GRADES

	SIGNIFICANCE OF LETTER GRADES AND NUMBER SCALES	B. H. S. LETTER SCALES		B. H. S. MARK SCALES			G. C. E.	
		SIMPLE	REFINED	100	50	20	'O' LEVEL	'A' LEVEL
<p>For all reports, examination marks etc. Brummana uses a 60% pass mark. The equivalence of B. H. S. letter and number scales to each other, and to the G. C. E. letter scales for both 'O' and 'A' level results, is shown in this table. The 'O' in the 'A' level column indicates an 'O' level pass.</p>	Excellent : Outstanding	A	A	90	45	18	A	A
	Very Good		A-	80	40	16		B
	Good	B	B+ B	70	35	14	C	C
	Satisfactory		C+					D
	Passing Level	C	C	60	30	12	E	E
	Unsatisfactory		D+					
		D	D	50	25	10	F	F
			D-	40	20	8		
	Weak			30	15	6		
		E	E	20	10	4	H	H
	Very Weak			10	5	2		
		F	F					

BRUMMANA HIGH SCHOOL - STUDENT REPORT SHEET

NAME : Abu Jawdeh, Salim School No. : 66/09 Form : 6th, Bacc. Science Year : 1971-72 Page : 4SUBJECT : physicsTERM : First

Salim has outstanding abilities. His work is extremely reliable and consistent. Congratulations for the excellent results

Term Mark 95Exam Mark 95Rank 1 / 12

Report by :	Name / Position	Date	Noted by Parent or Guardian
<i>E.S. Butros</i>	E.S. Butros Physics teacher	22/12/1971	<i>[Signature]</i>

BRUMMANA HIGH SCHOOL - STUDENT REPORT SHEET

NAME : ABU JAWDEH, SALIM School No. : 66/09 Form : VIA S. Year : 1971-72 Page : 13SUBJECT : ENGLISHTERM : SECOND

Salim is one of the best students I have had at Brummana. His work is of a consistently high standard.

Term Mark 76Exam Mark 81Rank 1 / 12

Report by :	Name / Position	Date	Noted by Parent or Guardian
<i>P. Hudson</i>	Teacher of English	24/3/72	

SCHOOL PICS



BHS





Cheyenne



Little House

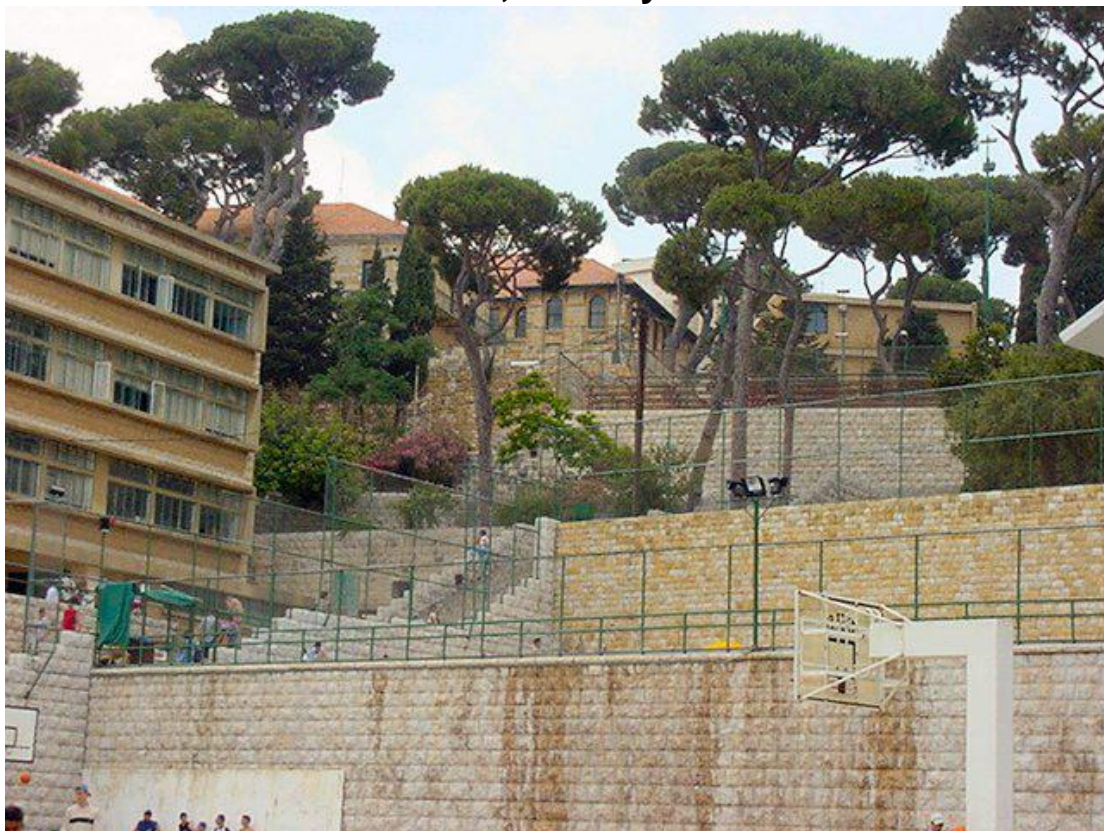


Little House





Basketball Court; Primary School below









Detention Room ☺



Library



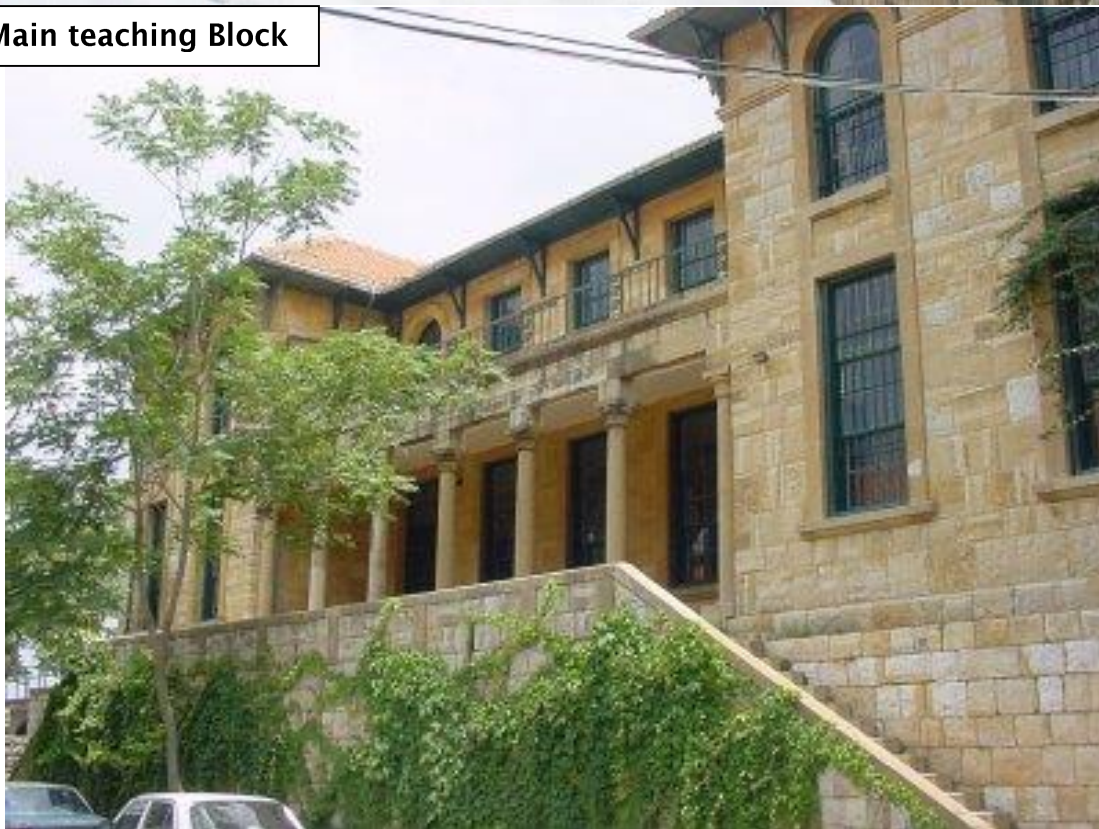


Library; Classroom below





Main teaching Block





Science Building



Meeting Room





















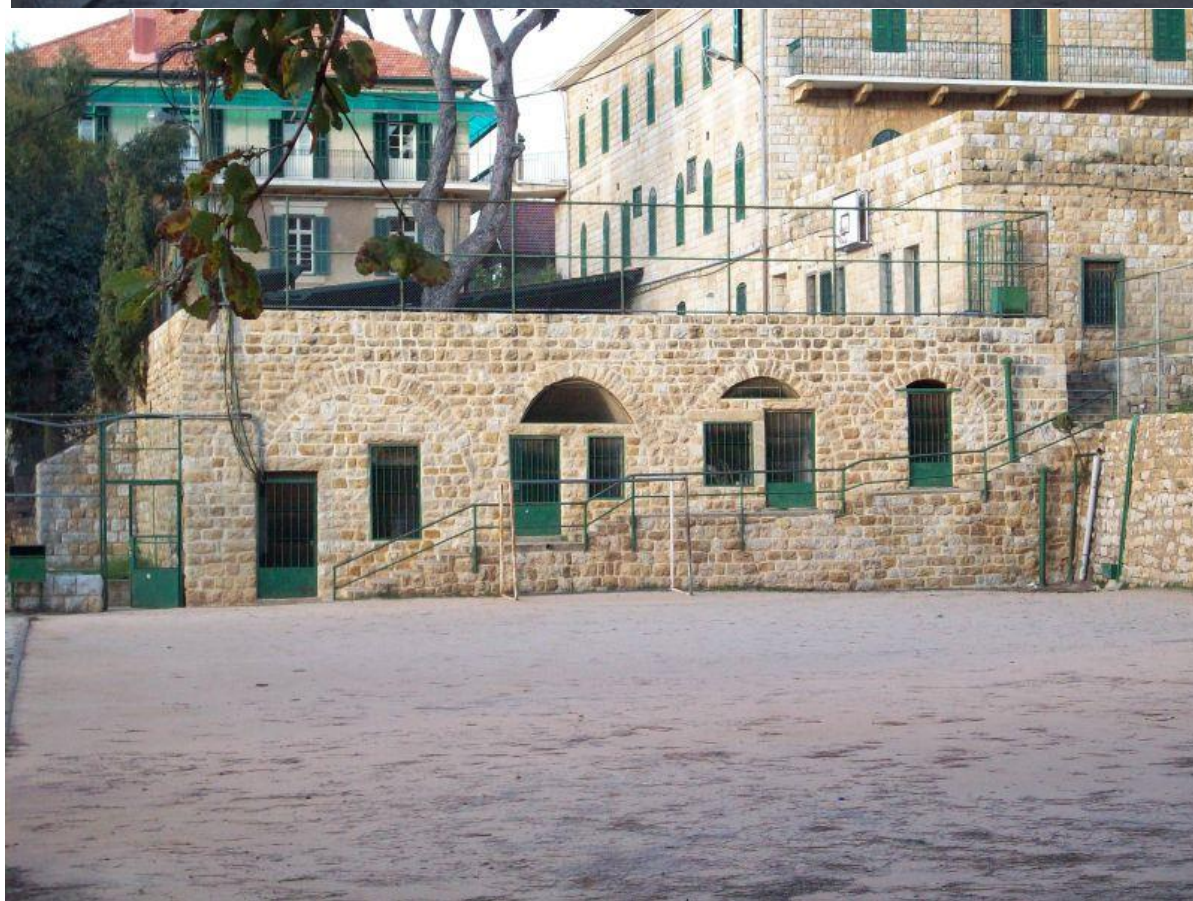
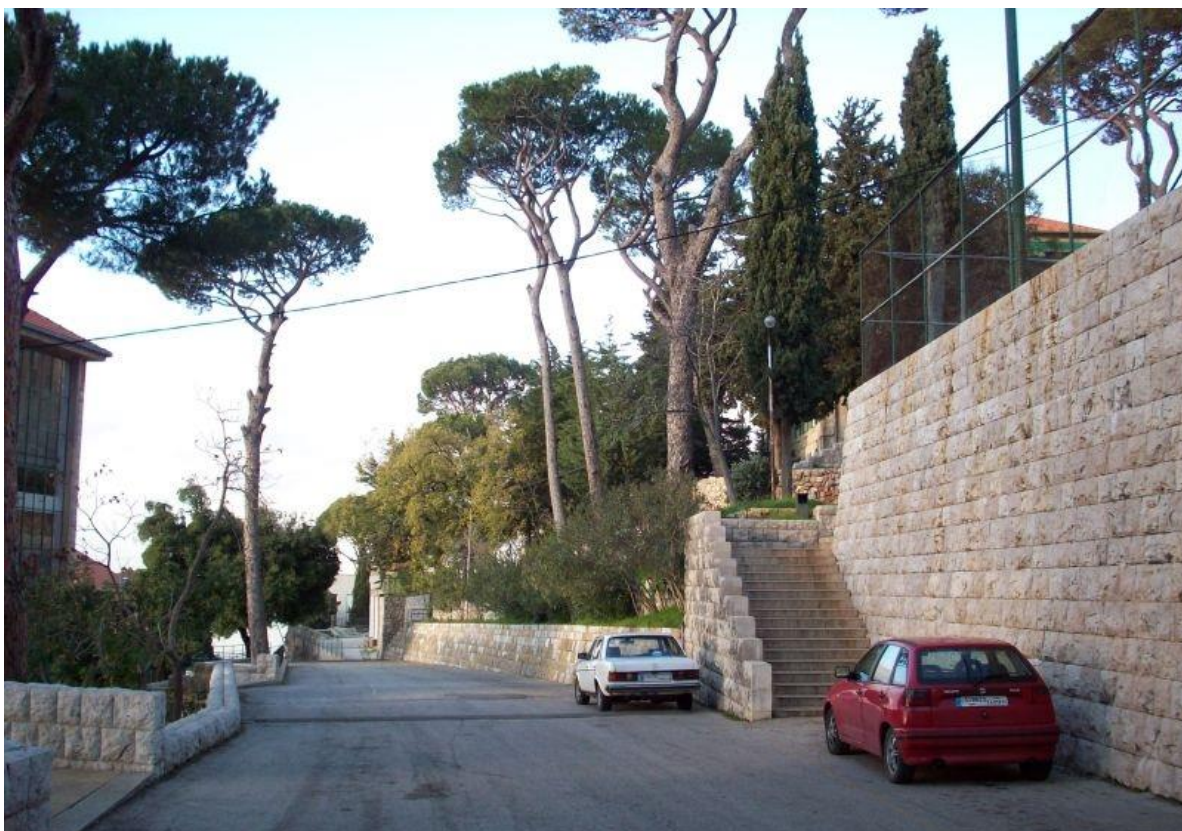


Main Bldg Corridor









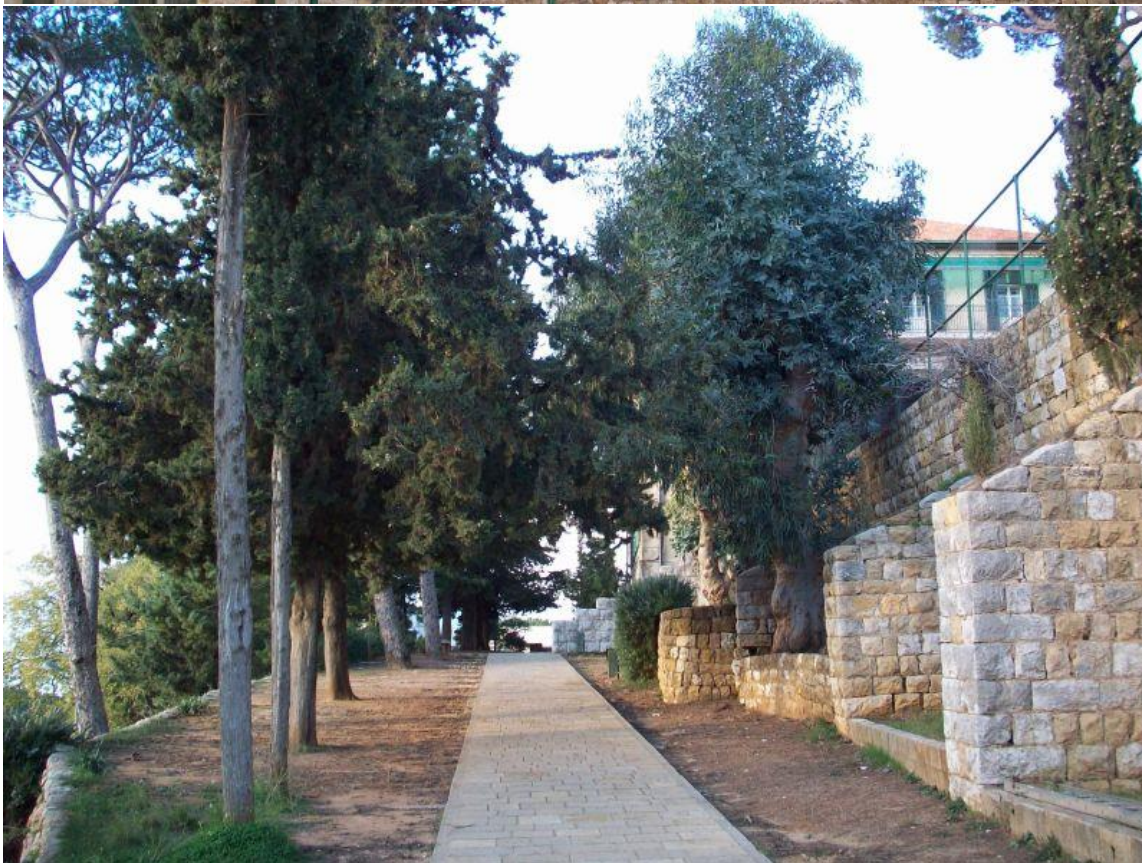
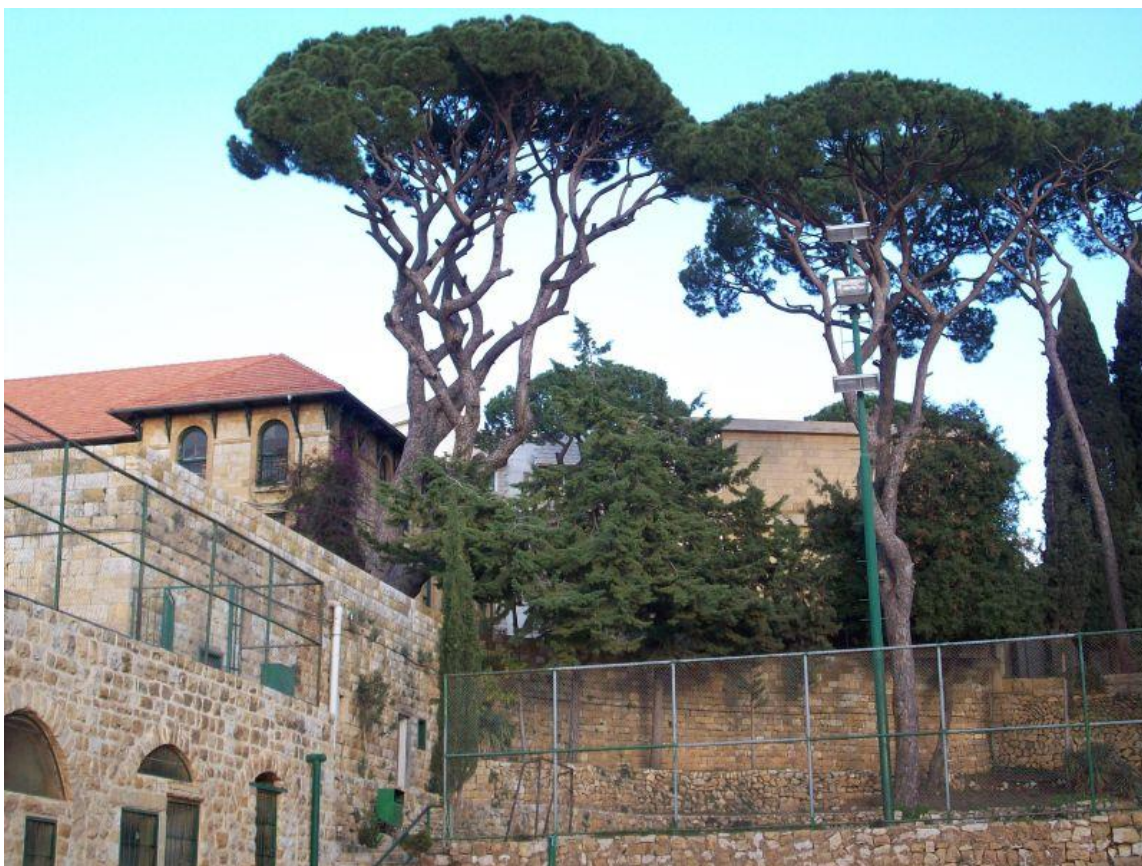


















Administration Bldg



Admin Bldg



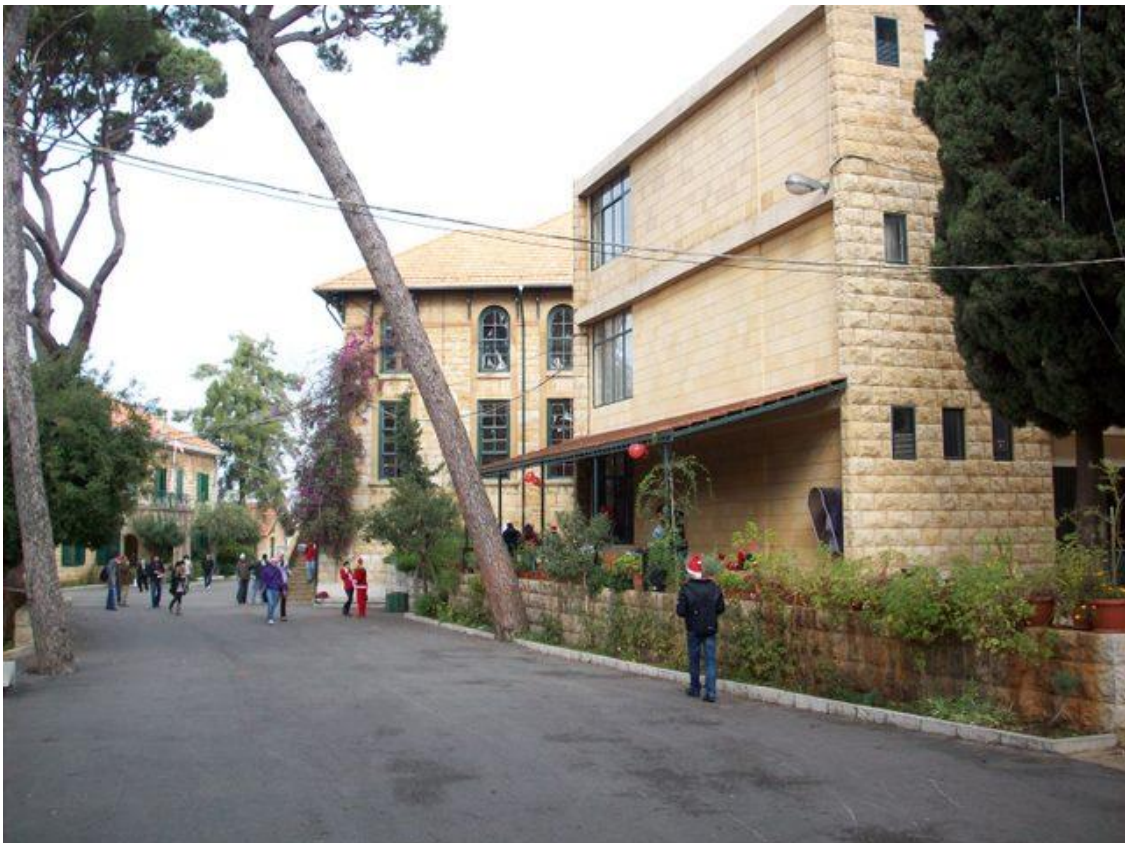
Classrooms above; Meeting House below







BHS Drive

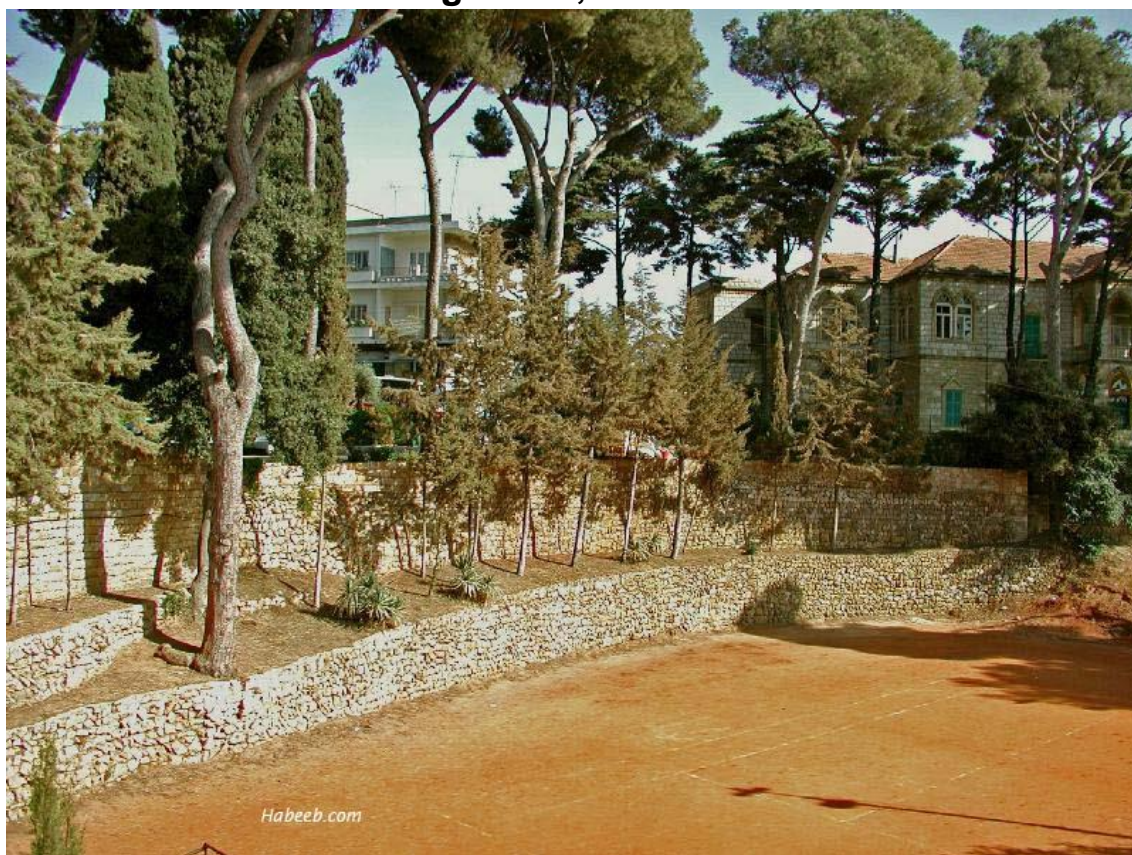




BHS Library

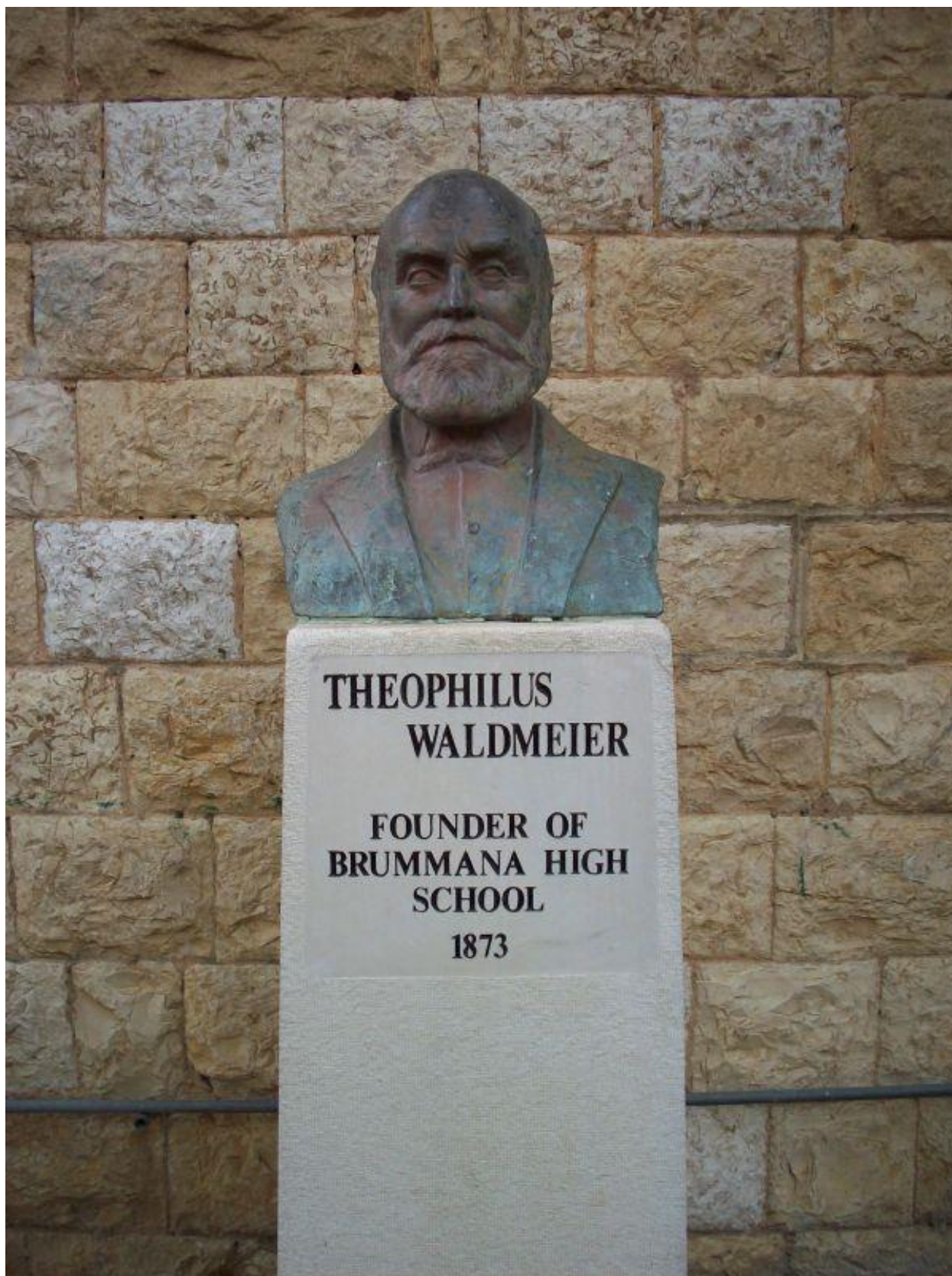


Main Teaching Block; Tennis Court below















The Old BHS Tree, our favorite hangout spot







Outdoor Theatre



In Front of Library, 1885



Brummana View





Dining Hall and Admin Bldg





BHS 1920's



Teachers
Break Room



Pictures taken July 1999, Thanks to Sarmad Al-Wadi and Edmond Abrahamian



BHS Entrance.

Welcome to 8th International Convention of the Old Scholars Association. July 9th, 10th, 11th 1999



Overlooking BHS drive and tennis courts



Overlooking Library entrance



Main Teaching Block



Main Teaching Block during convention



School Bell



School Bell Close Up



Drive in front of Meeting House



View from school overlooking Brummana



Library & Administration Building



Administration Building & upstairs Girls Common Room



Walk by Science Building and Meeting House



Walk behind the Main Teaching Block



A step back in time for an old scholar, Classroom



Another well remembered Classroom





Rizkallah House - My House



Waldmeier House above; Little House below





Little House Dining Room





Library above; Swimming Races below

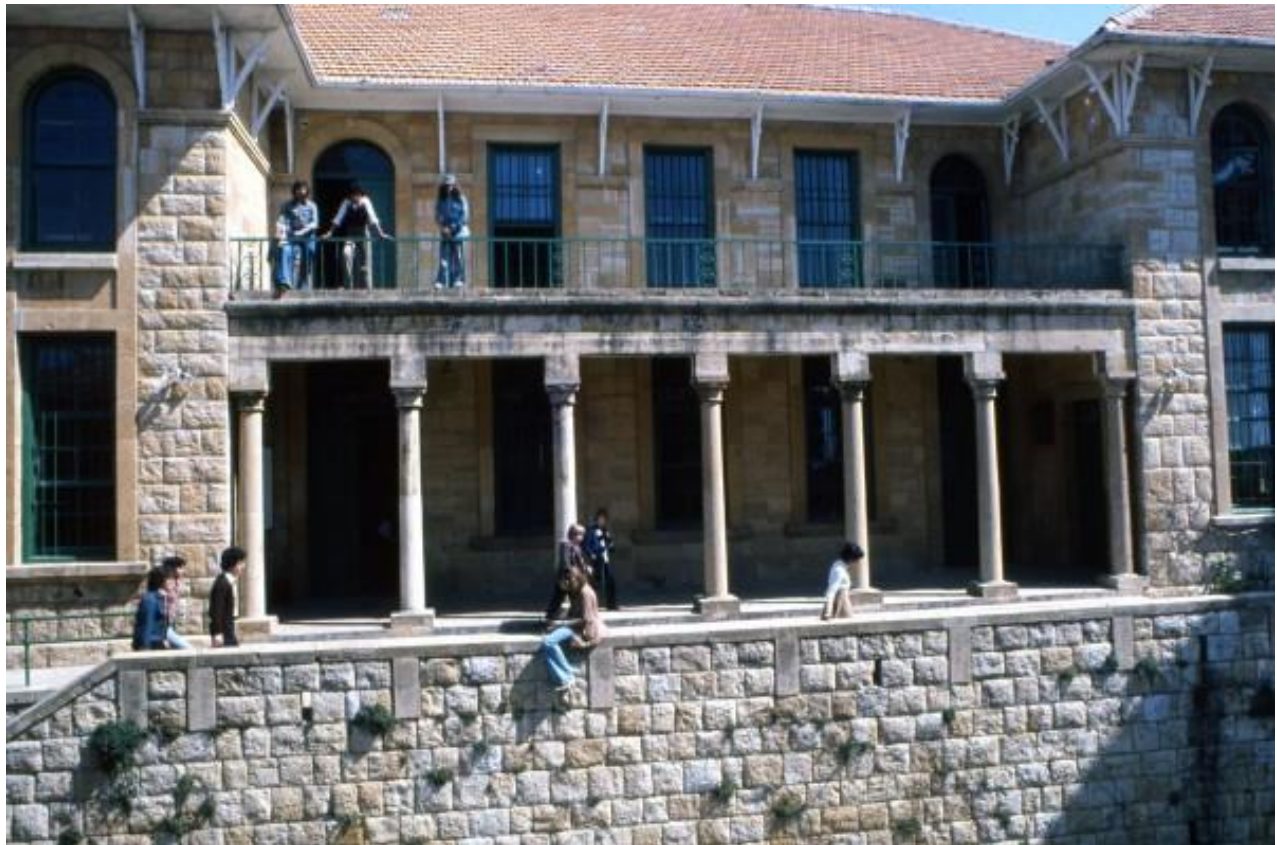


Basketball















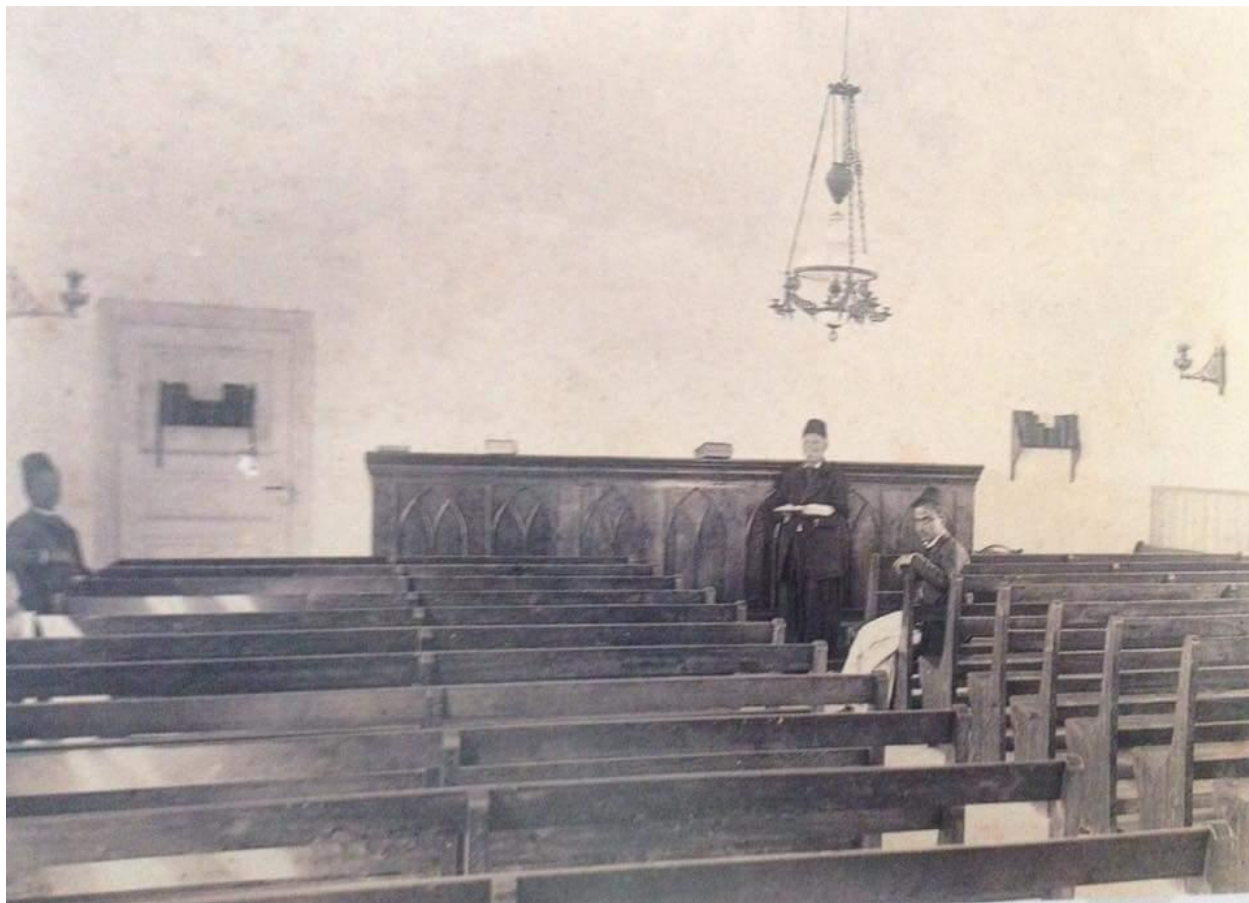


BHS Boarding House; BHS Old School Bus

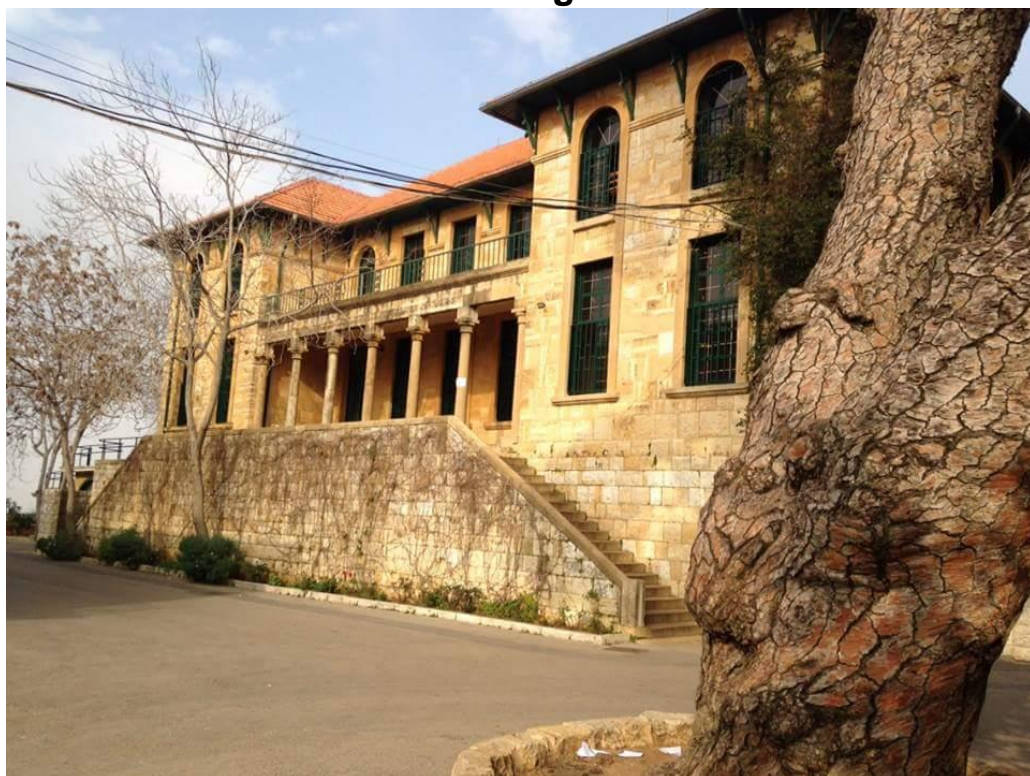


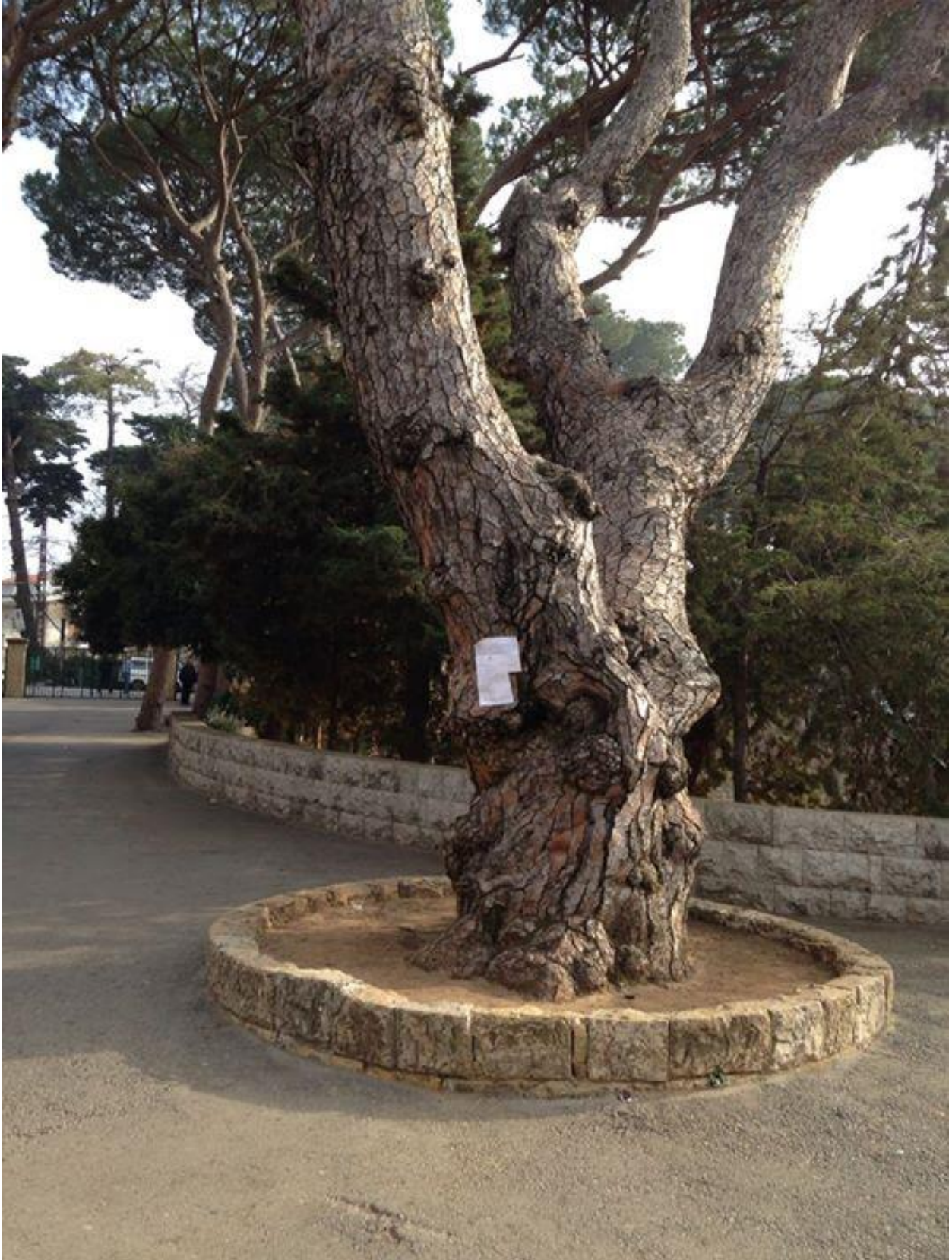


Prince Phillip, Duke of Edinburgh, visiting BHS in 1957



BHS Meeting House



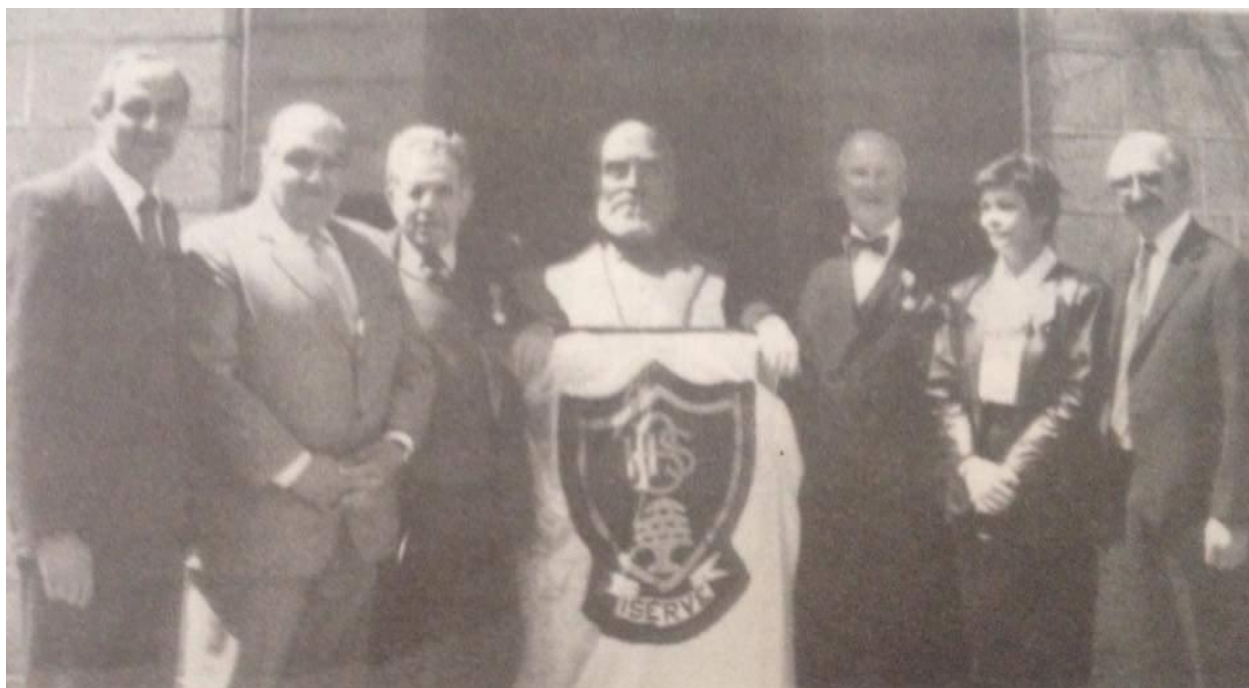








BHS Scouts



1986 dedication of Waldmeyr bust – Raja Younes, Albert Rizk, Najib Baz, Ian Seller, Mr & Mrs Amine Daouk





A student standing in front
of the Library Block in the
late 19th century.



Dorms above, Meeting room below



Teachers' coffee break -





70's Views

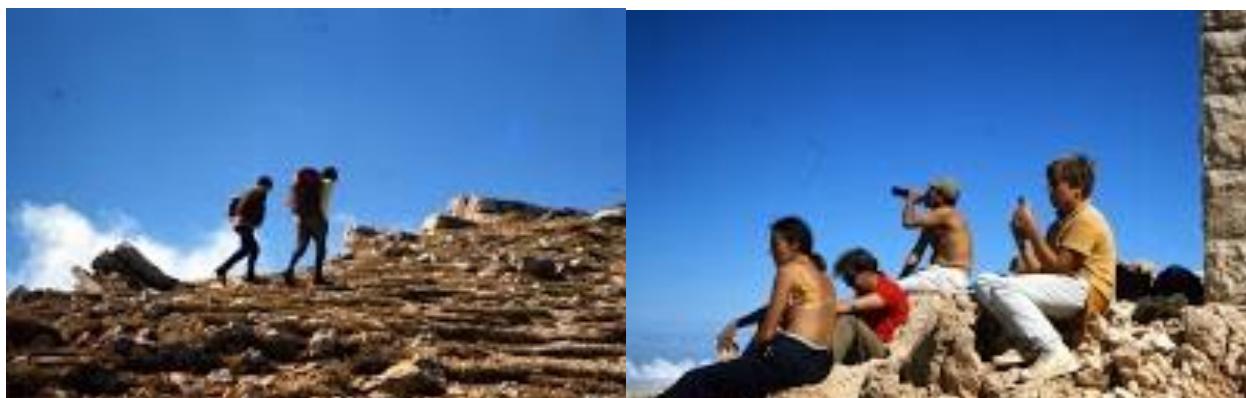


Gondoliers production, including: Mounir Rizkallah, Maha Sawaya , Joanna Perry, John Kirkbright, Grace (or Mary) Khater, Rima Baz, Nayla Abu Fadel



Nabil Ghandour, Barty Knight, Roland Hall, Pat Hudson and Susan Hall





Adventure Club, with Richard Hudson.



Saad Saad, Sheila Booth and Clare Taylor



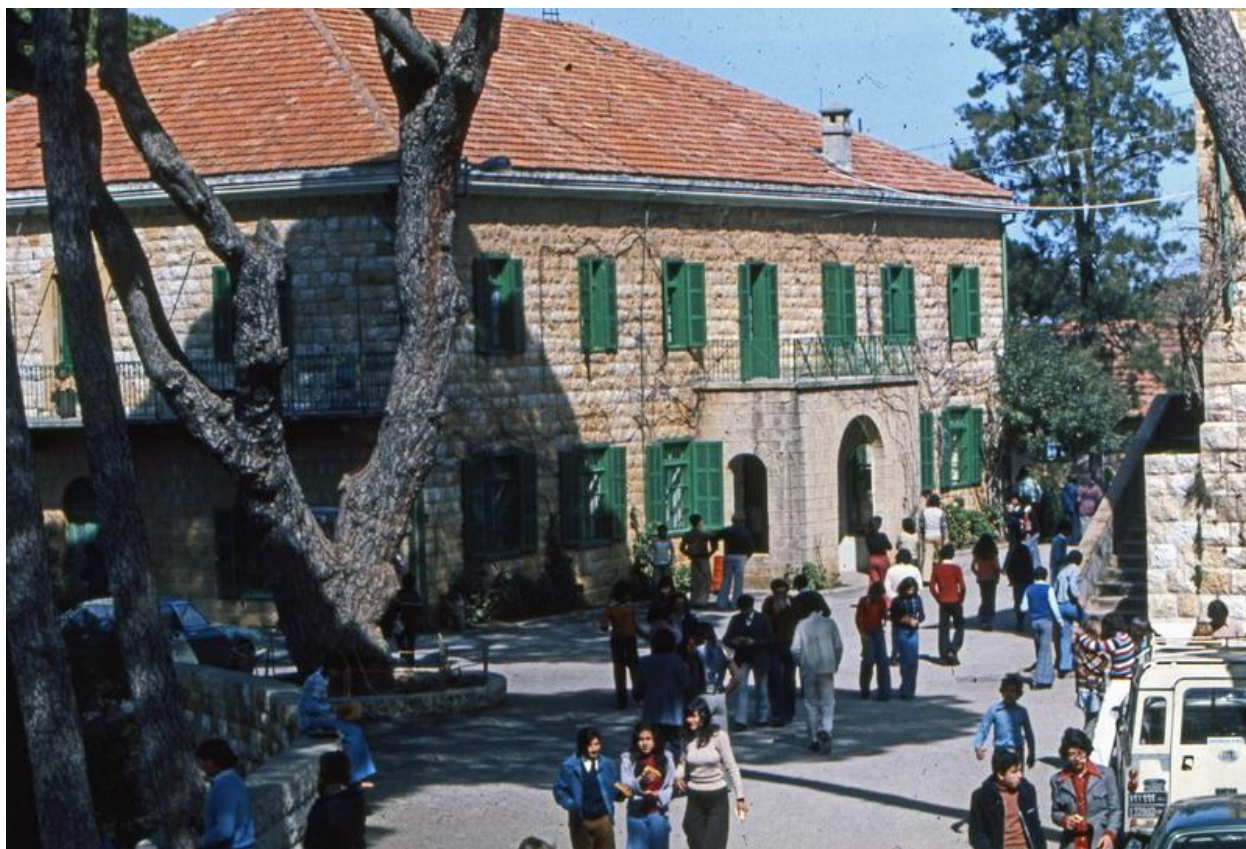
Adventurers on an expedition. Sarmad and Hayan and others practicing a rescue mission.



Naysan Hakimi, Andrew Webster, Mazen, Hayan Al Shawi.



The active Adventures of a lively school



1970's

Quaker International Educational Trust manages Brummana High School in Lebanon to improve the educational offerings to children and young people in accordance with the principles of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers).

*Quaker International Educational Trust Yew Tree House
Church Street
Banbury
Oxfordshire
01295 720019*

THE NEAR EAST YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS

In 1926 the first General Meeting of Friends in the Near East was held at Brummana, in the Lebanon mountains. It was attended by five representatives from Ramallah. During the sessions it was decided to hold such a meeting annually, alternating between Brummana and Ramallah. As a result, the Yearly Meeting of Palestine and Syria was set up in 1929. Today it is called "The Near East Yearly Meeting of Friends."

Brummana Friends with their organizational ties with London Yearly Meeting, and Ramallah Friends, who are a part of the Five Years Meeting of Friends, find satisfaction and inspiration in worshipping together and uniting for discussion of their problems and concerns as Friends in the Near East today. A small but active Friends group in Beirut sends representatives to the meeting every year and contributes to the leadership in the sessions.

PHOTO ALBUM

MEMORIES



BHS Reunion – Dubai – 1990's



Reunion – Randa Mufarrej, Mr Kirkbright, Mr Skelton



Mr Skelton



Elham Moukhaiber







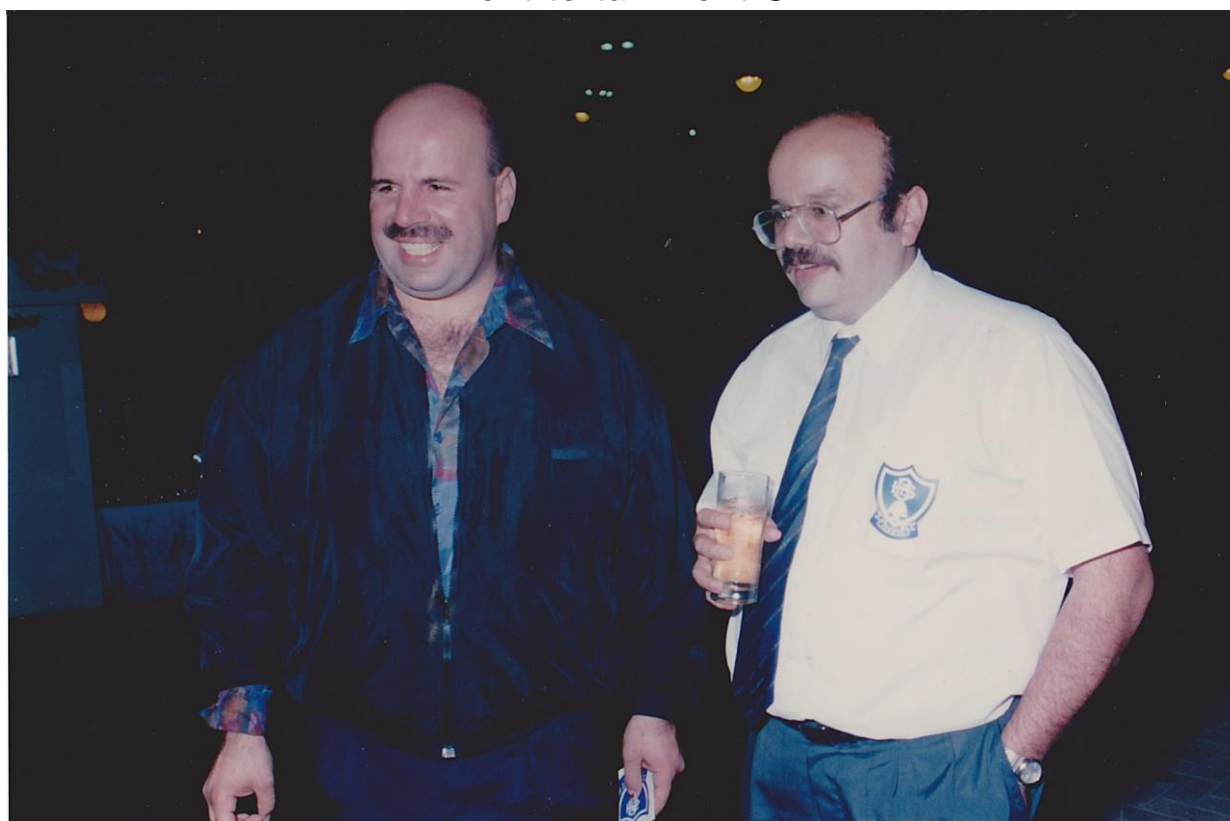
Me and Tony at Reunion



Desert Entertainment



Tent-tertainment ☺



Tony & me in Dubai BHS Reunion



Mr Kirkbright





With General Samir Aboujaoude (RIP)



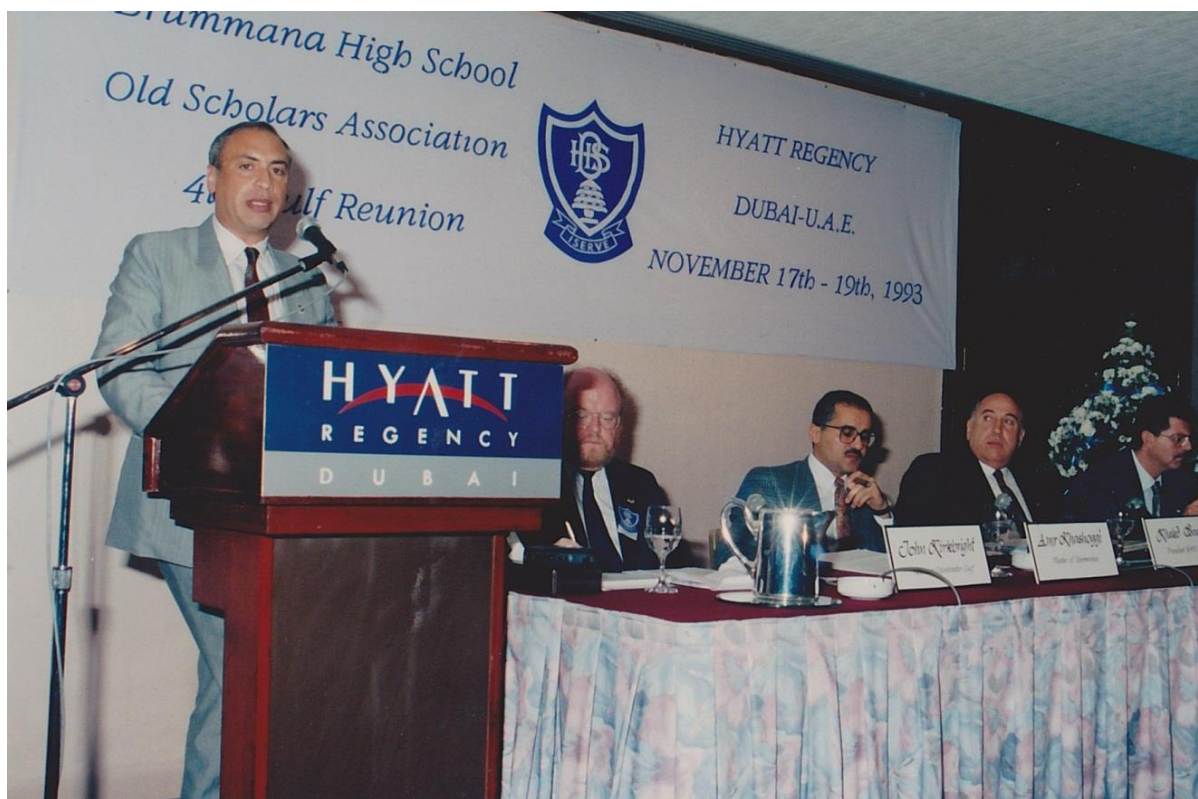
Kirkbright & Skelton



David Aswad (Right)



Kirkbright, AbouKhalil, Skelton



Nassib Solh (Right)



AbouKhalil (crouching)



**Abdo Naufal (top center); Ghina Butros, Mona Naufal, Jumana Butros
right botom row; Omar Haffar (center)**



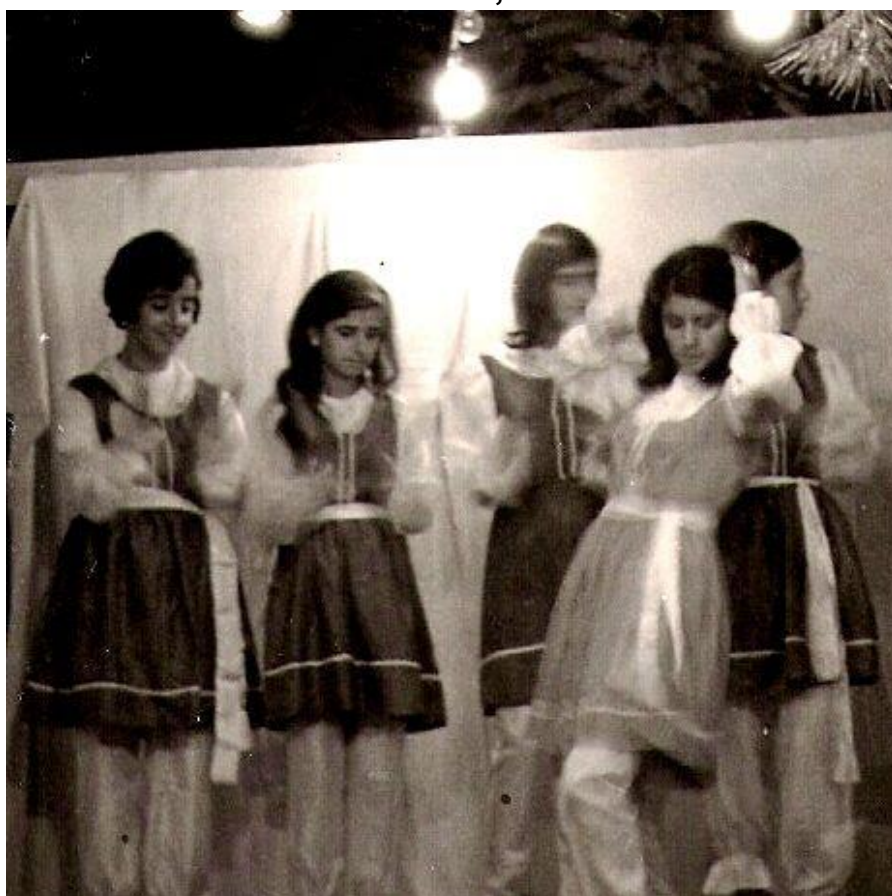
Dance Group (Abdo Naufal in middle)



Merry Days



1969 – Ghina Butros Center; Jumana Butros below





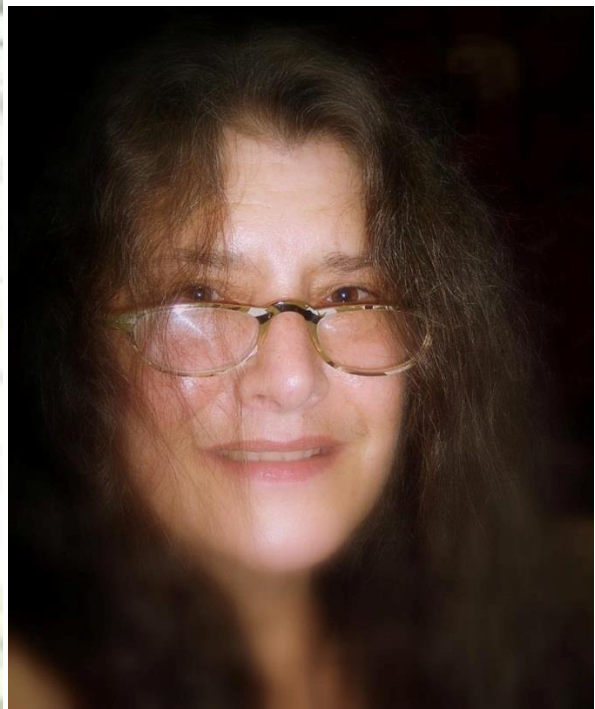
Mr Saad Saad & Kay Auckland



Mr Kamel with his trademark smirk ☺



ALBERT ABU KHALIL



Juli Brown, 70's & now



“Certificat” at BHS, Estaz (Mr) Hanna Aboujaoude (Jouret El Ballout)



Emile Abi Radi



SAAD SAAD



Milhem Abu JAUDEH

BHS Teachers and Family (Qennabe and Jourat)



Ziad Abu Fadel



Rami Abujawdeh



Omar Haffar



Ghassan Batrouni



Rifaat Haffar



Pierre Abu Diwan



Kamal Sawwan





Roumieh Naufals (BHS Friends) – Abdo on the right, Mona on left



Pierre Farah (center) and Romano Scavo (right)



Mr Hall seated, next to Soufian Yassine



The Boys – Samir Gherzeddine at right



Soufian Yassine right, Fayeze Soubra top





Walid Gherzeddine, Soufian Yassine (middle)



Tawfic Baamer



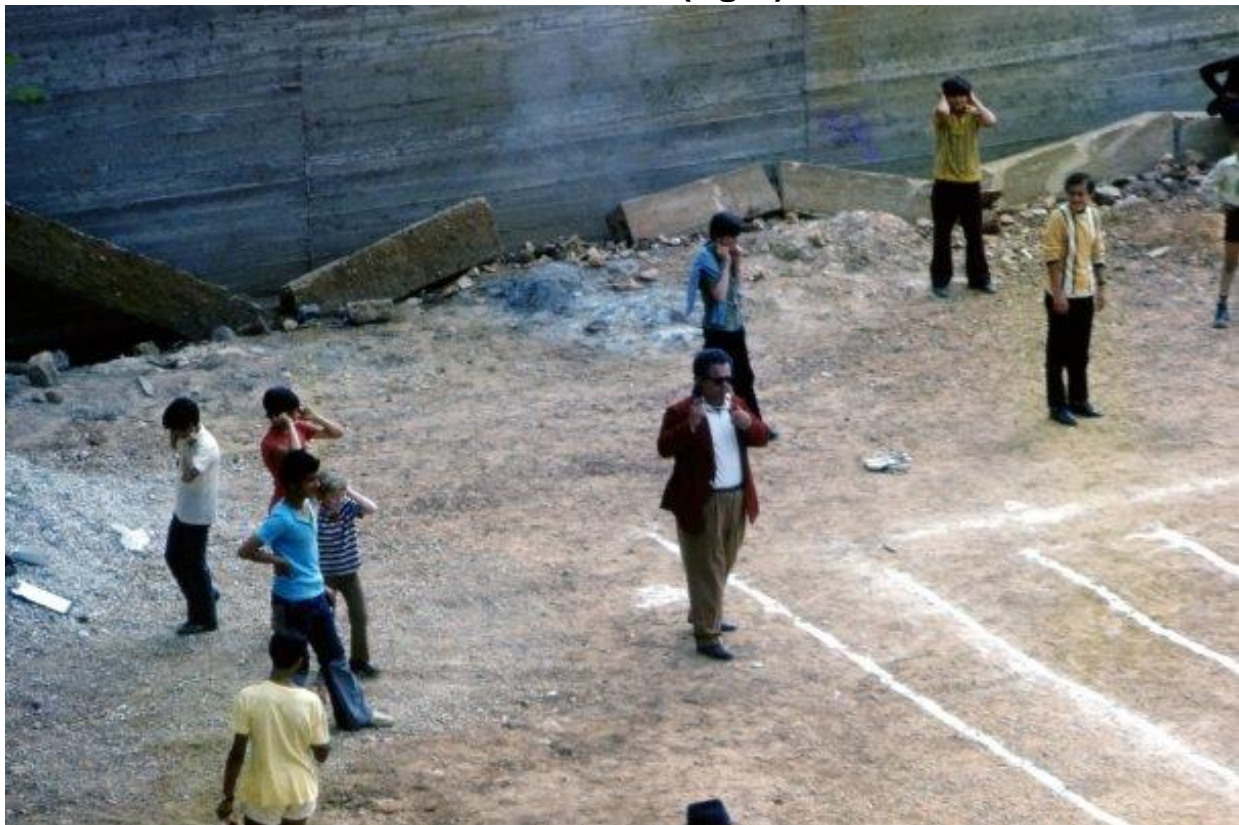
School Bus Trip – Pierre left, David Aswad back right, Ghina center



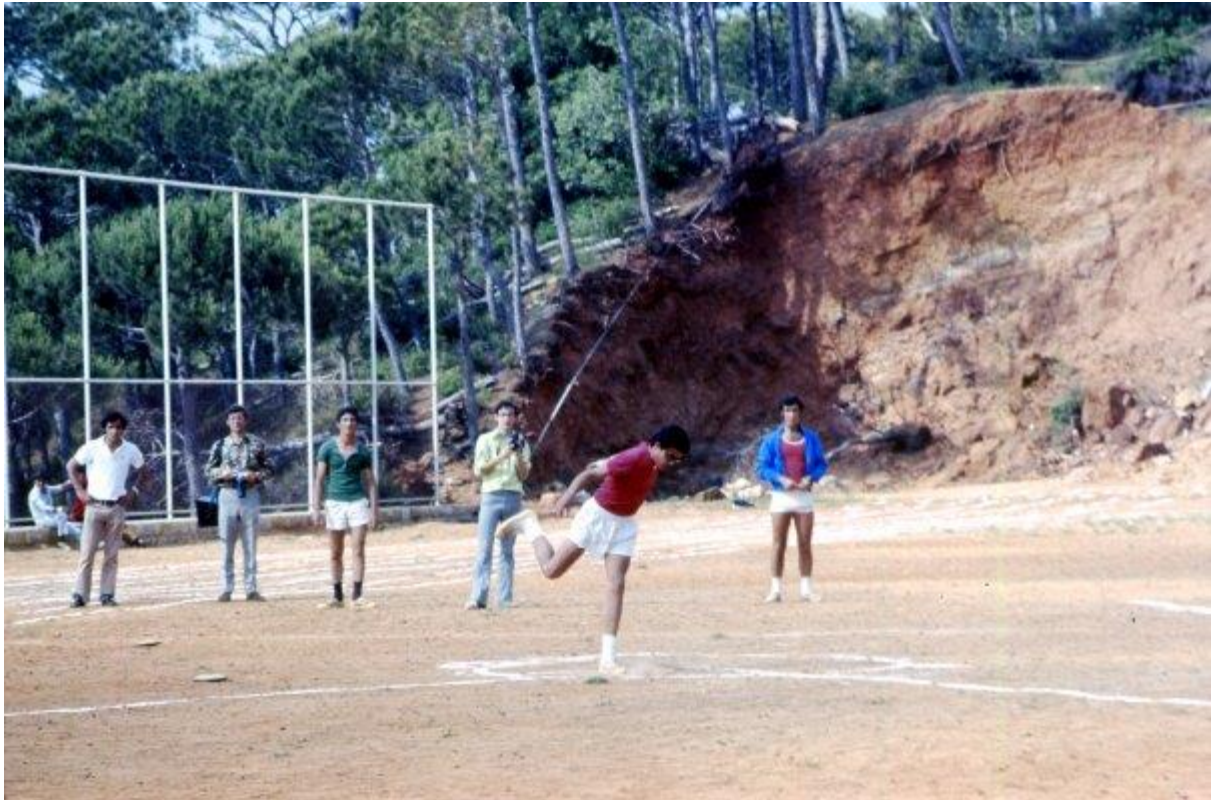
Nahida, Bassam Farouqi, Kamal Sawwan, Maher Mehio, Zafer Nusseibi; Jumana & Ghina 1968-69



Salam Saidi (right)



Najib Baz



Rifaat Haffar and Robert Mathia



Monowar Samuel

Cyril Harvey with Frances Hudson Pearson



Babikian, paul little, mary jordan, john banks, pat Hudson, barbara banks





Sheila Booth, Mrs Saidi, Mary Jordan



Visit to Salha River, Salima Bridge



Amal Abu-Khalil, Paul Little, Naamat Baz Little; John Webster below





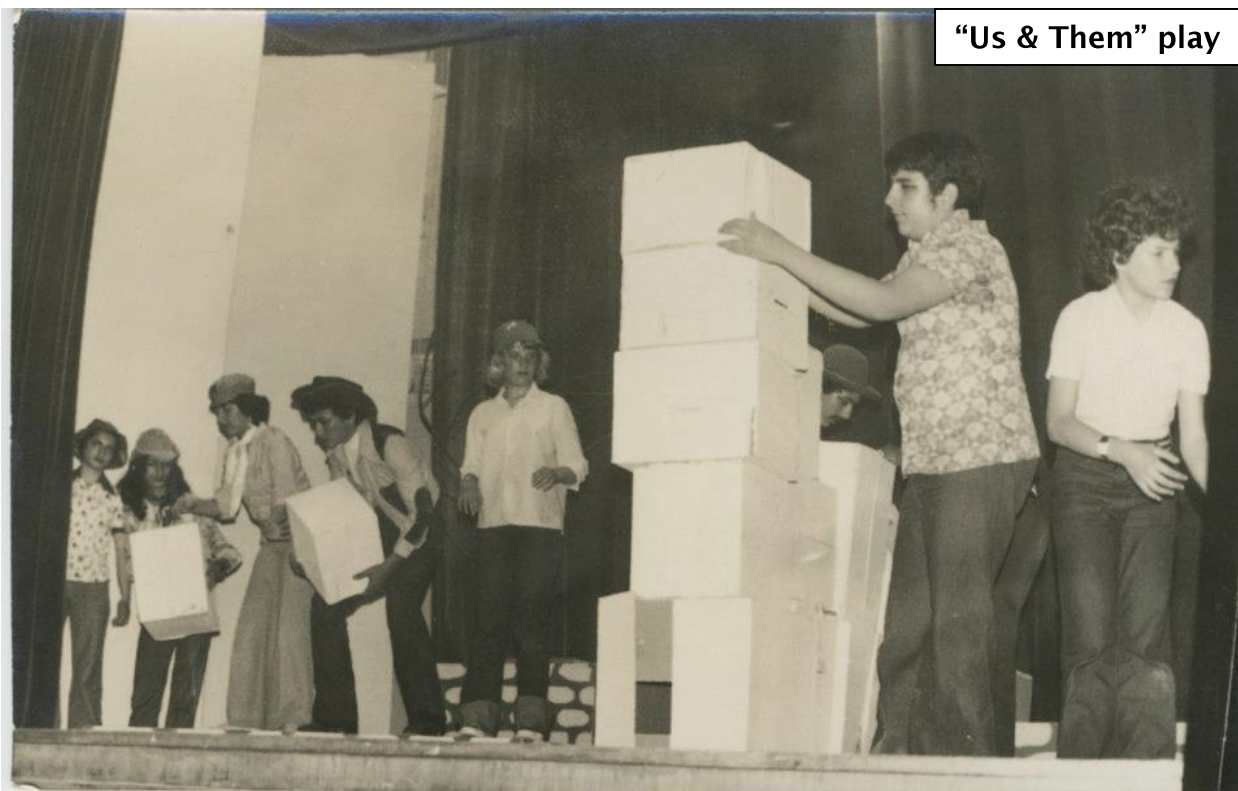
Judith Hall



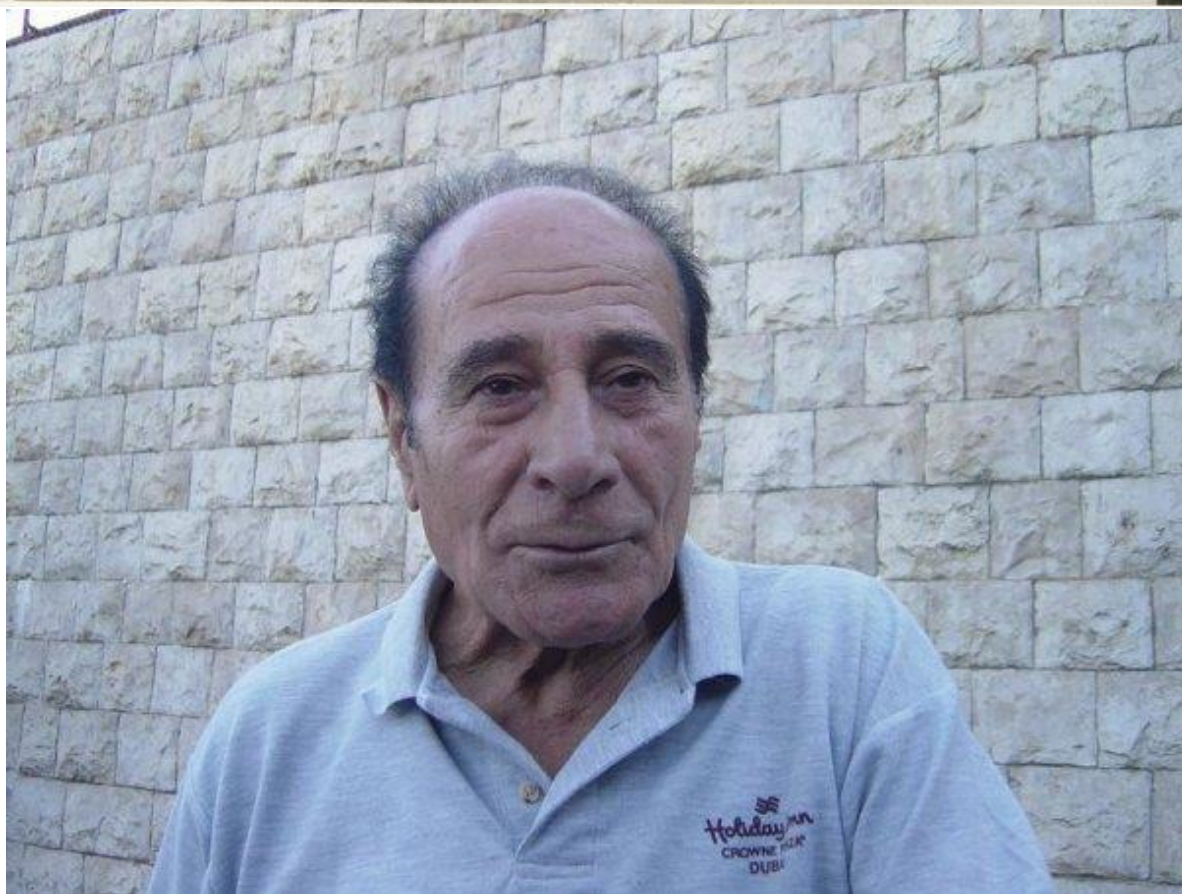








"Us & Them" play



Youssef el Hajj



Romano Scavo



Nabil Munla



Maha Yassine



Nouhad Khoury



Abi Hamad



Randa Mufarrej



Leila Ayoub



Juliana Hermess



with Habib Bassous



Badih Soubra



Jean Aboujaoude



Joanna Perry



Walid Gherzeddine



Haifa Sharistani



Akram Masri



David Nassif



Gracy Beilerian



Sreejata Sanyal



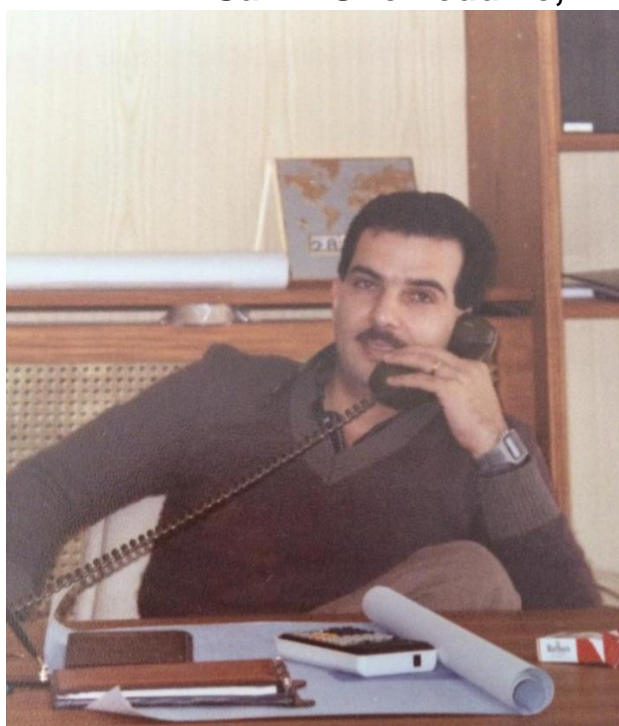
Nabil Monla & Kathy Saad; with his parents



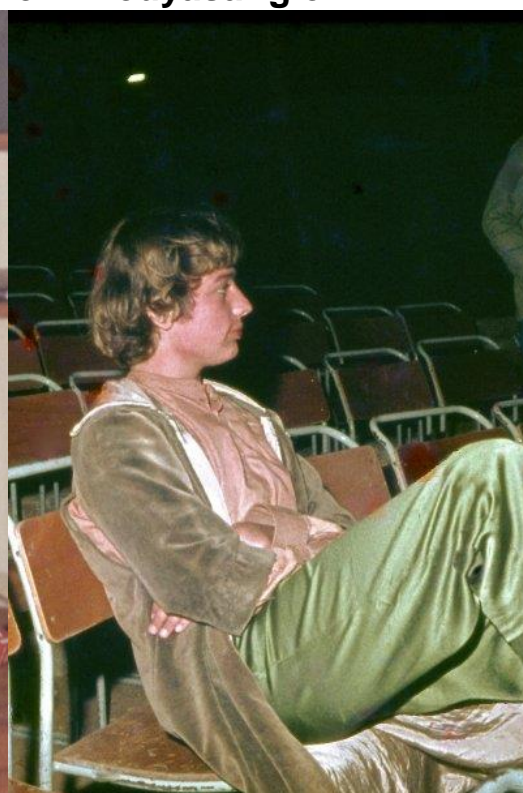
Akram Masri



The Boys of '68; Raja Hammouche, Nabil Mounla, Tony Abboud, Samir Gherzeddine, Kivork Mouyasariglo



Kamal Sawwan





Pierre Abou Diwan with his family



Real Money then (25 piastres would buy a Halloum at Kenaan's)



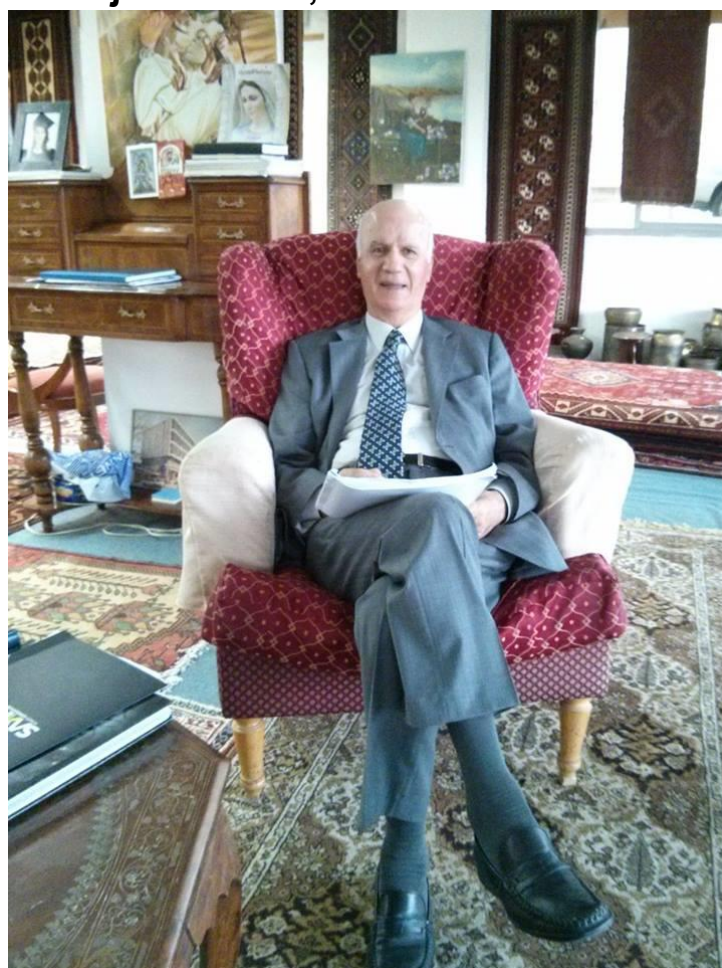
Speaking of Kanaan – here is George at BHS



Elie Bishara Aboujaoude & Saad Saad in front of Kanaan



Raja Kenaan ; Elias Kenaan below





Sami Younes and Ziad Abillamaa; David Aswad below



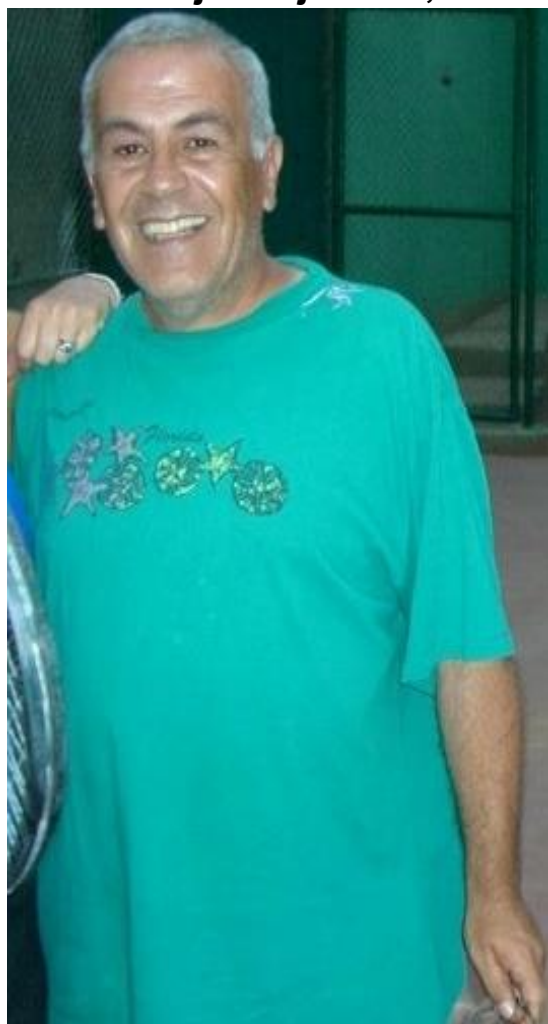


Joe Abujawdeh (my brother) left; Riyadh Azar right; Saadallah Khoury & Nabil Abujawdeh below



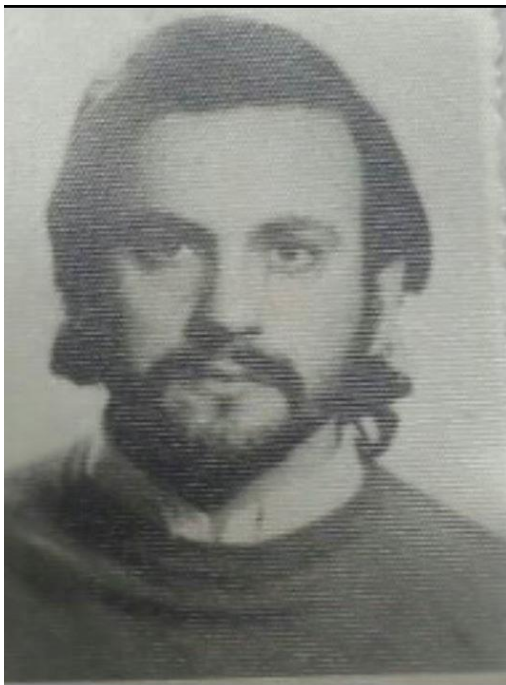


Hani & Naji Abujawdeh; Gabi Abujawdeh & Pierre Abujawdeh below.





Riad Bishara



Edward Aoun



Albert Aoun



Fouad Boujaoudeh

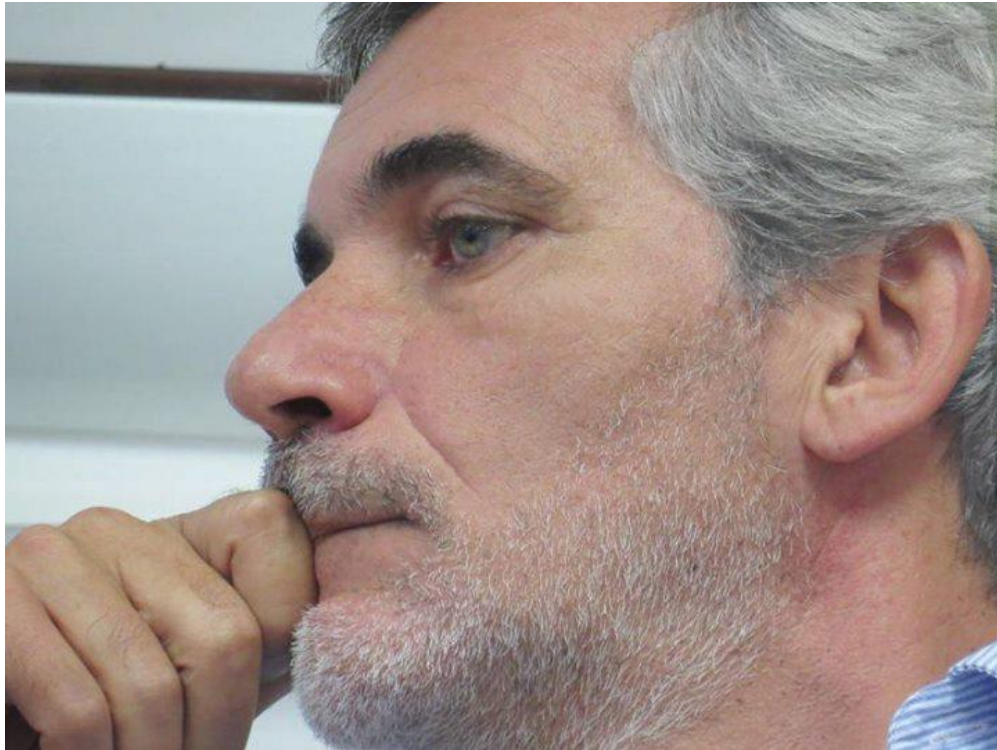


BHS

Sabah Boujaoudeh



Melhem Abujawdeh (Jourat) – BHS teacher



Malek Mrowa



Raja Hammouche



Nayla AbuFadel



The Novelist Play at Dobbing Hall, 1950's



BHS Walkathon

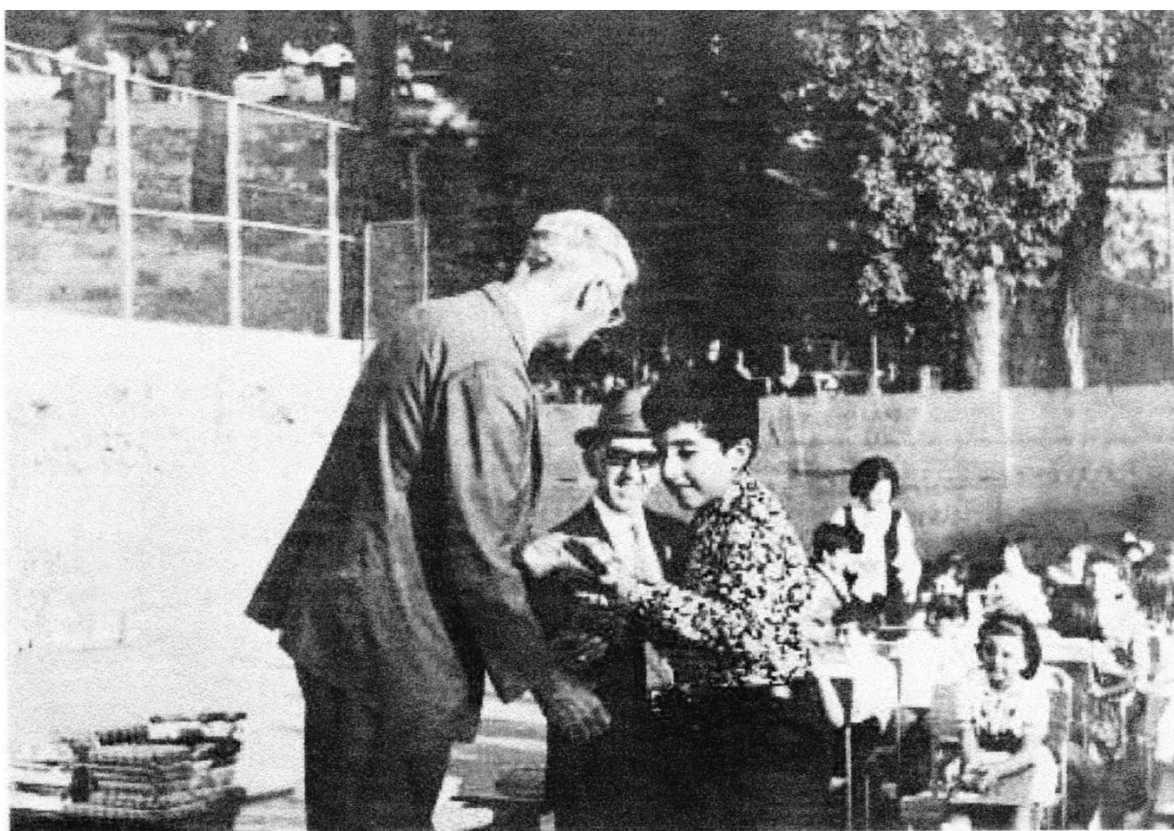


Alexander Sakr's Lancia



Tony Abboud, then and now; above with Samir Gherzeddine, Mazen Kobrosli, and Tareq Rahmatallah

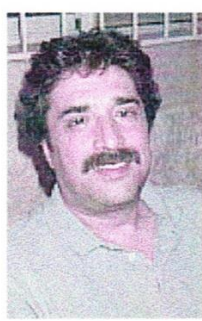




Speech Day 1973
George Emile Karam
receiving
First in Class Award
Mr Knight presenting



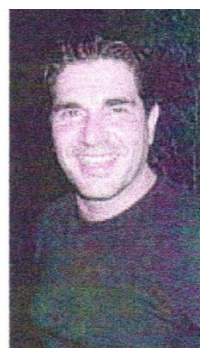
Sinan Urfali



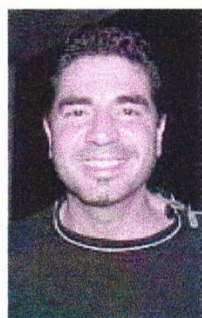
Thamer Arab



Tewfik Al Far



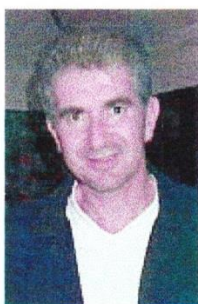
Youssef Arab



Ahmad Arab



Ali Zabbara



Amer Kurdi



Debi Cates



Glory Taweel



Hiam Nasser



Hilary Auckland



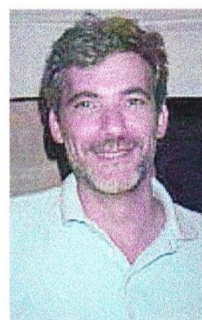
Jamal Ali-Ahmad



Jayne Kenney



Linda Nagem



Malek Mrowa



Nancy Nagem



Sammy Nagem



Sarmad Al-Wadi



Shirley Cottam



Eddie Eshoo



Khalil Beshara ('95) & son Tony



Elie Bishara ('70), son Bishara ('95), Grandson Ely (KG1)



BHS Choir, 1946; Namir Kenaan below





Haleem, Raja Hammouche, Nabil Monla



Roger Aboujaoude ('81)



Horsing Around



"Ringo" AbuKhalil, and Nabil Dajjani



Naila AbuFadel, then and now



Raja Gargour



Soufaine Yassine



Nassib el Solh



Hind Yassin



**Elham Mokheiber, Monowar Samuel,
Mona & Abdo Naufal, Rima Massoud**





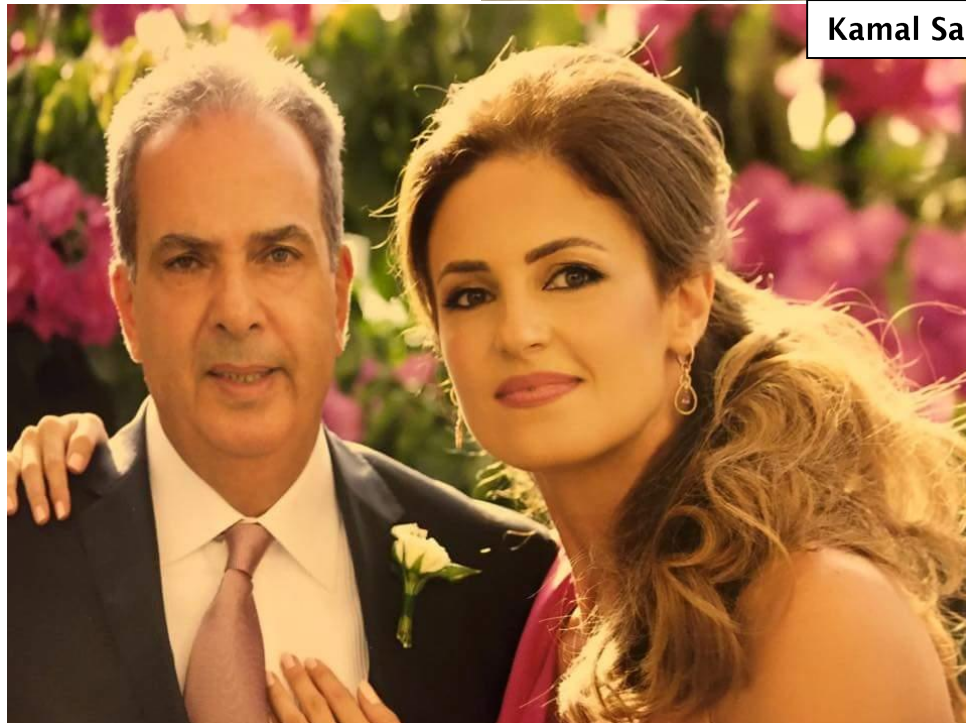
Reunion: Monowar, Rima, Mona, Elham, Abdo; Elly Khater below

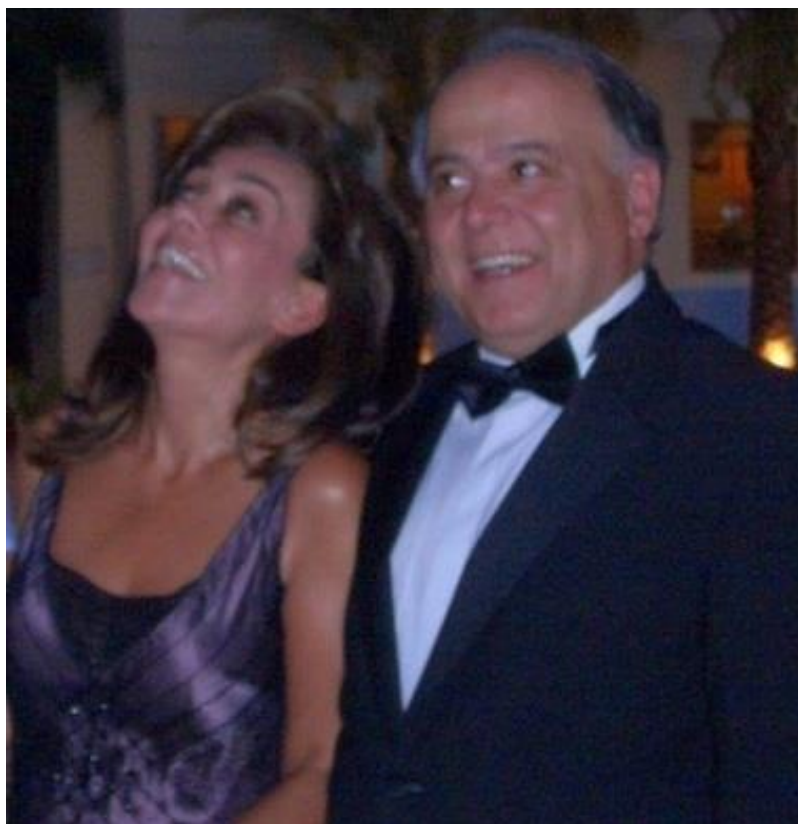


**Tawfic Baamer
now & with Hani
el Attas, 1966**

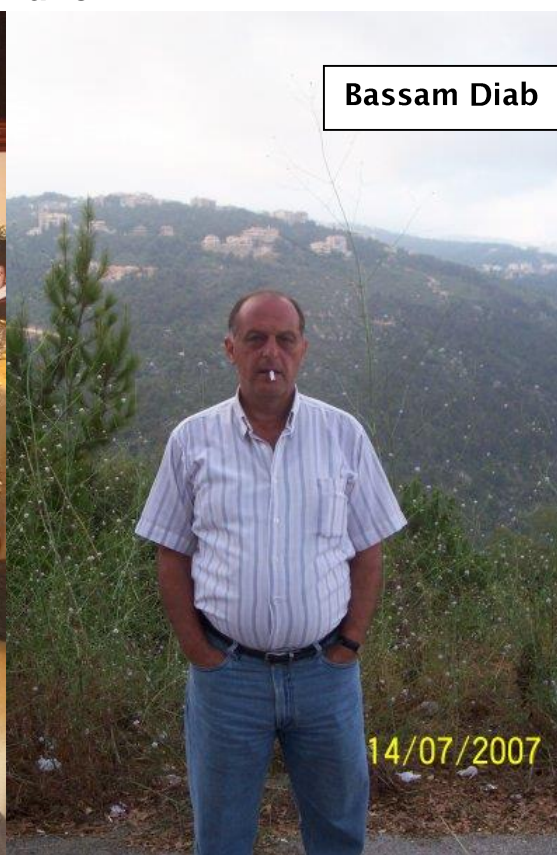


Kamal Sawwan





Ghassan Mufleh



Bassam Diab



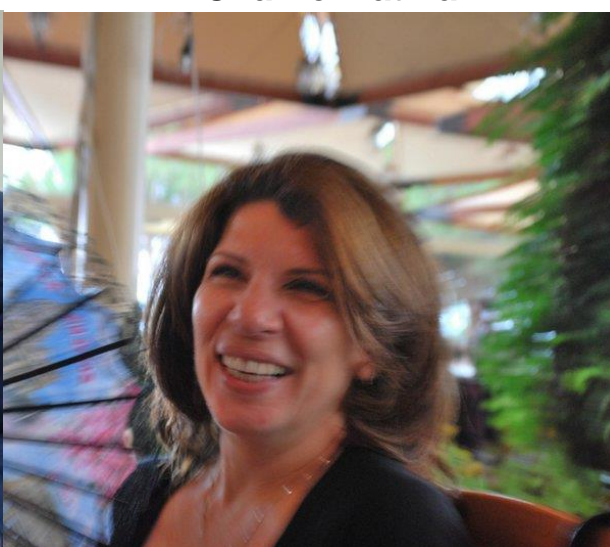
Colette Kanaan



Charlie Mathia



Bassam Zalzal



May Abboud



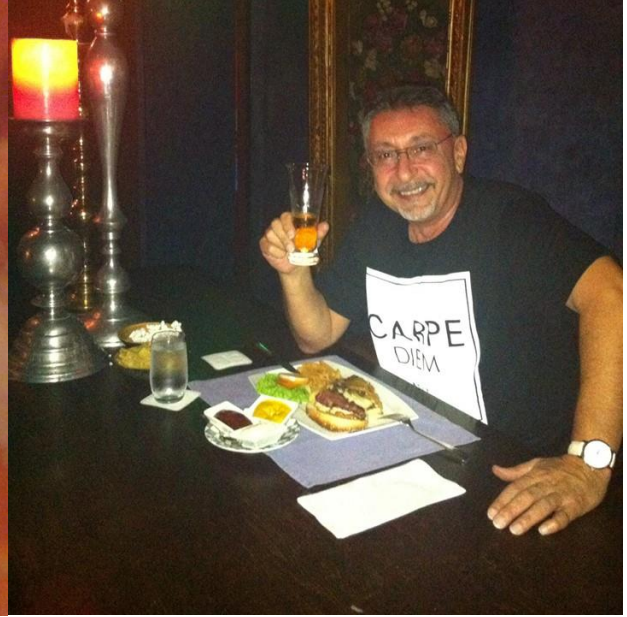
Joey Tawil



Elias Hankash



Ziad Abillamaa



Tewfik el Far



Fayez Bizri



Jamil Mroue



Hani Nemah



Hilda Sawaya



The Old Gang: Kamal Aj, Joe AJ, Emil Mezher, Riad Bishara, Tony AJ, me, Jean AJ



Emile Mezher



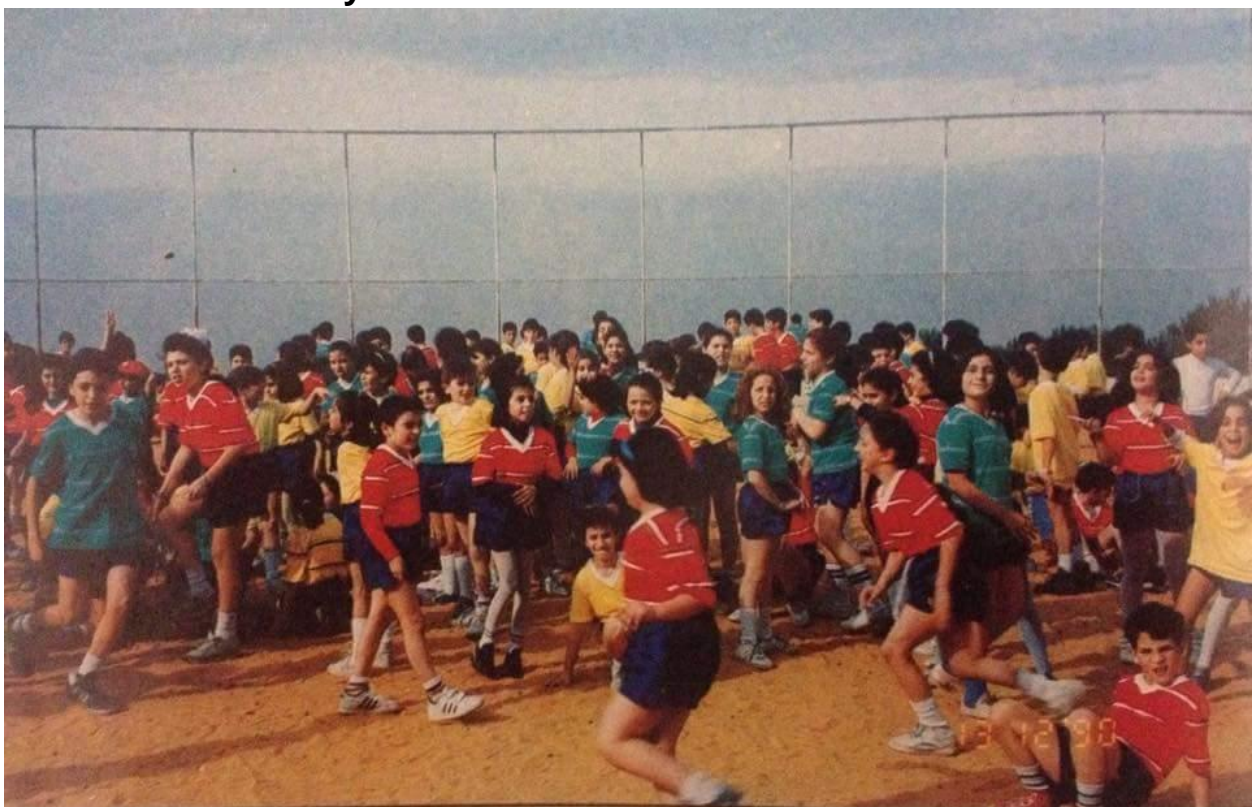
Riad Bishara



Johnny Mathia



Fadi Mounla



Field Day, 1990



Raif Rizkallah



Hani Namih



Tony AbiHabib



Debi Cates



BHS Photography Club field trip



Mr & Mrs Emile Sawaya



Nabil Dajani & gang (Jo Chemali, ...)



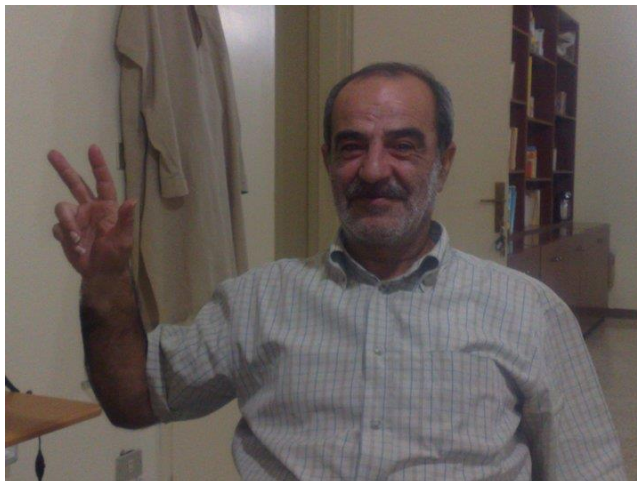
Jamil Mroue



Bassam Turk



Janah moukarim



Michel Hilani



Sasseen Abujawdeh (84) and kids

who was named Anthony Gordon.
RUTTER.—On August 15th,
 at Friends Hospital, Brummana,
 Syria, to Winifred O. (née Barber),
 wife of Llewellyn C. Rutter,
 M.B., Ch.B., a son, who was
 named Michael Llewellyn.

MORE OLDIES

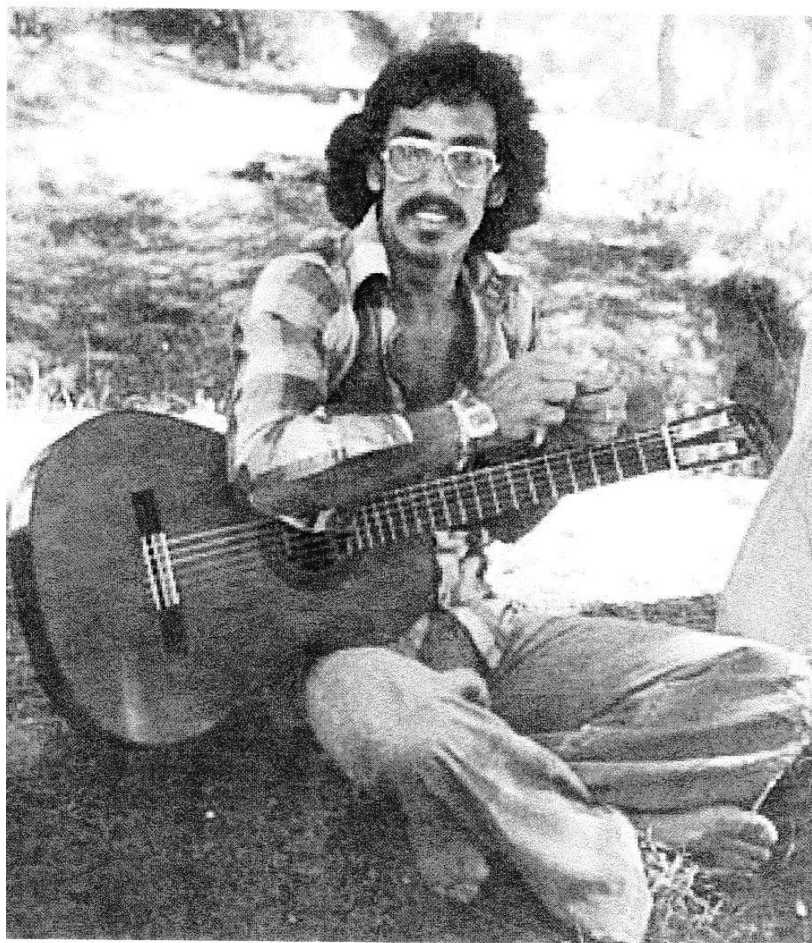
From the bhs70s.com site – thx Sarmad al-Wadi. Site now inactive.

Reunion 1999, You've Got a Friend

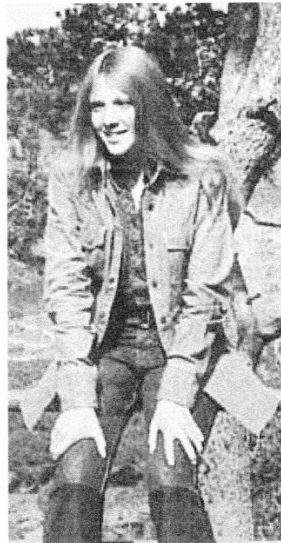
-- Sarmad Al-Wadi



Those Hippie Years...



Yahia Alabbas Hamidaddine



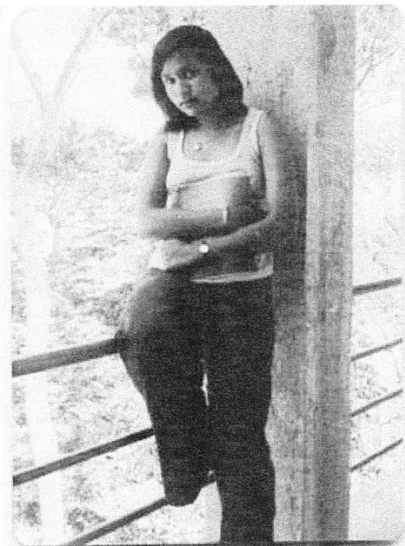
Ria Reyburn



Ria Reyburn, Sarmad Al-Wadi, Rima Dabit
Tewik Al-Far, Sammy Nagem, Ali Zabarra



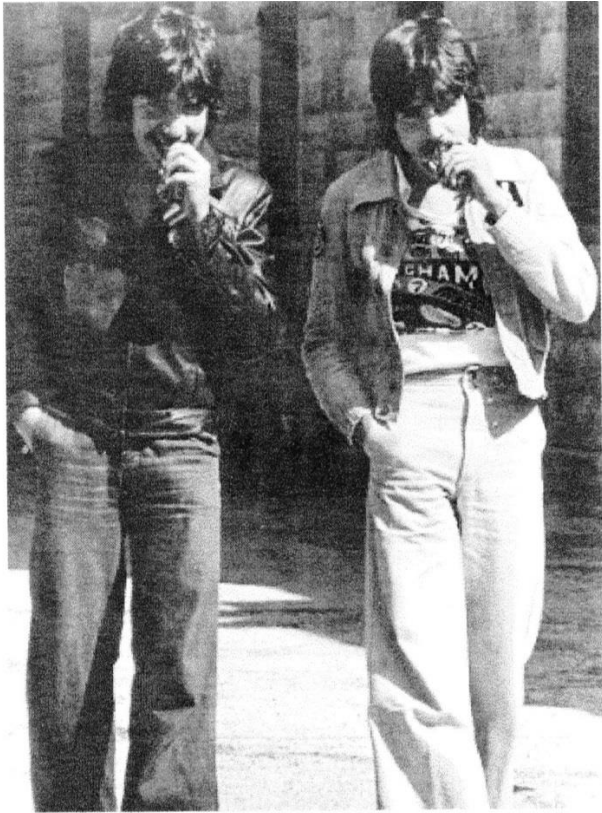
Joy Brooksbank



Arjumand (Abby) Kamal



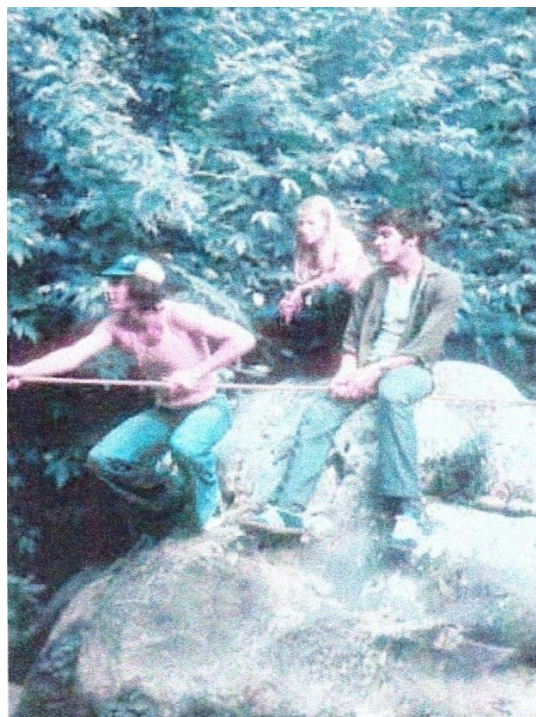
Azza Shiblaq, Sarmad Al-Wadi, Maha Masees, Tarek Solaibi, Hiam Nasser



Yousif and Ahmad Arab
(even snacking in tandem)



Igaitte Dalal, Hala Zayed, and Linda Nagem



Tewfik Al-Far, Raya Alshawi, Sinan Urfali



Sarmad Al-Wadi, Steven Swinson, George El Hajj, Saleem Zaatari, Tewfik Al Far, Amer Kurdi, Sinan Urfali, Kamal (Daniel) Louca, Hussein Gomaa



Carina Raad, May Sabbagh, Faris / Azzawi, Samia Aoun, Ghada Khalif



The pool during a previous, more quiet moment.



Malek Mrowa (Left, in robe), Faris Al Azzawi (head down), Stev robe also), Sinan Urfali (with towel around shoulders), next to h and Tewfik Al-Far. Behind is Mostafa Ammar (with beard), and

Who else do you recognize?



Nilus De Matran





Mr. Trevor Pilling



boys: Steven Swinson (in robe), Thamer Arab (in printed trunks), Azzawi (in solid trunks), Amer Kurdi (in white tshirt), Mostafa Al beard).

girls: Cyma Abboushi (bottom, touching her hair), Elsa Viertmai next to Cyma), Julie Drake (in bathing cap), Nada Abulainin (ne Naseemah Quraishi (in one piece).

And others, who do you recognize?



Helen Drake



Rebecca Parker



Raya Al Shawi



A kid sometimes needs a little medical help (ouch!) Toby Jordan and Randa Sawan



Igaitte Dalal, U19 (Rose or Sherina Solomon?), and Abdul Karim A Shamy.

Just look at all those books. Who says we didn't study hard?



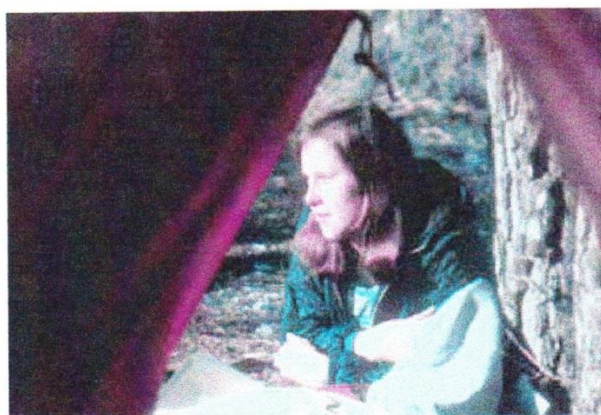
Raya Alshawi



Rubilyn Langit



Tarek Solaibi



Rebecca Parker



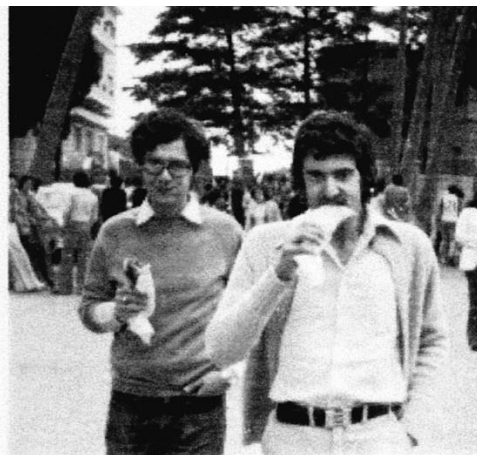
Ian Cottam



Our Art teacher, Brian Dickson weds Susan Parry
December 20, 1974



Sophia Quershi & Helen Drake



Metin Feridun & Raja Gargour



Louise Balmain



Erica Knight



BHS GRADUATION 1985



May Queen Festival



BHS Scouts One,

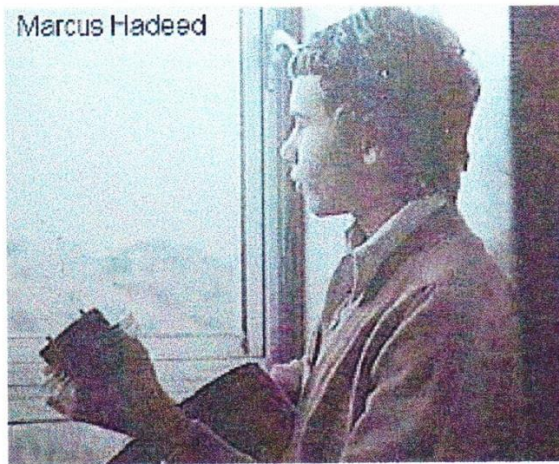


Kamal Louca, Nadeem Nasser



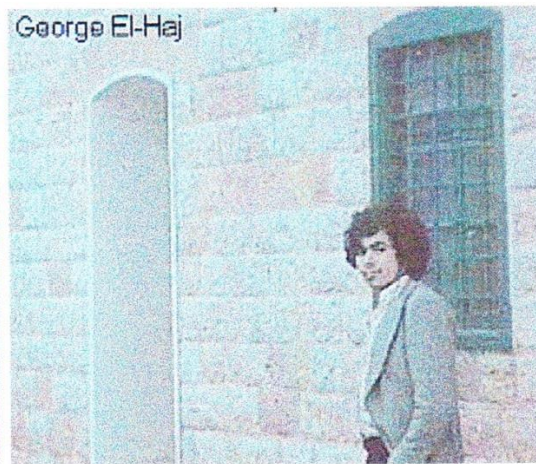
L-R Khaled Salah Adel Michael Solomon
Dimitri Vareldzis

Khaled Salah, Adel Al Mangour
Michael Solomon, Dimitri Vareldzis



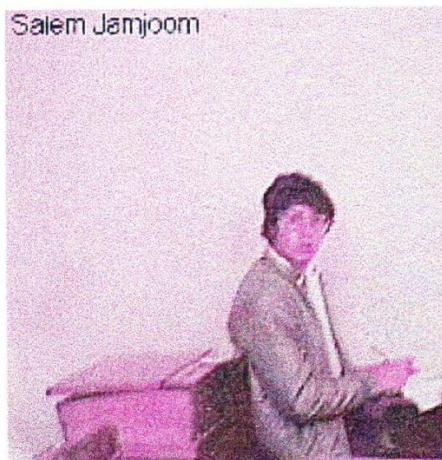
Marcus Hadeed

Marcus Hadeed



George El-Haj

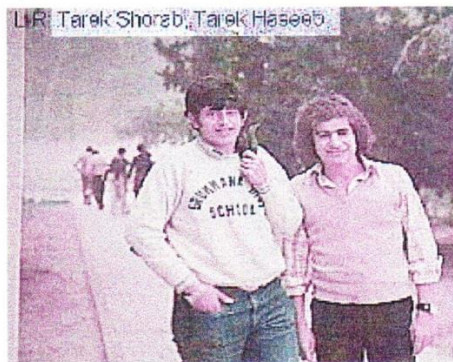
George El Haj



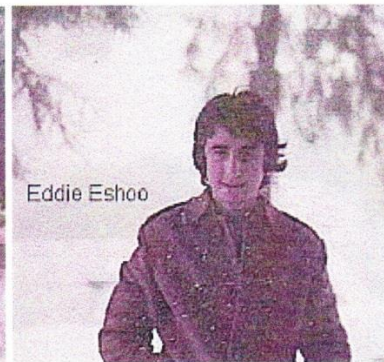
Salem Jamjoom



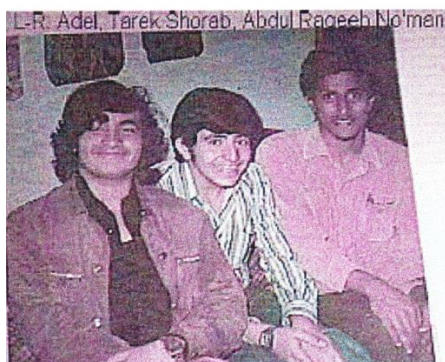
Jameel Mokerzel



Tarek Shorab & Tarek Haseeb



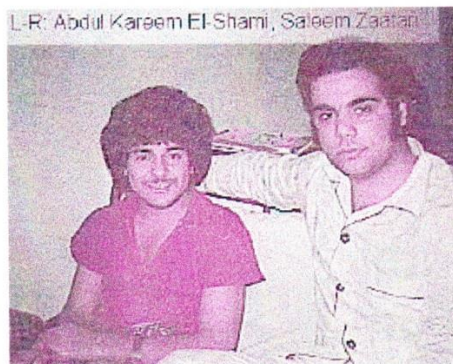
Eddie Eshoo



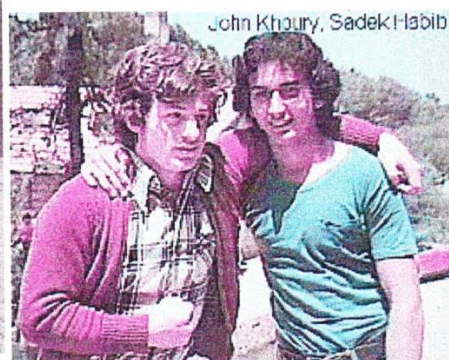
Adel Al Mangour, Tarek Shorab
Abdul Rageeh No'man



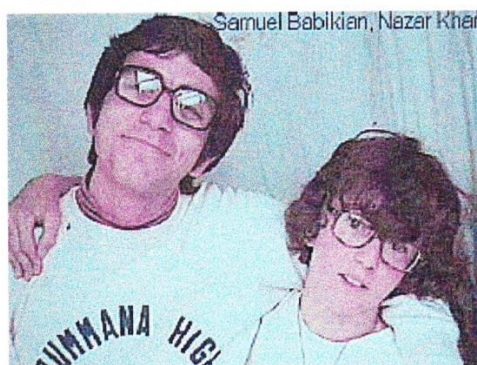
L-R: Michael Solomon, Salah Haidar
Kama, Abcul-Eneen
Michael Solomon, Salah Haidar, Kamal Abdul-
Eneen



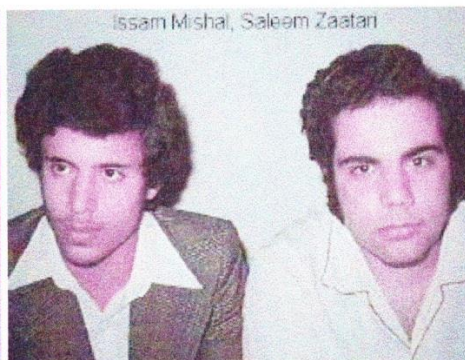
Abdul Kareem El-Shami & Saleem Zaatari



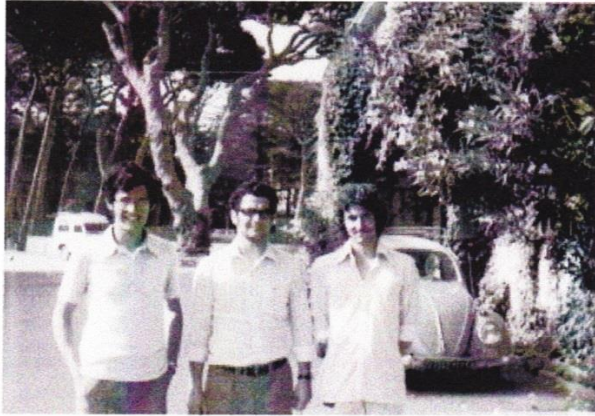
John Khoury & Sadek Habib



Samuel Babikian, Nazar Khan



Issam Mishal & Saleem Zaatari



Metin Feridun, Mr. Topolian, Raja Gargour



Cyma and Tarif Abboushi (Jan '81)



Carol Djandji



Katarina Gorrel



Hussein Gomaa, U30, Rima Dabit, Tarek M. Gargour, Randa Siksek, U34



Boy with whistle is Ghassan Kabbara, behind him Halawani, Tarif Abboushi, Nassif Aoun, Ohanne Sheikh



Hamzeh Bahbahen



Hamdi Gomaa



Carina Raad



Sammy Nagem



Debi Cates



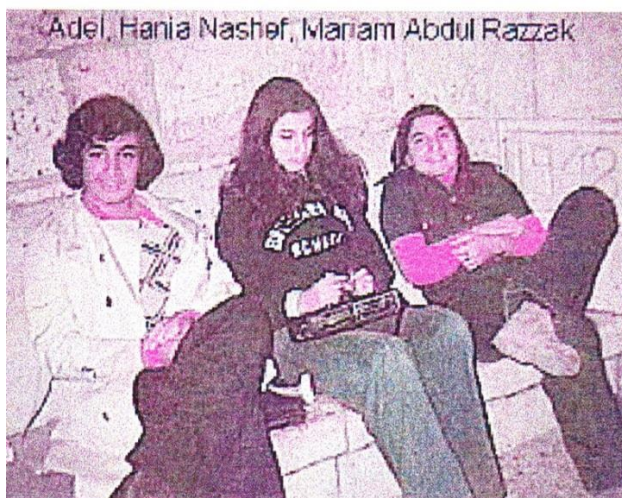
Nilus De Matran



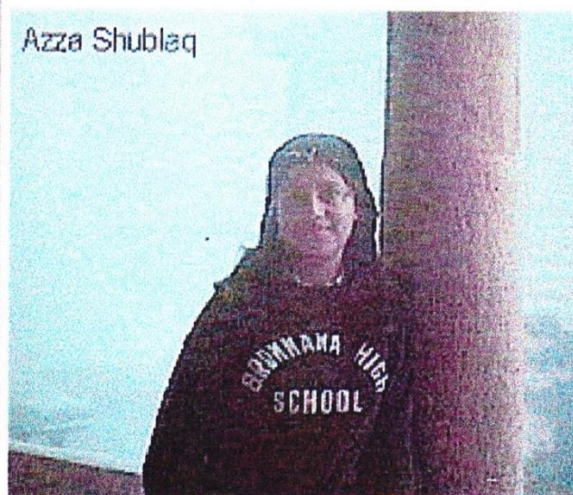
Malek Mrowe



Jennifer
Auckland



Adel Al Mangour, Hania Nashef
Mariam Abdul Razzak



Azza Shublaq



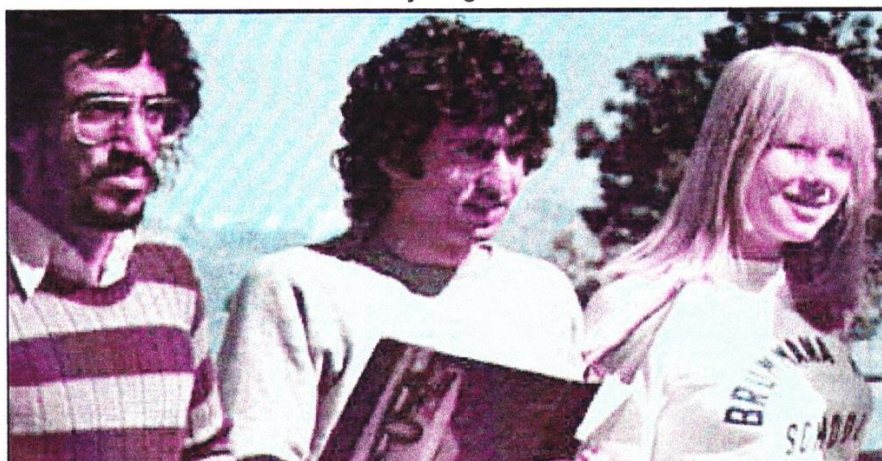
May Sabbagh



Abdul Karim Al Shamy
Hussein Gomaa
Joey Nagem



Richard Annison



Yahia Abbas Hamididdine, Raja Gargour, Katarina Gorrel



U11, Maha Masees, Randa Sawan, Hanan
Sanouri
Habiba No'man, Mona Abu Ghazali



Payam Adlparvar and little friends



BHS SCOUTS ONE
1982

U16 (Elie ?), Kamil Haji, U1
Wahib Kharrat, Kamil Sawa
Iskandar Saikaly, Bassam
Salameh, and Wissam
Shaiban.



BHS SCOUTS ONE 1982-1983

Top: Nabil Salameh, George Hawa, Dany Abu Hamod.

Middle: Kamil Sawaya, Hossam Sheiban, Iskander Saikaly, Chief Bassam Salameh, Halim Bai Ezzi, Wissam Shaiban (with crazy expression), Fay Lawland, Roula Behna, and on rock Zeina Saikaly.

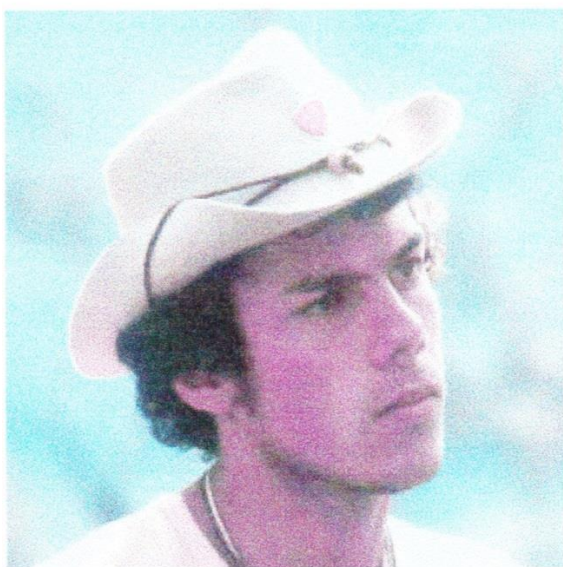
Bottom: Hala Houneimne, Lori Nagem, Hala Nehme.



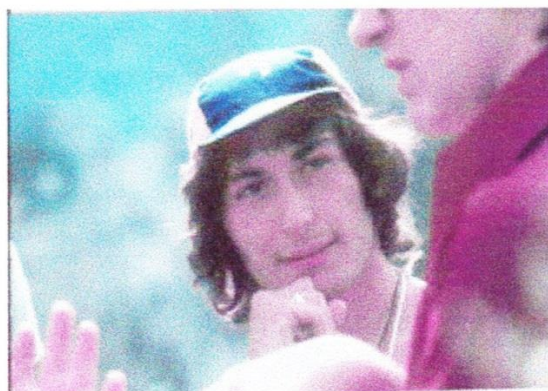
U05, Kamal Jamjoom, Tarek Solaibi



Debi Cates



Sarmad Al-Wadi



Tewfik Al-Far



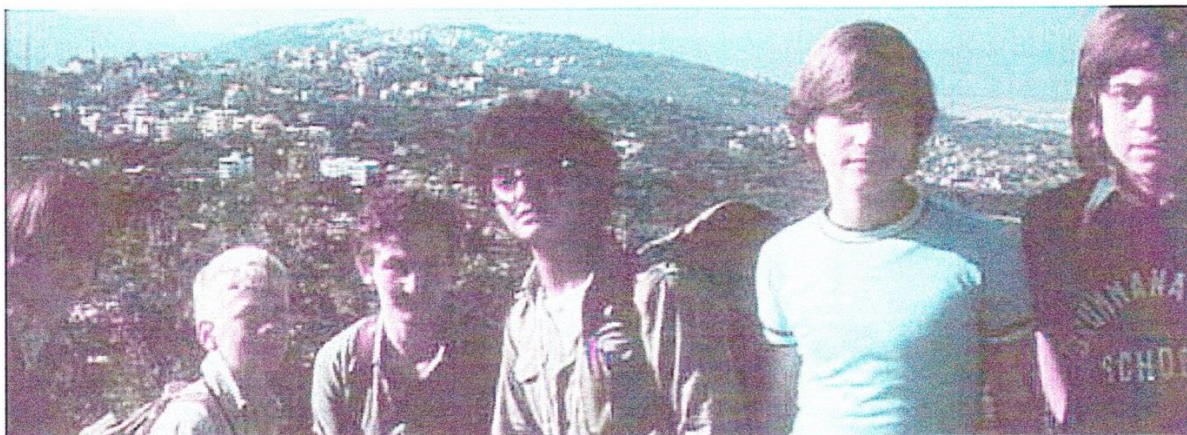
U07, Habiba No'man, Maha Masees



Hani's Birthday in England
 Mr. Saidi, U21, Fuad Ramadan, Hala Shakarji, Mrs Awad, Mr Awad, Salwa Ammar, Dina
 Haseeb
 (seated) Nawal Ammar, Hani Awad, Nilus De Matran



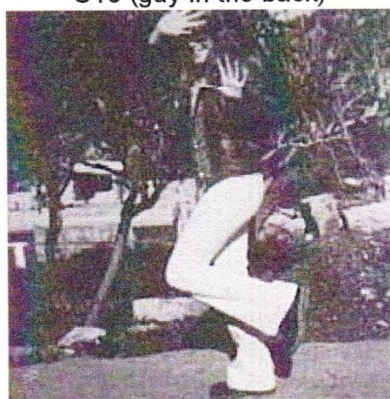
Tallal Misha'an, Widad Tamimi, Hala Shakarji



U12, Andrew Webster, Dimitri Vareldzis, Jameel Mokarzel, Peter Viertman, Tarek Solaibi



Andrew Webster, Peter Viertman, Payam Adlparvar, Tarek Solaibi, Dimitri Vareldzis,
Jameel Mokarzel,
U13 (guy in the back)

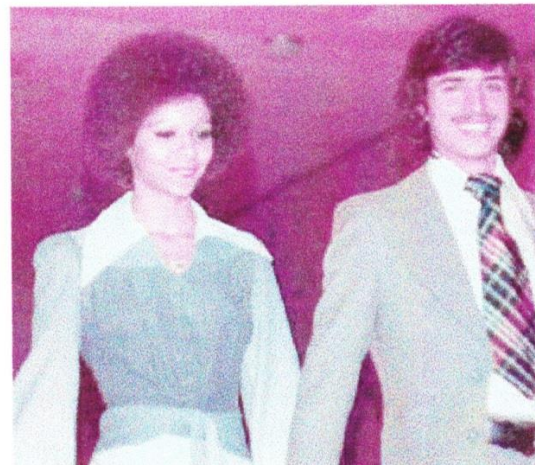


Ria Reyburn...the Rose
(a little camera shy)



Graduation Day, June 1975

Ali Zabarra, Fuad Ramadan, Faris Al-Azzawi, May Samuel, Mona Shour, Hala Shakarji, U25
 Immad Nakib, Nawal Ammar, Thamer Arab-Sanchez
 (three small boys U26, U27, U28)
 Yahia Alabbas Hamididdin, Marwan (or Maher) Nassir, Salwa Ammar

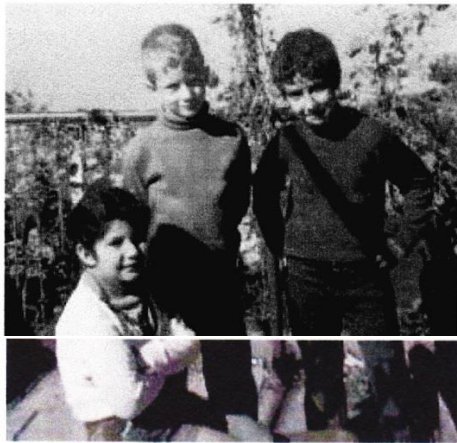


Fashion Show
 Nawal Ammar and Tewfik Al-Far

Nawal Ammar and Thamer Arab-Sanchez



Leila Freijy, Peta Pilling and Samantha Pilling



Pamela Anid, Riad Freijy
& Bassam Salameh
2nd Form elementary 1974



U08, U09 (Vanessa ?), Leila Freijy, and Peta Pilling



BHS Graduating Class
1985

Paul Nasseh, Tony Kanaan,
Sanaa Jalbouei, Ramzi Abu
Joudeh, Joseph Ghazal,
Shawki Khoury, Khalil
Saman, Shirley Khoury,
Amer Abu Fadel, and
Nicole Lutfallah.

Not pictured: Bassam
Salameh (busy taking the
photo)



Sarmad Al-Wadi, Hiam Nassar, Leila Tamimi
Randa Siksek



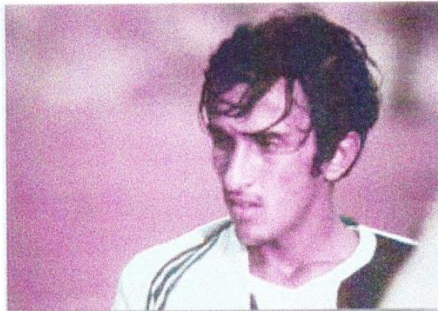
Arjumand (Abby) & Altamash Kamal



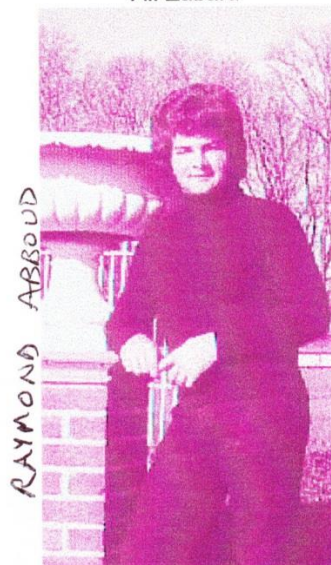
Salwa Ammar, Zahra Mattar,
Julie Drake, Kathleen McKenzie



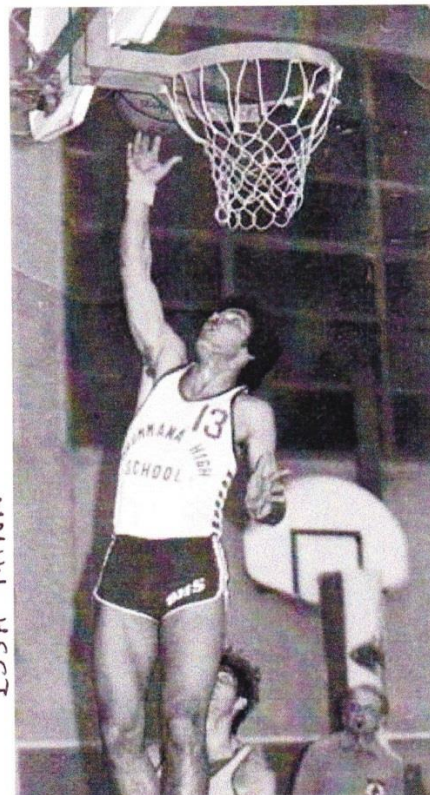
Top: U20 (with guitar), Mr. Topolian
 Bottom: Salwa Ammar, Leila Tamimi, Zahra Mattar, Louise Balmain



Ali Zabara



RAYMOND ABBOD



ISSA MINA



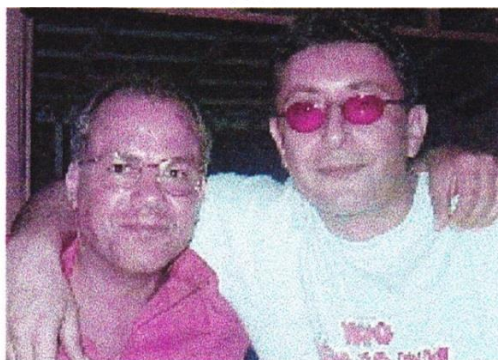
Three together at BHS since 1971...

Amer Abu Fadel

Basam Salameh

Tony Kanaan

1983



Sarmad Al-Wadi and Tewfik Al Far



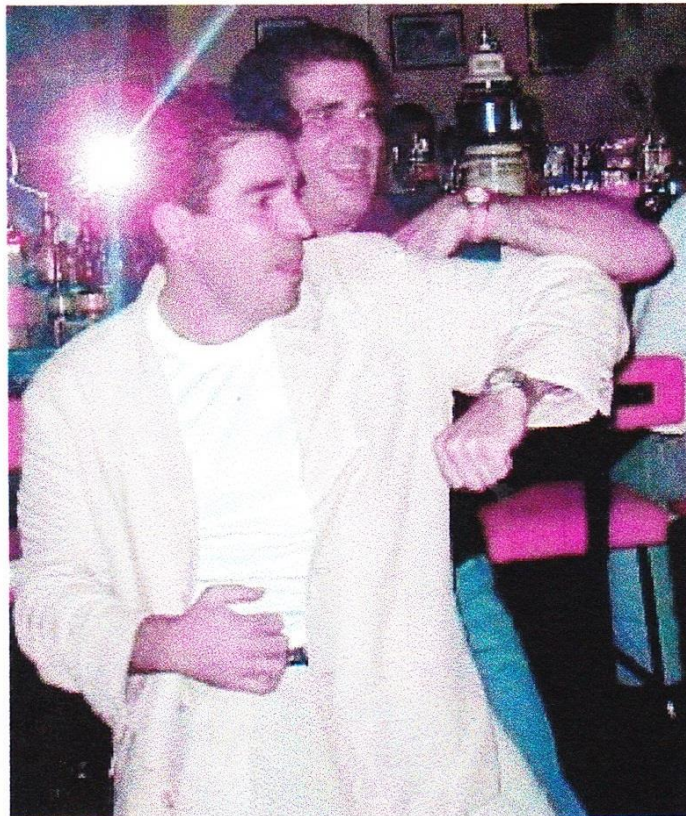
Ali Zabara, Amer Kurdi, Sarmad Al-Wadi, Ahmed Arab

Tewfik Al Far, Yousef Arab, Thamer Arab

The pictures at Scand's -- now Jazz Corner -- the night of July 8th, 1999...and into the next morning!



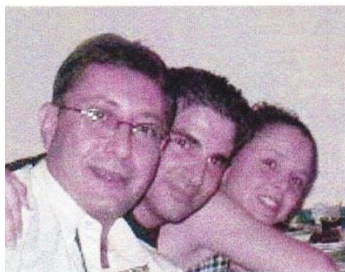
High Five for Yousef Arab & Malek Mrowa



Our favorite twins, Ahmed and Yousef Arab, forever Young at Heart.



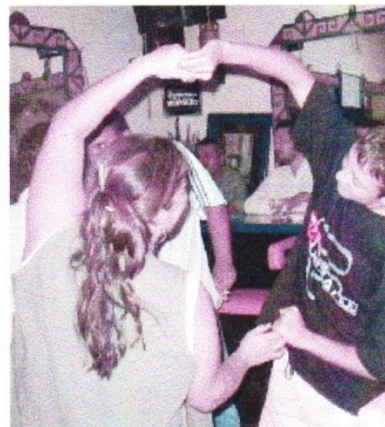
The happy, impromptu group:
Debi Cates, Ahmed Arab, Yousef Arab, Sarmad Al-Wadi,
Thamer Arab, Tewfik Al Far, Linda Nagem-Sawaya, Malek
Mrowa



Tewfik Al Far, Yousef Arab, Rhian Al-Wadi



Linda Nagem-Sawaya learning a little trick from Thamer Arab. "No, Linda, like this."



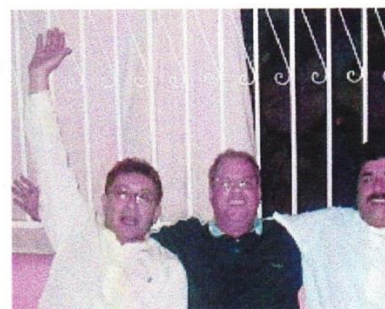
Debi is enchanted by a dance with Dahi Al-Wa
The boy's got style!



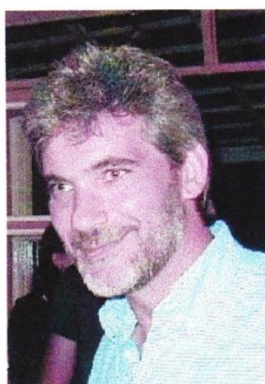
Thamer, late and still smiling.



Okay, not the best picture in the world. But it's the only one of your BHS 70s hosts together, Sarmad, Debi, and Linda...VERY late that night.



Tewfik, Sarmad, and Thamer



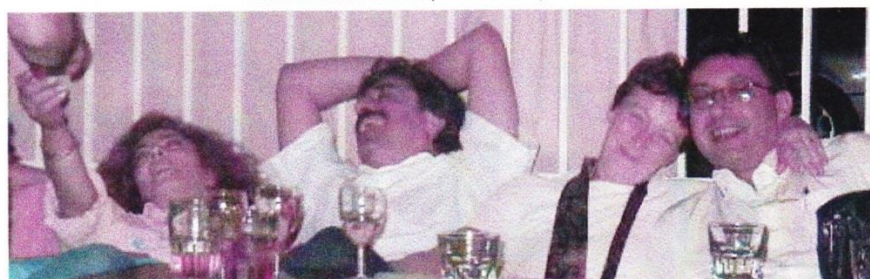
And his best friend, Malek.

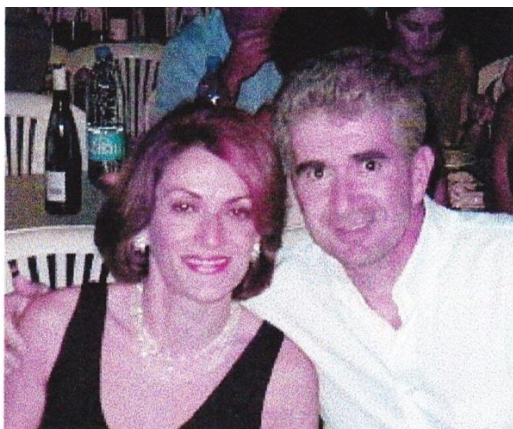


That Tewfik...his crack ups crack me up!

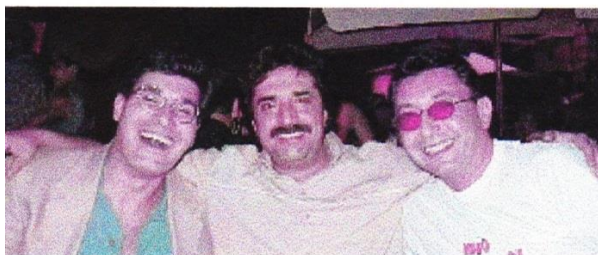


"I could always tell you two apart, Ahmed."
Debi Cates & Yousef Arab

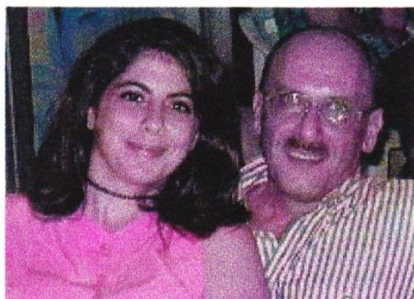




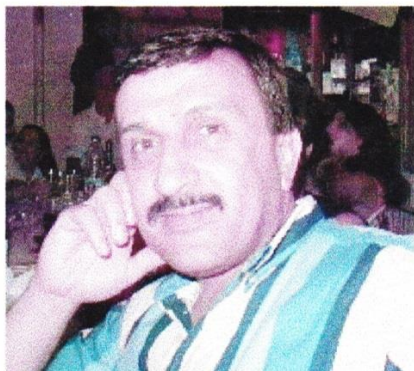
Myrna Bardawil-Kurdi and Amer Kurdi



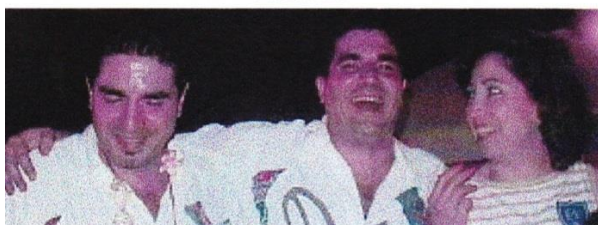
Sinan Noori (Urfali), Thamer Arab, Tewfik Al Far



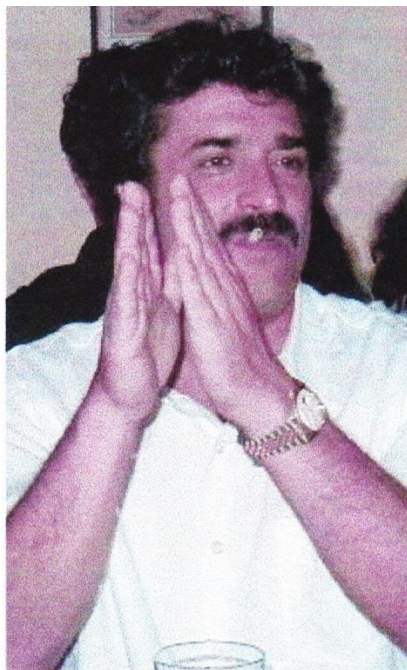
Nancy Nagem-Aswad and David Aswad



Ali Zabara

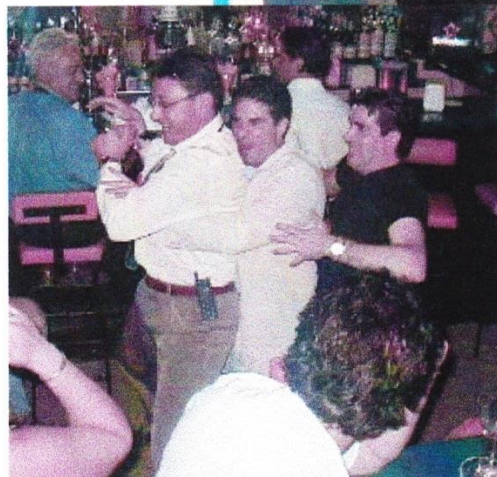


Ahmed Arab, Yousef Arab, Glory Taweel

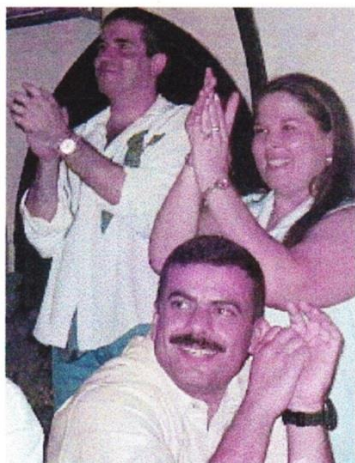


Handsome Thamer Arab
not even enough time to light a cigarette, having too much fun.

Tewfik Al Far
Tie loosened, good music up loud, a handy air guitar, and back at Scandar's...what more could a boy ask?



Answer: Crazy friends to go with it!
Tewfik Al Far. Ahmed Arab. Yousef Arab

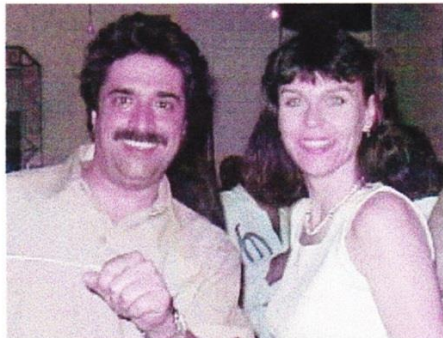


Yousef Arab, Debi Cates, Sammy Nagem



Debi Cates & fabulous bellydancer
(the bellydancer is on the right in case you were unsure)

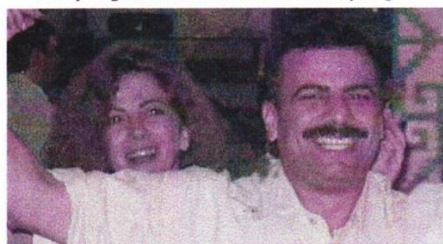
Jazz Corner, July 10, 1999



Thamer Arab and Jayne Kenney



Nancy Nagem-Aswad and brother Sammy Nagem



Al Bustan Hotel, BHS Gala Dinner, July 9, 1999

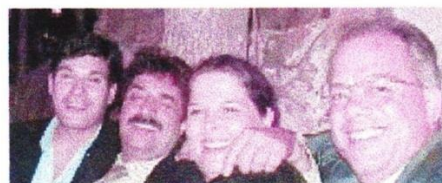


Amer Kurdi, Ali Zabara, Sarmad Al-Wadi, Tewfik Al Far

"Janni" in Beit Meri, July 9, 1999



Ali Zabara, Thamer Arab, Debi Cates, Sinan Noori (Urfali),
Sarmad Al-Wadi, Tewfik Al Far, Yousef Arab, and Ahmed Arab



Sinan Noori (Urfali), Thamer Arab, Debi Cates, Sarmad Al-Wadi

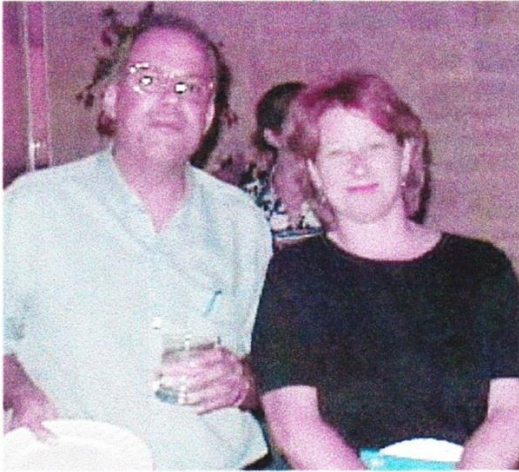
BHS Street Party, July 10, 1999



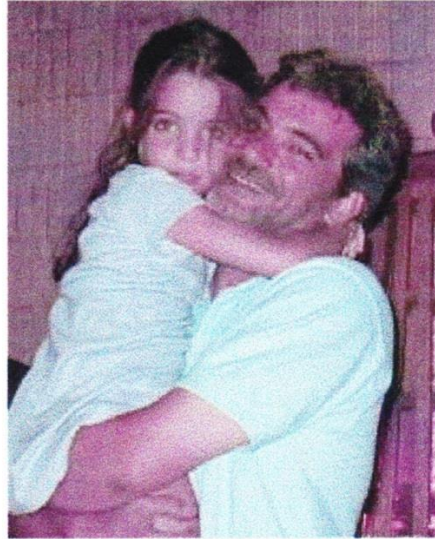
Tewfik Al Far, Sarmad Al-Wadi, Glory Taweel and son Buddy



Malek and Dina's, July 11, 1999



Sarmad Al-Wadi and Shirley Cottam



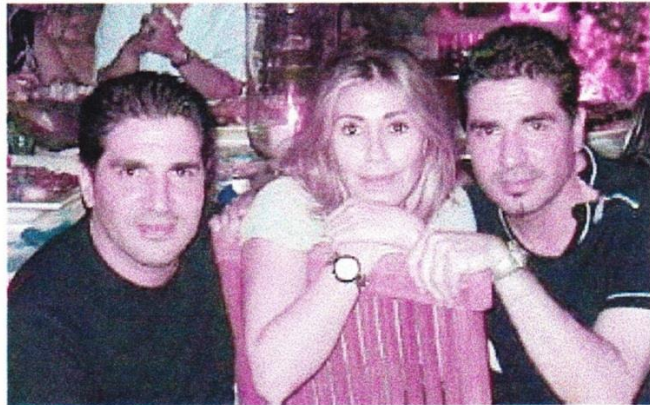
Malek Mrowa and daughter



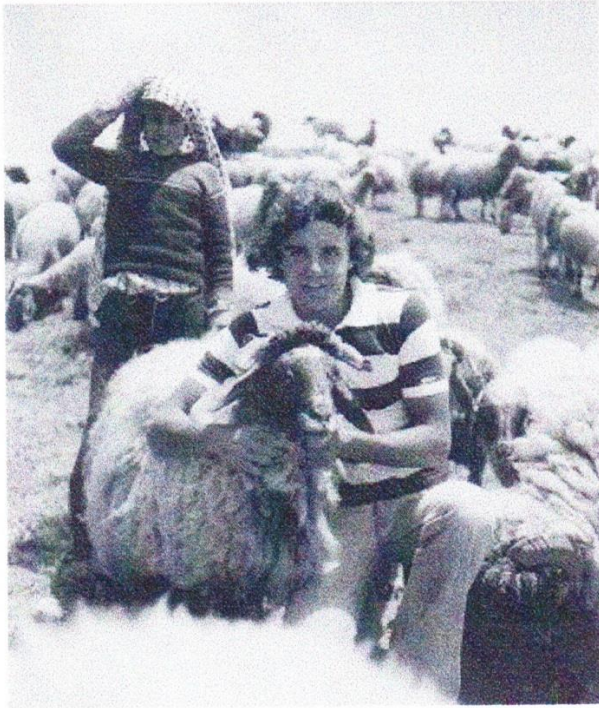
Shirley Cottam, Tewfik Al Far, Debi Cates



Hilary Auckland-Baz and Sarmad Al-Wadi



Yousef Arab, Hiam Nasser and Ahmed Arab



Stuart Auckland

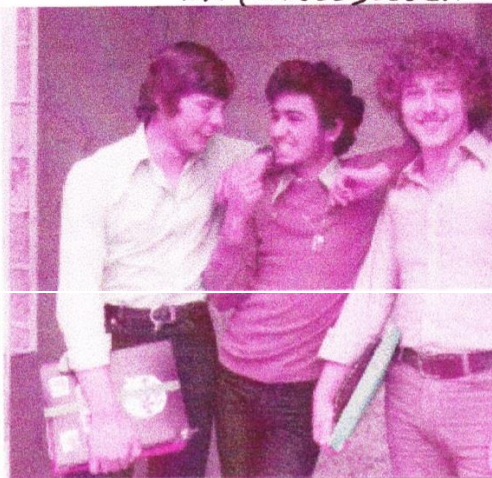


Aly Killidar



Gabriel Fekay, David Reyburn, Danny Nagem

PHILIP ARIDA , GEORGE ABOU HABBIB
KA (DANIEL) LOUCA

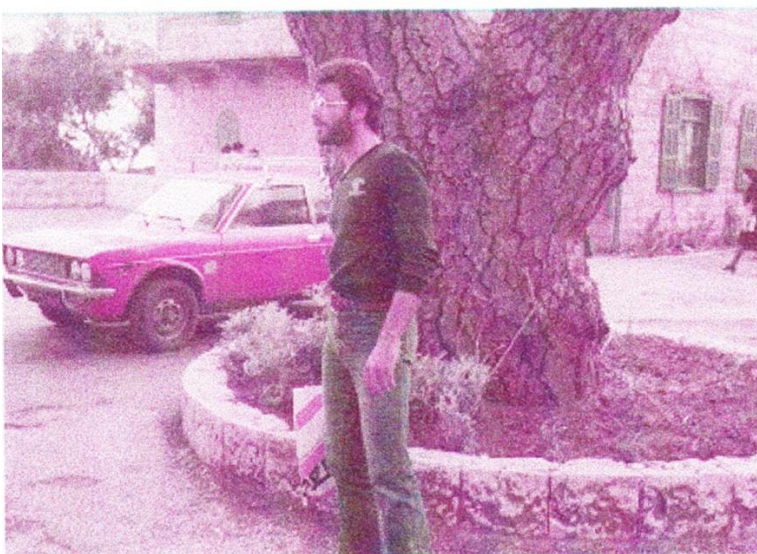


Phillip Arida, George Abou Habbib, Ka
(Daniel) Louca

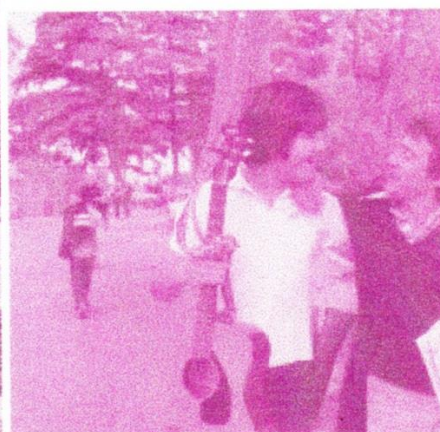


BHS 1974 Soccer Team

Yahia Abbas Hamididdine, Fikri Al Soussi, Saleh Bin Laden, U41, Ghazi Salem,
Hamzeh Bahbahen,
U43 (coach?)
Ahamed Al Shamy, Ali Zabarah, Kamal (Daniel) Louca, Abdul Karim Al Shamy,
Samir Arsan



Robert Chebi



Aly Killidar and George T



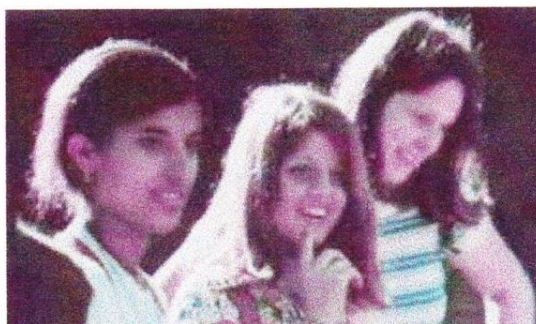
Steven Swinson, Salwa Ammar, Salem Sousou



Abdul Karim Al Shami and Ian Cottam



Samia Aoun and Tewfik Al-Far
(You can also see in the audience
Mrs. Audrey Knight, Mr. Barty Knight,
and to the far right Mrs. Hudson?)



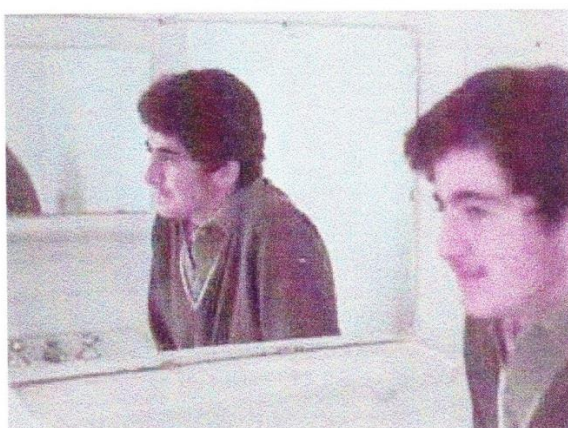
Habiba No'man, Maha Masees, Rebecca Parker



Maha Masees



Little House Celebration, Won 1976 Play Competition
 Badruddine Shallah, Norma Lutfallah, U68, U69, U70, Stuart Auckland, Bebe Assad, U71
 in front: U72 and U73



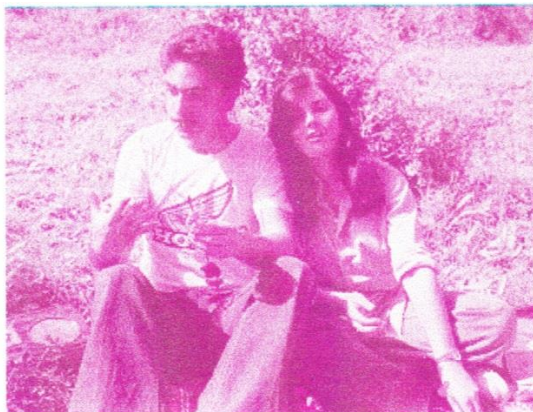
Mohammed (Mo) Tahir



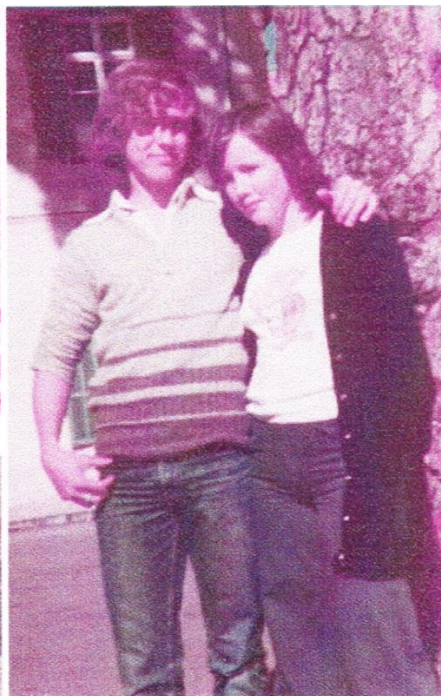
Rima Dabit



Fuad Ramadan



Forrest Partovi and Nadia Bushrui



Mark Ludlow and Fiona Dash



1974 BHS Form 2E secondary

(back to front rows:)

Oussama Arab-Sanchez, U53, U54 (in white headband), U55

U56, U57, U58 (girl), Fiona Dash

Samia Aoun (girl in yellow)

U60, U61, U62 (with Mad), Danny Nagem
U63 (in stripes)



Adrienne Langford





1969 Primary School above; 1975 Field Day below





Munir Rizkallah



Ramez Sawabini



Omar Gharzeddine



Najib Tawil



Sarmad el Wadi



Faez Asaad



Nabil Dajjani, Nabil Salem above; Nabil Mounla below





BHS One Scout



Juliana Herness & Akram Masri



Party Time in the hippies age





Picketing
the 1967
War at BHS -
that really
helped ☺

Oliver Saade
and Ramzi
Aboujaoude-
Horseplay at
the Play





Primary School grauation:
1966 above; 1968 below





Bassam Diab with Mohammed Gebreel



Bassam Diab



Bassam Diab left, Haseeb Makarem right



Frances Hudson, Tony Guild



Salwan Afifi, Raymond Abboud, Richard Hudson, Sarmad el Wadi, Tewfik el far



Kathleen Mckenzie, Zahra Mattar, Nawal Ammar, Julie Drake



Malek Mroue



Erica Knight, Frances Hudson, Raja Gargour



Frances and Thamer Arab



Barty Knight & Rifaat Haffar



Rifaat & Frances



Rifat Haffar and Mr. Tapolian



Susan Webster, Frances Hudson, Nayla Abu Fadel and Henri Chahihian



Toby Jordan



Mystery
German



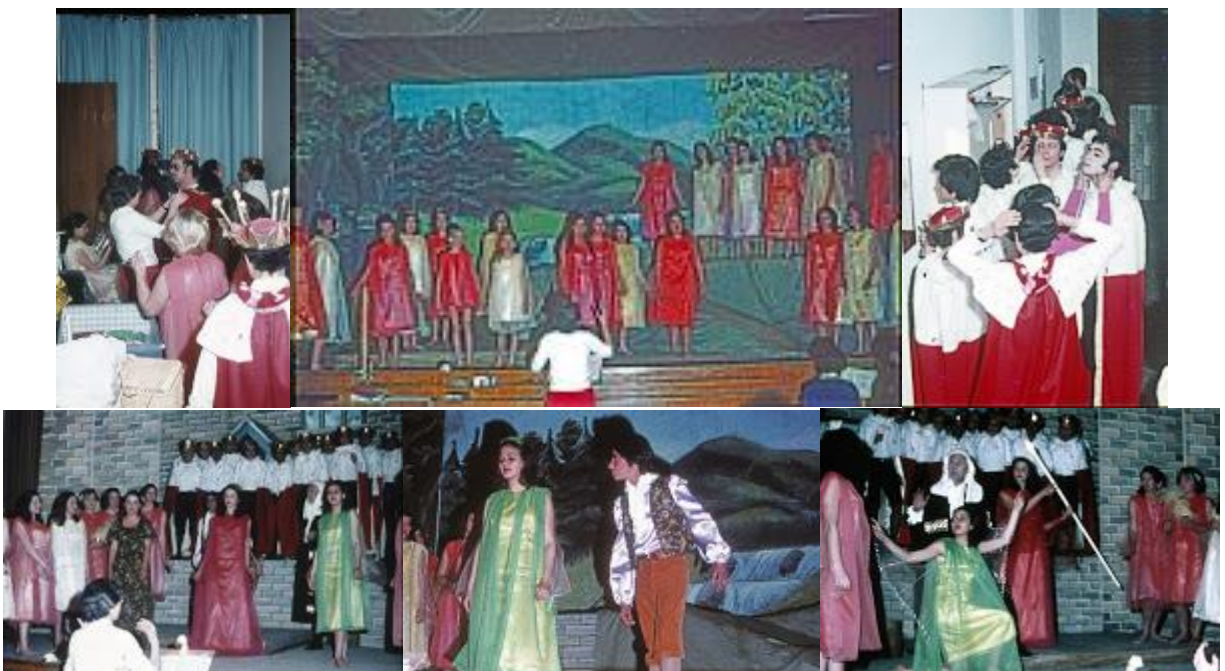
Anybody for Fustog??



Leila Obeid (nee Sawaya)



Glory Taweel. Frances Hudson Frances Hudson and Celia Knight, Aby Kamal. Boys will be boys



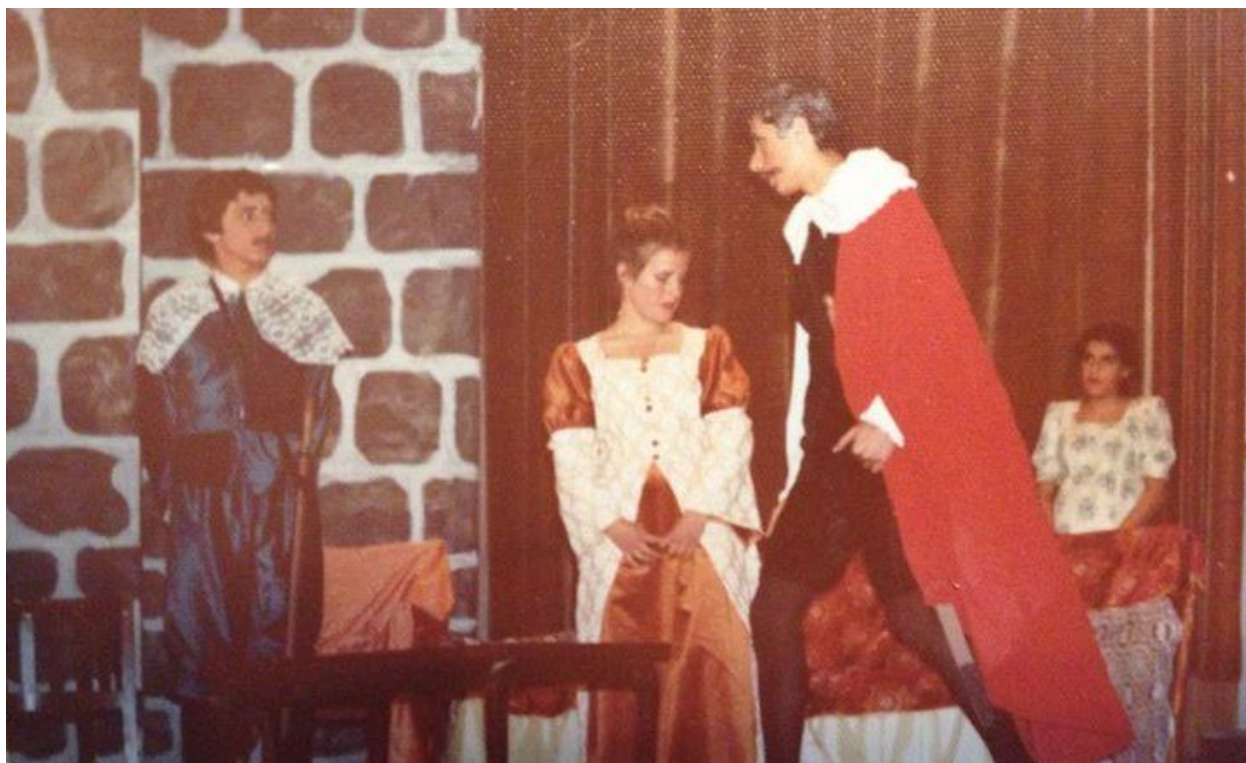




BHS Christmas Play, 1962



Wajdi Atallah, Vivian Kanaan, Hamandi, Hawwa, George Kanaan, Musallem, Rony Awwad, Mouin Atallah



Marwan Khoury, David Abi Hanna, Sarah Hudson



BHS Soccer , 1980

Class of '84



Martin Zuber



May Naijar





Karen Koussa, Sasseen Abujawdeh right





Class of '84





Jaquie, Sheila & James Booth



Philip Hamad & Tony Abboud



John AbiHabib, Grace Khoury & Natalie Barakat '84 May Queen '07 Karina Sawwan



Mohammed Hajjar & Bilqassim Soussi



Leila Obaid (Sawaya)



Yahya Hameeduddine



Simon Green



**Mado Janjanian.
Omran Mostafa in
the background
and Mrs. Audrey
Knight conducting**



**Richard,
Cookie &
Pat
Hudson**

**Nawal
Ammar;
Zahra
Mattar;
Kathleen
Mackenzie
and Julie
Drake**





Helen Drake, Essam El Shami



Dom Joly

<http://www.independent.co.uk/travel/news-and-advice/im-always-looking-for-trouble-why-dom-joly-prefers-to-take-his-holidays-in-hell-2062172.html>



SABAH BAZ (ATCL)

Past Member of the Lebanese Tennis Federation

- Lebanese Champion in Badminton 1964-1966
- Broke the record of the Triple Jump at Central state college in the USA with a distance of 14.88 meters.
- Record Holder of the Javelin Throw{47meters in 1966} and Shot Put 14.85 meters{5Kg} and triple jump 13.8 meters at Brummana high --- School in 1965/1966} Records still unbroken till today}
- BS degree in business from university of Colorado, boulder Colorado 1969
- MBA from University of Missouri at Colombia USA 1971.
- Won the International students Tennis Competition at Colorado University.
- PDG at Khalil Fattal et Fils food & Beverage Company.
- Founder and Member of the Community Care Centre at Khalil Fattal et fils.
- Member of the Board of Brummana High School
- Member of Quaker international Trust of Brummana High school in London.
- Advisor to Brummana Sports Club.
- Member of the Brummana Promotional Board



JOAN BARBER, after five months in Syria with her sister and brother-in-law (WINIFRED and LLEWELLYN RUTTER), writes: " Winifred and Llewellyn live in a lovely little village, Brummana, 2,500ft. above Beirut. From the hospital where Llewellyn works and from their own house, they have wonderful views of mountains and sea. They are very happy in their work in Syria. As doctor at the Friends' Hospital, Llewellyn has many interesting cases to deal with, and has tackled the Arabic language very well. Winifred runs a girls' club, and there are many English, American and French people in Beirut and the surrounding villages, who help one to enjoy life out there. I met people of many nationalities, and just loved the life and the country that surrounded me for those few happy months. Winifred and Llewellyn often think of their friends in England, and especially of the jolly re-unions at Sibford."

Ya Scandar! – Memories of our favorite “Chef”

Raja Gargour: **Scands:** The maker of the best sandwiches of the world. Beats any high-Italian or French restaurant in Malibu.

My favourite that I still remember is the chicken sandwich in French bread with the chicken sauce and potato squares. Delicious. His favourite saying was "feel it and eat it," referring to the sandwich obviously, hot, big and crunchy.

Scands used to give credit. He wrote everything down in a book. Somehow the rich always had a long credit line, sometimes more than what they really ate.. so the story goes.

His wife made sure he collects, and made sure he serves smaller servings. At the end of the year, if one did not have enough money to pay the bills, he would take any thing. Pillow cases, bed spreads, jackets, whatever.

And besides going for sandwiches, we used to make out bit behind the shop, and hide from the prefects....until we became prefects.

Great food, lovely ambiance, and they take bad credit! What more can you ask!

Sarmad Al-Wadi: **The best sandwich** he used to make is the garlic chicken long stick, followed closely by peanut butter and honey in an oven roasted French stick.

Dave Reyburn: **Chocomax** sandwiches, remember those? 50 piasters for half size and 1 lira for full size. Pure chocolate spread in a sandwich. Yum !

Also everyone had accounts and no one had any money so they'd always yell "Al haseb ya scandar" (put it on the account) and Scandar would yell back "pay me you bastard!" and Scandar had that little book to keep tally of who owed him what.

Anonymous: **To boarders**, Scand's was an oasis of plenty in an otherwise stark desert with no food. Dinner was served at 6:00PM and that would be the last meal until breakfast. At 9:00 PM, after Study, many inhabitants, driven by hunger, would risk the wrath of the Master on Duty by venturing into Scand's territory, climbing the wall to enter through the back way.

I recall once running away from Scand's upon hearing the MoD's voice entering through Scand's main doors, making a "suicidal" jump down the wall (I was not particularly athletic).

One MoD, Sami Saad (also the Registrar at the time) was a very strict disciplinarian and a staunch observer of the school's curfew on borders. He would wait at the bottom of the wall by Scand's with a note pad and a pen, to write the names of the wretched escapees returning to camp and condemning them to a court martial, awaiting detentions and other punitive measures.

When Sami Saad was on duty, only the most hardened of violators would dare cross the boundaries!

Tony Na'ameh: **I remember** very well his great sandwiches and banana filled pancakes. I even trained one of my staff to prepare pancakes like he used to do. I still have them on a regular basis!

MaRia Reyburn: **Remember how** Scanda would be busy making toasted chocolate-spread sandwiches (the famous "chocomax" -- watch out for falling cigarette ash between the bread...) and there'd be four or five impatient students wanting their change which was always stuffed in his trouser pockets--never in the till-- and instead of saying 'reach in my pocket,' since his hands were full, with cigarette drooping from the side of his mouth he'd mumble, (at least to the guys) "tickle my balls! Tickle my balls!" What an outrageous thing to remember! Actually, David reminded me of that one...

When I used to get red in the face from playing basketball, and everyone else said I looked like a tomato, old Scanda said I looked like a rose.

God love 'em. Scanda's probably up in heaven somewhere, having himself a good laugh at all of us, and ticklin' his balls!

Sammy Nagem: **on the phone:** "My favorite Scand's sandwich? Tomato and mayo."... then he put me on hold while he went and made one. -- Debi Cates

Frances Hudson Nehme: **I was at Brummana** when Scandar was a Bint-Free Zone -- sexist times. We used to get our sloppy jello (I think he made a few gallons from one packet and one tin of fruit salad) and 'arous rock and roll by all forms of feminine bribery and corruption. I do remember brave males being sent over the wall behind the Meeting House during class-time to fetch our goodies for us -- and being given detention by girl Prefects when we got power -- Abuse of Insider Information!!!!

(When you've done Scandar, try Kanaan's. The amount of organized stealing that went on their to try to get our money back! Also quite a bit of our partying went on in the hotel.)

[For those of us who's Arabic isn't what it used to be -- or ever was really -- "Bint"="girl".]

Anonymous: **One of his traits** that I remember vividly is the way he'd cuss us out: "You fuckin!" That was it. Never "You fucking asshole" or "You fucking bastard" or "You fucking anything." Just "You fuckin." I still use that, and chuckle when I do.

Danny Nagem: **Scandar always** seemed to know when each student was 'over their personal credit limit'. On pocket money days when he would see me out, he would yell across the street "When are you going to paaaayyy???" When I looked back across the street, he'd have a big grin on his face, knowing I'd be broke again.

Joey Nagem: **Oh I'm sure** everyone knows of mine and Scandar's financial dealings, but to tell you the truth I can't remember my high balance with him. My favorite sandwich? Labneh with tomatoes.

Hussein Gomaa: **I remember well** how tasty his food was. I remember him playing this fatherly figure for all of us, yet his jokes were of our age. I remember he had a number of Flipper games which we all enjoyed playing with and they would never actually work when you put your money into them, but only when Scandar would come up to the machine and kick them, did they actual start operating.

But what I remember the most was how we all used Scandar as a hide out. Every type of student in BHS used Scandar for that purpose. We would all jump the wall and not go through the proper gate. The funny thing is that everybody (school staff) at BHS knew how the student were manipulating this phenomenon, yet no one did anything to stop it.

Scandar will always remain as part of my memories of BHS. He was our Godfather.

Payam Adl Pavar: **He was something** special. He called me his little flower in the desert! Come to think of it, I think he called a lot of people that !?

Debi Cates: **Lunchtime** was crazy! All kinds of kids and all kinds of sandwiches and everyone in a hurry. I remember often grilling my steak sandwiches myself, right behind the counter with Scandar and half a dozen other kids -- Scandar much too busy for things we could do ourselves. I still wonder how did he keep track of anything in all that confusion and noise?

Mmmmm... the sound and smell of sizzling slivers of steak, lathered in garlic and onions. Transfer to split french bread, elbow my way to put the whole thing in to heat in that blackened hinged contraption. When it starts to smoke, time to remove and smear thickly some mayonnaise. Finished sandwich in hand, grab a cold triangle of pineapple-orange drink. Pay (a few of us did, you know) then slip to the back, weather permitting. Leaving the deafening din to eat in peace and maybe time for one secret smoke before returning to afternoon classes.

Ahhh, a perfect lunch for growing scholars.

Anonymous: **A footnote** about "you fuckin!" - You might add that he said that to the non-Arabic speakers only. To those of us who spoke Arabic, he modified it to a more native-sounding "ya fuckin!" The distinction is subtle but meaningful. Also, it was usually preceded by either PAY or BAS (Arabic for STOP). In whole, the expressions that go down in infamy are "Pay ya fuckin!" and "Bas ya fuckin!" The former speaks for itself as to context. The latter was usually prompted by a patron sneaking a few extra potato cubes to throw into his chicken sandwich...

One final note... I'd venture to assert that no female patron was ever on the receiving end of any such utterance. Scandar was simply too much a gentleman for that.

Love, french bread, chicken breast, potato cubes, chicken sauce, and the world's most exquisite *garlic paté*...





ENJOY IT, THE ENGLISH WAY...

Lets' face it - English is a crazy language.

There is no egg in eggplant nor ham in hamburger; neither pine nor pine in pineapple. English muffins weren't invented in England or French Fries in France. Sweetmeats are candies while sweetbreads, which aren't sweet, are meat.

We take English for granted. But if we explore its paradoxes, we find that quicksand can work slowly, boxing rings are square and a guinea pig is neither from Guinea nor is it a pig.

Why is it that writers write but fingers don't fin, grocers don't groce and hammers don't ham? If the plural of tooth is teeth, why isn't the plural of booth beeth? One goose, 2 geese. So one moose, 2 meese?

If teachers taught, why didn't preachers praught? If a vegetarian eats vegetables, what does a humanitarian eat?

You have to marvel at the unique lunacy of a language in which your house can burn up as it burns down, in which you fill in a form by filling it out and it which an alarm clock goes off by going on.

English was invented by people, not computers, and it reflects the creativity of the human race (which, of course, isn't a race at all).

That is why, when the stars are out they are visible, but when the lights are out, they are invisible.

And why, when I wind up my watch, I start it, but when I wind up this essay, I end it.

(Taken from BHS YEARBOOK / 2000)



Mr Kamel's car, a hangout for the gang (Julie Najjar center)

70'S STUDENTS ROLL-CALL

A list borrowed from the now defunct bhs70s.com site. Along with many pictures (from a paper copy - hopefully can get the source pics for a later edition.

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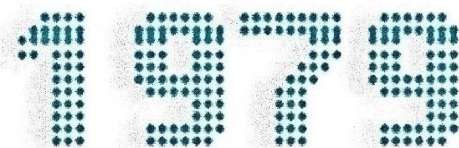
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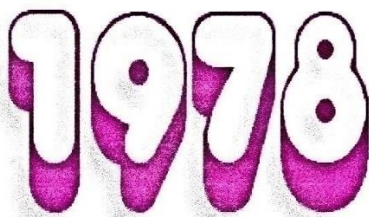


1

The year by each student is the year they left BHS. A or E is the curriculum.

75 Abboushi Cyma E	79 Hawa Ramzi E	79 Batrouni Elias A	78 Nawfal Naji A
76 Abdi Rifat E	79 Hayek Raymond A	79 Batrouni Nabil A	75 Nemer Elizabeth E
78 Abdul Rahman Jamal E	73 Hussein Lama E	79 Bechara Vincent A	75 Nour Tahir E
78 Abella Peter E	75 Jaafar Tarek E	78 Behna Michel E	78 Ogeil Johnny A
78 Abi Habib George A	75 Jamjoum Kamal E	78 Bou Hamad Mireille E	75 Omari Nidal E
79 Abi Habib Nayla A	78 Jammal Mohamad Ali E	79 Bou Jawdeh Salah A	78 Osman Bassam A
78 Abi Hanna George A	75 Joujou Edgar E	79 Bou Jawdeh Shaheen A	79 Partovi Forrest E
79 Abou Jawdeh Rula A	75 Joury Marwan E	76 Boutros May A	78 Putzier Elizabeth E
76 Abu Jawdeh Jawdeh A	74 Kabbara Ghassan E	75 Brooksbank Joy E	76 Ramadan Ousama A
77 Abu Lahoum Mohd E	77 Karam George E	78 Bushrui Nadia E	79 Rawady George A
79 Abu Rashed Roger A	78 Karekin Silva E	74 Chambers Laurence E	75 Reyburn David E
75 Abulainin Nada E	79 Kasparian Roger A	78 Chaya Maxime E	79 Rizk Evian A
79 Al Aswad Elias A	77 Kassarian Nirva E	78 Chebi Robert E	79 Rouhana Michel A
79 Al Aswad Ghassan A	79 Kettaneh Marlene A	74 Cochran Sherry E	79 Saad Mikhael A
74 Al Bin Ali E	75 Khan Nazar E	75 Daftari Omar E	78 Sabbagh Fadi E
74 Al Chouli Khalil A	75 Khazen Joseph E	78 Dagher Imad E	76 Sabbagh Michel A
79 Al Hajj Vivian A	78 Khoury Badie A	78 Dahdah Carole E	78 Sabieh Christine E
79 Al Hajj Ziad A	79 Khoury Majeed A	78 Dahdah Mounir E	77 Saffoury Amine E
73 Al Hussein Hussein E	78 Loyous Walid A	76 Dalal Igaitte E	78 Sajdi Ramzi E
79 Al Khoury Michel A	76 Ludlow Mark Jeremy E	77 Dallo Nada A	73 Saksouk Ghassan A
75 Al Watari Omar E	78 Lutfallah Samir A	77 De Andrade Bernard E	73 Saksouk Mohammad A
75 Ames Carolyn E	79 Makdissi Fadi E	78 Diab Magdalena E	75 Samadi Wahid E
75 Annison Richard E	75 Malaika Talal E	79 Dragatsi Alexander A	78 Samra Fouad A
76 Aoun Elias E	79 Masri Khalil E	75 Drake Julie Anne E	76 Sawbini Samir A
75 Aoun Samia E	76 Massamiri Tania A	76 Duzdabanian Guy E	76 Shaker Siham E
75 Arab Ahmad E	75 Mechaly Jacques A	79 El Helou Norma A	77 Shallah Badruddine E
75 Arab Yousif E	79 Mizher Wafic A	79 El Housseini Nassib A	76 Shihadeh Mona E
78 Arida Phillip E	75 Moore Joseph E	79 El Khuwairi Sharbel A	75 Shinkar Mohammad E
78 Arsan Nawal E	76 Mouawad Loretta E	79 Faddoul Hind A	74 Simon Renee E
79 Atallah Sitalikhwah A	79 Mouchbahani Bernard E	79 Faris Faris A	75 Soussi Khaled E
79 Azar Jumana A	78 Moukaizil Jamil E	75 Feridun Ayhan E	75 Soussi Mohammad E
75 Bahbahani Nabil E	78 Mujtahed Nabil E	75 Ghurzuiddine Ramzi A	75 Swidan Kayssar A
74 Bakr Fahd E	74 Munnerlyn Melanie E	77 Girgis Fares E	79 Tadros George A
75 Balit Christina E	75 Musa Musa E	79 Gorra Anne Dominique E	78 Tahtouh Maroun A
74 Balmain Colette E	78 Nagem Linda E	76 Gorra Mark Henri E	74 Tajbsksh Shahragim E
74 Barbir Osman A	79 Naimeh Khalil A	76 Guerbidjian Silva E	75 Taji Tawfic A
78 Bardawil Myrna A	78 Nasr Lili A	74 Guinn Jason Thomas E	77 Tawil Gay E
74 Bates Nicholas E	76 Nassar Mireille A	75 Haidar Salah E	76 Touma George A
79 Batouk Gabriel A	79 Nawfal Elain A	79 Hajj Lamia A	77 Trad Hiam E
		76 Halebbian Ara A	75 Tremblay Suzan E
		78 Hamandi Fouad E	75 Viertmann Elsa E
		77 Hamdan Parwin E	79 Wakimi Joseph E
		79 Hamdan Rostom E	75 Wissa Samir E
		78 Hana Rosette A	76 Yashmutu Jeffrey E
		79 Hanna Phillip E	76 Zaed Hala E
		76 Hanoush Kholoud A	

Brummana, Lebanon



The year by each student is the year they left BHS. A or E is the curriculum.

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75 Abdul Razak Mariam E	76 Haseeb Tarek E	78 Auckland Stuart E	72 Nasser Nabil A
76 Abi Haidar Nada A	78 Hashim Nadim A	78 Azar Ghada A	75 Nazzal Ramzi E
78 Abi Hanna Yvette E	75 Hashmi Lina E	75 Azrak Rosana E	76 Nemer Anthony E
78 Abi Rached Carol A	78 Ibrahimian Edmond A	78 Babikian Samuel A	77 Njeim Milad A
76 Abou Hamad Andre E	76 Jamjoum Salim E	75 Bahbahani Hamza E	76 Noman Abdul Raqib E
75 Abu El-Einein Najib E	74 Juffali Khaled E	72 Barraj Fawzan E	78 Obeid George A
76 Abu Ghazaleh Mona E	78 Kanaan Raja A	78 Batrouni Claude A	75 Quraishi Sophia E
72 Abu Habib Elias A	78 Kanaan Rula A	78 Batrouni Riad A	76 Risk Aline A
78 Abu Jawdeh Naji A	76 Kapreilian Hagop A	75 Batty-Smith Peter E	78 Rizk Karim A
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78 Abu Samra Samir A	76 Kenney Jayne Denise E	73 Bishara Bassim A	76 Salah Khaled E
78 Abu Shdeed Paul A	75 Khalife Ghada A	78 Bou Shdeed Joseph A	77 Salem Grace A
72 Ad Doghaither Abdyl Majeed E	75 Khazen Donna Marie E	78 Boutros Jamileh A	77 Saliba Michael A
73 Adham Lima E	78 Khoury Assad A	75 Cates Deborah E	76 Samaha Michel A
72 Adham Mishaal E	78 Khoury Azar A	74 Chambers Jill E	74 Samman Mazen E
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76 Al Bayati Mazen E	78 Kuhn Nicole A	76 De Matran Nilus E	77 Shalhoub Jean A
77 Al Chami Peter E	76 Langford Adrienne E	76 Diab Hassan A	72 Sharafeddin Sahar E
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74 Al Kays Tarik E	78 Lutfallah Norma A	75 Eid Nabil E	78 Shublaq Azza E
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73 Al Mahmeed Zuhair E	73 Mahshi Ghassan E	75 El Hajj George E	75 Shurrah Tarek E
76 Al Mangour Adel E	76 Mashal Issam E	78 El Murr Nabil A	74 Simon William E
73 Al Said Shhab E	72 Mihshi Ziad A	76 El Shibiny Aida E	75 Sindi Khaled E
76 Al Shami Abdul Karim E	78 Moujabler Camille A	78 Emad Nawal A	75 Sindi Tarek E
75 Al Shami Ahmed E	76 Mrowa Malek A	77 Eshoo Eddy E	75 Slaiby Tarek A
75 Al Shawi Raya E	78 Mujtahed Omar E	78 Freiha Rida A	76 Solomon Michel E
76 Angelo Florica Angelica E	74 Munnerlyn Cynthia E	76 Geday Ramzi A	75 Soussi Fikri E
75 Anqud Samar E	78 Naaman Hiram E	78 Gerige Elias George A	78 Sukkar Nabil A
78 Arida John E	76 Nagem Joey E	78 Ghabri Rima A	78 Tadros Shoukry A
76 Asmar Naim E	78 Nahed Michael A	78 Ghorai Eric A	74 Tajbakhsh Arduan E
78 Aswad Nada A	77 Najjar Said A	75 Gomaa Hussein E	75 Tayeh Zizi E
72 Atallah Ghassan A	75 Naser Nadim E	76 Habesch Najib A	74 Tremblay Meryem E
76 Aucar Michel A	75 Nashef Hania E	78 Habib Girgy A	76 Varelozis Dimitrios E
		75 Hadeed Marcus E	75 Viertmann Peter E
		78 Haidamous Nada A	78 Younis Aziz A
		78 Hajj Daoud A	78 Younis Ramzi A
		78 Hajj Kabalan A	75 Zaatari Saleem A
		77 Hanna Yvonne Anis A	76 Zahlan Kamal E
			77 Zennie Tarek E

CLASS OF 77

1

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76 Abdelnour Hani E	75 Jabbour Alexander E	75 Azrak Joseph E	75 Obeid Ramzi E
72 Abdul Majeed Khaled E	72 Kahlaleh George A	77 Baroudy Fouad A	72 Oghassabian Joseph A
76 Abi Haidar Nabil A	77 Kanaan Namir A	75 Bin Laden Khalil E	77 Osman Ghassan A
77 Abi Hamad Kamal A	76 Kanaan Simon A	75 Bin Laden Salah E	77 Piranian Alexis A
77 Abi Lama Ziad A	76 Kekhia Khaled A	75 Bin Laden Shafic E	75 Rabbat Dina E
77 Abou Chedid Lolita E	77 Kettaneh Grace A	72 Bishara Tanious A	75 Rashidi Paymen E
77 Abu Diwan Albert A	76 Khodr Elias A	75 Borno Samir E	74 Rothshild Philon E
77 Abu Diwan Bertha A	75 Khoury Anthony E	74 Campos Tania E	74 Roumieh Gibran A
76 Abu Fadel Nayla A	75 Khoury Doris E	77 Dabbous Khalil E	77 Saadeh Christine A
74 Abu Hamad Nina A	75 Klat George A	76 Dalal Elaine E	74 Sahyouni Albert A
77 Abu Jawdeh Gaby A	77 Korbani Julinda A	77 De Andrade Christopher E	72 Sakr Doumit A
77 Abu Jawdeh Joseph A	75 Kurdi Nasser E	71 Dosky Fathila E	77 Salem Nabil A
75 Abu Khadra Mahmoud E	75 Kyle John E	77 Doumit George A	77 Samaha Rida A
74 Abu Majid Hussein E	76 Lakkis Ahmad A	73 Dragojevic Peter E	76 Samuel Salam E
77 Abu Moussa Antoine A	74 Langit Fredericke E	76 El Lakkis Faraj A	75 Saud Talal Abdo E
77 Abu Shala Rita A	75 Langit Rubilyn E	75 Fakhra Yousef A	76 Sawan Basim E
71 Abul Husn Ismat A	71 Maalouf Maan A	73 Farah Ghassan A	76 Sawan Randa E
73 Adham Emad E	76 Maalouf Ramzi A	73 Ghanem Mona A	77 Sayegh Leila A
75 Adlparvar Payam E	75 Mackenzie Kathleen E	75 Ghazi Lena A	76 Seroff Michel E
75 Al Ajou Marwan E	75 Malki Tarek E	76 Graham Phillip E	75 Sharkasy Kamal E
76 Al Bayati Hazem E	76 Massis Maha E	74 Habib Joseph E	73 Shawwa Ala'eddine E
72 Al Hassoun Jamal E	76 Massis Nassar E	75 Hadeed Hani Nicholas E	75 Siksek Randa E
75 Al Nahyan Khalifa E	76 Melki Cindy A	73 Hadid Jaafar A	74 Simon Michael E
75 Al Rashid Nabdar E	77 Mezher Hilda A	76 Hajj Boutros A	76 Solomon Joseph E
75 Al Ruqueishi Saoud E	71 Millican Graeme E	76 Hajj Samir A	76 Stephan Ralph A
73 Al Said Es'ad E	75 Mina Issa E	73 Hakim Dahl E	75 Tamimi Widad E
73 Al Said Haithem E	76 Momjian Zela A	77 Hanania Rolla A	73 Tandjung Carina E
75 Al Salem Ghazi E	77 Moujabber Nadine A	77 Hankash Elias A	76 Tawil Robert E
74 Al Zabin Barak E	72 Moukarim Rabi A	77 Hanna Mary E	77 Tchatalbachian Doris A
75 Ammar Nawal E	77 Mukheiber Khalil A	76 Havandjian Panos Krokora A	77 Tchatalbachian Gladice A
74 Aoun Seham E	75 Nagem Sammy E	77 Hayek Pierre A	76 Touma Suzan A
77 Atallah Akram A	75 Naja Fouad Sami A	73 Helbani Rabih E	73 Watson Nicholas E
77 Atallah Nada A	71 Najm Samir A	71 Hengstenberg Wolf Siegfried E	75 Webster Andrew E
76 Atallah Wadih A	76 Nakhle Hani A	77 Hilani Dolly A	75 Webster Susan E
71 Awar Hisham A	75 Naqvi Nadeem E	77 Hudson Richard E	75 Wilks Gregory John E
77 Awwad Antoine A	75 Nasser Hiam E	77 Younis Sami A	77 Yakzan Riad A
		76 Ibrahim Ali Ahmad E	

1976

1

The year by each student is the year they left BHS. A or E is the curriculum.

74 Abboud Edward E	71 Hamze Janan E		
75 Abdel Nour Daoud E	76 Hanna Ramona A		
75 Abi Hamad Philip A	76 Hanna Robert A		
76 Abi Rached Jean A	76 Hanoush Nadia A		
76 Aboud Saleem E	76 Haseeb Dina A		
76 Abu Fadel Graziella A	75 Hilani Michel A		
76 Abu Ghazaleh John E	76 Jallad Samir A		
76 Abu Habib Joceline A	70 Jazzar Omar E	76 Aswad Naji A	76 Partovi Christine May E
72 Abu Jaber Kim E	74 Kamal Arjumand Bano E	76 Awad Hani E	72 Pead John E
72 Abu Jawdeh Amin A	75 Karam Camille A	71 Awar Hiam A	70 Perry Christopher
75 Abu Jawdeh Antoine A	74 Kardar Chahnaz E	76 Awwad Michel A	73 Powell Edward Kenneth E
76 Abu Jawdeh Diab A	76 Karekin Karekin E	76 Ayoub Fadi A	76 Ramadan Fouad E
70 Abu Jawdeh Moufeed	76 Kasperian Raymond E	76 Azar Dimitri A	74 Rashidi Sassan E
71 Abu Jawdeh Nadim A	75 Khafagi Saud A	72 Badroddine Mustafa A	72 Rice Robin E
70 Abu Jawdeh Robert	74 Khalil Abdul Rahman E	74 Bakalian Lena E	76 Risk Nayla A
73 Abu Khater Moussa A	76 Khoury Adib A	71 Bakir Faidhi E	75 Roe Nicholas Matthew E
76 Acar Iskandar A	76 Khoury Robert A	74 Bakr Issam E	71 Salha Najib A
75 Afifi Safwan E	75 Koreshi Samira E	74 Balmain Louise Anne E	70 Samadi Hassan
75 Al Far Tewfic E	76 Koubaisi Mohamad Habib A	76 Batrouny Roy E	76 Samaha Samir A
74 Al Harasani Mohammad E	74 Krayem Amir E	73 Boraham Cem E	76 Samuel May E
75 Al Khansa Majed A	75 Kurdi Amer E	72 Chamoun Camille A	75 Sanuri Hanan E
74 Al Mahmeed Faysal E	75 Kursheed Sa'ad E	74 Cook Helen E	73 Sawabini Ramiz A
73 Al Mahmeed Mustafa E	75 Maalouf Isabelle E	71 Daaboul Zaki A	75 Shakarchi Hala E
72 Al Mudwahi Abraham E	72 Makarim Naim A	75 Dabit Rima E	76 Shaker Nawal E
75 Al Naqib Imad E	76 Marrouh Said Phillip A	76 Daniel Walid A	75 Shalhoub Nassim E
73 Al Rahim Jawad A	75 Mishan Talal E	76 El Hajj Elie E	73 Sharaf Tammam A
72 Al Sharif Basil A	70 Morad Amr	74 Fermin Karen E	75 Shehab Sarah Anne E
74 Al Shawi Hayan E	76 Mounir Mazzawi A	70 Gabbani Sherita	75 Shour Mona E
74 Al Shawi Marwan E	76 Mrowa Karim A	76 Geday Paul E	74 Sindi Adel E
74 Alauddin Omar E	74 Nahous John E	75 Gharghour Raja E	70 Spence Iain Douglas
74 Ali Ahmad Jammal A	74 Nahous Noel E	75 Ghazzawi Sobhi A	74 Tahir Mohammed E
72 Ali Jindy Ann E	76 Nasir Marwan E	75 Green Simon Andrew E	76 Tawil Ralph A
75 Al-Wadi Sarmad E	76 Nassar Hanna A	74 Habayeb Imad E	76 Touma Nada A
75 Ammar Salwa E	75 Nemer Anna E	76 Habib Elie A	76 Yakzan Denise A
75 Arab Tamer E	75 Noman Fawzia E	75 Habib Sajjad E	70 Yakzan Denise
76 Arsan Samir A	75 Orfali Sinan E	75 Hadeed Jacob E	74 Yassin Khalid E
76 Assaad Camille A	74 Parker Rebecca E	75 Hakimi Naysan E	75 Zabara Ali E
		71 Hall Judith E	74 Zahran Faysal E
		75 Hamideddin Yahya E	76 Zalzal Nabih A



Mar Chaaya



Mr Emile Sawaya & family

1975

1

The year by each student is the year they left BHS. A or E is the curriculum.

74 Abbas Firas E	73 Juffali Walid E		
70 Abdallah Johnny	72 Kabazard Nader E		
71 Abu Hamdiyyah Hassan E	75 Kamal Altamash E		
70 Abu Jawdeh Habib	75 Kanaan George A		
70 Abu Kures Tarek	71 Karam Akram A		
74 Abu Zaher Yasser A	75 Karam Rima E		
73 Affi Abdul Kader E	75 Kassas Nada E		
72 Al Askari Said E	73 Kaul Saryiv E		
75 Al Azzawi Faris E	74 Khalife Nada E		
73 Al Baher Adnan E	75 Khalil Anthony E		
70 Al Falah Badr	75 Khater Grace E		
73 Al Haidar Abdul Karim E	71 Klimes Renata E		
71 Al Khayyal Attika E	75 Knight Erica E		
73 Al Khunaini Abdullah E	73 Kopty Kamal E	72 Esmail Daoud E	73 Salama Emily E
74 Al Rashid Mish'al Mohd E	75 Koreshi Zafarullah E	74 Feridun Metin E	75 Salem Philip A
73 Al Said Kais E	73 Lababedi Ayman E	74 Frin Tanious A	71 Salha Aida A
74 Al Shami Abdul Ali E	75 Mathia Myrna A	70 Gabbani Gillan	74 Samaha Helen A
75 Al Shami Issam E	75 Mattar Zahra E	70 Gasparini William	72 Sargologo Francois E
71 Al Waisi Ali A	75 Mezher Emile A	70 Geuvdjelian Vatche	75 Sawan Ziad Richard E
73 Ali Louay E	71 Millican Kenneth Rots E	73 Ghanem Nimr A	71 Sawaya Hilda A
74 Ammar Mostafa E	75 Mina Sami E	75 Ghavam Hamid E	74 Sawaya Leila A
71 Assa'd Mohammed Ali E	75 Mostafa Emran E	73 Ghazzawi Farid E	70 Scavo Richardo
75 Auckland Hilarie E	73 Mouzaini Adil E	71 Ghazzawi Raja E	75 Shour Maen E
75 Azan Elias E	72 Mozaini Ali E	75 Ghool Joseph A	70 Slim Iskandar
73 Badkouk Talal E	75 Mufti Hania E	75 Gorrel Katrina E	75 Sousou Salem E
73 Bakr Samir E	75 Mutawakil Abdul Wahab E	74 Habib Hilda A	75 Srour Edward A
72 Bechara Samuel A	74 Nashef Lina E	73 Hadchity John E	70 Srour Khaldoun
75 Borno Bassam E	74 Nazzal Jenny E	73 Hadchity Peter E	71 Stajer George E
70 Bretz Ronald	74 Nazzal Michel E	75 Hadeed Tony E	75 Swinson Steven E
75 Butros Labib A	72 Petrasovits Erzebet E	72 Haffar Omar A	73 Taji El Farouki Nasser E
73 Chahinian Henry E	73 Phipps Anthony E	73 Hajj Ahmad E	75 Tamimi Leila E
75 Cottam Shirley Jane E	73 Premji Rozmin E	74 Hamideddin Hussein E	74 Tawil Glory E
75 Dabit Samir E	75 Rizkallah Nassif A	74 Hanna Adele A	75 Touma Elie A
75 Davidosky Rajka E	75 Rizkallah Saade A	70 Harrison Stephen	73 Wissanji Rosmina E
75 Djandji Carol E	73 Rouhani Reeyaz E	75 Hughes Ruby E	71 Yacoub Ghassan E
71 Dosky Sharmeen E	74 Sahni Suniti E	75 Hussein Khaled E	75 Yakzan Naji A
72 El Jabaly Maher E	75 Saidi Leena E	73 Jarrah Saad E	73 Yaseen Ziad E
73 Eshaq Isam E	75 Sakr Sakr A	73 Joly Susan E	



Beit Mery, 1931

وفي أواخر النصف الثاني من القرن التاسع عشر شهدت برمانا تقدماً ملموساً وتأسست فيها عام 1877 مدرسة داخلية لجمعية الاصدقاء (الكويكرز) البريطانية، وأسست الام جيلاسفي العام نفسه مدرسة الراهبات اللعازاريات. وعرفت برمانا نشاطاً صناعياً ملموساً، وقامت فيها معامل عتة للحبر. برمانا هي إحدى القرى اللبنانية من قرى قضاء المتن في محافظة جبل لبنان. وتتميز المنطقة بجوها العليل في الصيف والبارد شتاءً. تعتبر مركزاً تربوياً أساسياً في المنطقة بمستوى تعليمي رفيع وخرّجت نخبة من الشخصيات اللبنانية والعربية التي برعت في مجالات عتة منها السياسة والاقتصاد والتجارة، بالإضافة إلى الفكر والأدب والعلوم. وتشتهر برمانا أيضاً بآبائها وملاهيها ومطاعمها ومقاهيها ونشاطها الرياضي العالمي إذ تقام فيها دورة عالمية سنوية في كرة المضرب. برمانا منطقة سياحية بامتياز تجمع بين سحر القرية اللبنانية التقليدية وفخامة منتجعات الاصطياف الحديثة. برزت منذ ما قبل الحرب حتى اليوم مقصداً مهماً للسياح العرب والأجانب الذين يأنسون في جوّها الهادئ ومناخها اللطيف وبعدها عن صخب المدن. انها بلدة برمانا الجبلية التي تنبض بالحياة والفرح طوال أيام السنة، نظراً إلى خدماتها السياحية المتنوعة من فنادق ومطاعم ومحال تجارية... إلى مصارف وأندية رياضية ومؤسسات تربوية وثقافية.

يعود أصل اسم "برمانا" الى السريانية وهو BET ROUMMANA أي بيت الاله السامي RIMMAN وفي الاشورية ROMMANU . كان اله العاصفة والرعد والشتاء، وكان شجر الرمان زهره، الجلنار، رمز هذا الاله وربما سميت الشجرة به. وعليه قد يكون معنى الاسم: بيت الرمان.

يتبين من تفسير الاسم أنّ برمانا كانت من مراكز العبادة الفينيقية، فقد وجدت فيها اثار متعدّدة أهمها الحجارة والنواويس في منطقة عرنتا القريبة من دير مار شعيا ولا يستبعد ان يكون دير مار شعيا بني على انقاض المعبد الفينيقي، كما هي الحال في عدة اديار لبنانية.

كانت برمانا مركزاً لنشاط شعوب ما قبل المسيحية، وقد عرفت بعد حصول الزلزال في مدينة بيروت وخراب القسم الاكبر منها ركوداً هائلاً اذ انها تنشط مع مدينة بيروت تالتي كانت تصل الى بيت مري التي عرفت الى زمن غير بعيد ببيروت العتيقة.

وبعد ظهور الموارنة قدم قسم كبير من هؤلاء الى الجبال اللبنانية... وكانت برمانا وبحر صاف وبكفيا وانطلياس وبيت شباب تشكل اكبر مركز تجمع لهم، وقد ذكر المؤرخ الالماني روهنجر ان الموارنة سكنوا في المتن وعمرها بسكنتا وبكفيا وبحر صاف سنة 679 اي قبل تعميرهم اهدن وشمال لبنان بوقت قليل. وتعرضت منطقة كسروان التي كانت تمتد الى جبل صنين وجبل الكنيسة، وكانت تشمل منطقة المتن الشمالي والجنوبي، الى حملات قوية اهمها الحملة التي قادها جمال الدين الاقوش حاكم دمشق والتي كانت تتألف من خمسين الف مقاتل. وقضت هذه الحملة على ما يزيد عن العشرة الاف من المقاومين حيث حصلت المعركة في عين صوفر عام 1307

وبعد هذه المعركة اصبحت برمانا في اقطاع المماليك وقد احترقت معظم منازلها وهجرها معظم سكانها حتى انتصار السلطان سليم على المماليك في مرج دابق عام 1516... وقد ثبت الامراء اللبنانيين الذين زاروه في اقطاعهم وكانت برمانا من نصيب الامير عساف التركماني.

ونشطت برمانا في ايام العسافيين وعاد الازدهار الى زراعتها واعمالها الاخرى... ومنذ ذلك الحين اخذت تتوافد الى برمانا عائلات عنة من مناطق مختلفة.

1974

1

The year by each student is the year they left BHS. A or E is the curriculum.

73 Abbas Nawal E	74 Hagopian Ohannes E		
74 Abboud Raul Miguel E	73 Hajar Mohammad E		
74 Abboushi Tarif E	73 Hajj Asaad A		
72 Abdel Ghani Ala Eddin E	73 Halwani Ali A		
73 Abdul Hamid Baker E	74 Halwani Bassam E		
72 Abdulla Sabira E	73 Hanna Vinnette E		
74 Abiad Jack E	72 Harvey Nigel E		
73 Abu Adas Wasfi A	74 Hughes Mark E		
74 Abu Hamad Samia A	74 Huneidi Nadia E		
73 Abu Jawdeh Nabil A	70 Husseini Tarek		
71 Abu Jawdeh Rami A	74 Jean Mohammad Abdel Khader E		
73 Al Askari Issam E	70 Karam Nahida		
73 Al Attass Hani E	73 Karam Silvana E		
73 Al Hajj Wafic A	71 Khoury Malakeh A		
73 Al Hashim Mahmoud E	71 Khoury Martha A		
74 Al Husseini Raed E	74 Khoury Nuhad A		
73 Al Khalifa Khalid E	70 Kraim Fadi		
71 Al Khayyal Ohoud E	73 Maani Omar E		
73 Al Mishari Mishari E	73 Mahshi Adel E		
74 Ali Ahmad Mazen A	74 Malaikah Aiman A		
73 Ali Kamal Mohammad E	74 Mathia Robert A		
72 Ali Shareen E	74 Mezher Huda A		
74 Aoun Nassif E	74 Moini Qamar E		
70 Arab Samir	70 Morad Mohammad		
73 Araktingi Amin E	74 Moukarkel George E	73 Daniel Afifi A	70 Sha'alan Tamer
74 Arsan Nabil A	70 Murad Fawwaz	73 Eid Ossama A	74 Sheikh Elian E
70 Attalah Elias	72 Naameh Tony E	74 El Khoury Antoun A	73 Sherkasy Farid E
73 Aye Lynn E	74 Nakouzi Jonathan E	74 El Wagie Bushra E	70 Spence John Martin
72 Bahamdan Khaled E	70 Perry Elizabeth	74 El Wagie Nadia E	72 Subedar Tarek E
73 Balkhair Saba E	74 Raad Naji A	73 Firzli Milhem A	72 Sussi Balkasem E
74 Batruni Ghassan A	73 Rizkallah Raif A	70 Gabbani Kerima	73 Sussi Musadek E
74 Batruni Kamal A	72 Rustom Rana E	74 Galander Salah E	74 Yakzan Vida A
73 Baz Rima E	73 Saadeh Ibrahim E	74 Gobrel Cecilia E	74 Younis Nora A
73 Bin Talal Mishaal E	71 Saleh Adnan A	74 Habesch Claudine E	74 Zuraikat Dina E
73 Binhalim Tarek E	73 Saliba Faris A	72 Hadid Haidar E	
74 Boutros Ghina A	73 Samaha Lamia A		
74 Breidi Walid A	73 Sanyri Mohammed E		
74 Burdidge Richard E	70 Sawaya Victoria		



Standing (left to right). — Y. Hanna, N. Emad, N. Aswad, M. Nasser, M. Al Ajou, R. Younis, E. Abu Habib, G. Habib, G. Atallah, H. Diab, Mr. Robert Mathia, S. Haidar, M. Saliba, N. De Metran, Z. Mahmeed, S. Alaridi, E. Ibrahimian, W. Bahmardi, T. Slaiby, H. Kaprielian, M. Samaha, A. Khoury, R. Kan'an
Seated (left to right). — R. Ghabi, A. Al Shami, N. Abu Jawdeh, B. Bechara, N. Nasser, G. Obeid, M. Al Hajj, Z. Mihshi.

Class of 1978



1973

1

The year by each student is the year they left BHS. A or E is the curriculum.

73 Abboud Tont A	73 Kashef Samir E
72 Abdul Rahman Munir A	72 Khalil Perry E
70 Abi Radi Emile	72 Khater Mary Anne E
70 Abu Habib Elias	72 Krayem Zouhair A
71 Abu Hassan Adel A	72 Kubrosly Mazen A
73 Abu Jawdeh Colette A	72 Masri Tarek A
70 Abu Jawdeh Makda	71 Mathen Mathen E
73 Abu Jawdeh Sabah A	70 Mihyo Maher
72 Abu Jawdeh Salim A	70 Mufarrij Randa
70 Al Hajj Shaheen	73 Mukhaiber Ilham A
71 Al Khaldy Mohammad E	70 Munia Mabil
70 Al Khazen Hanna	71 Naameh Hanibal E
72 Al Nakib Said E	70 Nasser Kamal
73 Ala'uddin Ali E	73 Nassif David E
72 Aoun Pierre A	72 Nawfal Abdo A
71 Arslanian Robert A	72 Nawfal Mona A
72 Aswad David A	72 Petrasovits Ann E
73 Bishara Riad A	73 Qamar Ibrahim E
72 Boutros Jumana A	71 Richani Ramzi A
70 Butros George	71 Saadallah Khoury A
72 Chandralal Sunil E	72 Sahawneh Isam E
72 Cook Douglas E	72 Sahawneh Mary A
73 Dajani Mutaz E	73 Sahni Rajeshwar E
72 Dean Bruce E	72 Salameh Tony A
72 Diab Fawwaz E	71 Saliba Kameel A
71 Fustok Mansour A	72 Samuel Monawar E
72 Gamra Doris E	71 Sawan Kamal A
73 Gamra Rita E	71 Sawaya Najwa E
70 Ghanem Hadi	72 Sawaya Tony A
73 Gharzeddine Samir A	70 Scavo Romano
70 Haffar Adnan	73 Shammass Fuad E
72 Haffar Rifat A	72 Shammass Samir E
71 Haidary Omar A	73 Sussi Mona E
70 Hammoush Raja	72 Taji El Farouki Bassim E
72 Hanania Andoni E	71 Tohala Namir E
71 Hinnawi Maher A	72 Tony Nawfal A
70 Irshad Imad	72 Uzunovska Zora E
72 Jaffar Nabil E	72 Verma Sumanda E

1972

1

The year by each student is the year they left BHS. A or E is the curriculum.

71 Abdul Nur Nabil E	71 Haddad Antoine A
72 Abdulla Tahira E	71 Hadid Ziad E
71 Abu Fadel Kamal A	70 Haiden Abdel Mohsen
71 Abu Hamed Amin A	72 Hajj Anwar A
71 Abu Jawdeh Charbel A	71 Hajj Nabil A
71 Abu Jawdeh John A	70 Hilmi Nabeel
71 Abu Lameh Leila A	71 Houghton Fred Steele E
71 Al Hamad Manaf E	72 Hudson Frances Mary E
71 Al Khaldy Mounzer A	72 Husseini Ibrahim E
71 Al Khalifeh Rashid E	72 Iskandar Medhat E
71 Al Nakeeb Hamed E	72 Ismail Iqbal E
70 Al Umran Mazen	70 Kamal Fouad
71 Ali Ahmad Emad A	71 Khatar Ramzi E
72 Ali Khan Zahoor E	70 Khoury Nasri
70 Alyawar Ajil	71 Makarim Hasib A
72 Aoudi Thabet E	71 Massaad Joseph A
72 Aoun Edward A	71 Mazloun Nabil A
70 Arab Wajdi	70 Mazlounian Armen
71 Ashkar Joseph A	70 Morad Tarek
72 Ashoo Karam E	71 Muhawej Charles A
72 Aswad Elias A	70 Nabilcy Fickri
71 Aswad Ilham E	71 Oghassabian Viken A
71 Atallah Nabil A	72 Panni Sonya E
70 Aweida Riyad	70 Peters Brian
71 Babaidhan Said E	72 Rahmatullah Tarek E
70 Benhalim Hani	72 Rice Simon E
71 Bishara Yolla A	71 Saad Shadia A
71 Bukhari Mohammed A	72 Salama George E
71 Crow Bruce E	71 Sawan Charles A
72 Dabbous Antoine E	71 Sha'ar Fuad A
70 Dalati Haytham	71 Sheik El Eid Aymen E
71 Diab Bassam E	72 Siksek Doris A
72 Diab Rima E	70 Spiridon Zahi
72 Firzli Ghassan A	70 Tchakedjian Rostom Nerses
71 Gibreel Mohammad E	71 Uthman Fayez As'ad A
71 Ginno George A	71 Yasin Hind E
72 Green Michael E	72 Zalzal Bisharah A
72 Habib George Nizam A	71 Zalzal George A

1971

1

The year by each student is the year they left BHS. A or E is the curriculum.


70 Abdul Karim Mughrabi A	70 Halawi Khalil A
70 Abdul Rahman Samir E	71 Hall Susan Janet E
70 Abi Radi George A	71 Hanna Fares E
71 Abu Samra Rafic E	71 Hanna Nadia E
70 Abu Zahr Yusef A	70 Hariz George A
70 Al Mufleh Ghassan E	70 Hashr Faisal E
70 Al Nakeel Lou'ay E	70 Jallad Nasir E
70 Arslanian Alexi A	70 Jawdat Rakam E
71 Awar May A	71 Kalmoni Fowzi A
70 Azar Samir A	70 Kassem Hamid E
70 Bakalian Serge E	71 Maalouf Walid A
70 Baki Ala'eddin E	70 Makarim Nadim A
71 Baroud Mohammad A	71 Matar George A
70 Barraj Riyad A	70 Mazraani Antonio A
70 Bassous Habib E	71 Moujaes Alfred A
70 Bayazid Wael A	71 Namih Adonis E
71 Campell Colin E	70 Rashed Selim E
70 Cattermole John E	70 Reda Sherine E
70 Daoud George A	71 Rice Andrew E
71 Ezzedin Salam A	71 Rizkallah Munir E
70 Geuvdjelian Raffi E	70 Saab Farid A
70 Ghanghour Nabil E	70 Spiridon Salam A
71 Gharzuddine Walid E	70 Srour Nicholas A
70 Ghory Tony E	70 Totounji Kamel E
70 Hadid Imad E	70 Yassine Sofian E
70 Hajj Elias E	

1970

1

The year by each student is the year they left BHS. A or E is the curriculum.

70 Abi Joude Malek E	70 Ghargour Nadeem E
70 Abi Lama Nouhad A	70 Hammoush George A
70 Abu Diwan Maroun A	70 Iskandar Nader E
70 Abu Diwan Toufic A	70 Kotb Ghiath A
70 Abu Jawdeh George A	70 Lea Susan Mary E
70 Akarjelian Vartkes A	70 Mezher Mezher A
70 Al Hajj Ilham A	70 Perry Joanna E
70 Awar Suheil A	70 Ramadan Maher E
70 Barakat Ali E	70 Samuel Sobhi E
70 Campbell Anthony E	70 Sawabini Nabil A
70 Ellyard Charles E	70 Tabit Khowlah A
70 Fustok Naji A	


Brummana High School

Renée Baz: Mother of B.H.S. Superior


She is an all round old scholar; no matter how you look at her. Her father, Kamel Abu Khalil, served the school all his life. Her brothers George, Albert, Jamil and sister Mary, are well known old scholars. Her husband, the famous Najib Baz and Master Builder of the School, was an old scholar himself. Her wonderful children: Rabi', Sabah, Nimat and Rima are also old scholars and most of their children have been or are actual students now at BHS.

As a student, Renée was a good athlete and excelled in the game of basketball. She remembers that at the time there were not enough girls in the school, so they had to collect innocent looking male-students to complete the teams.

For a long time Mrs. Baz was officially responsible for housekeeping and catering at the School. As such she made sure that everybody was well fed, especially the young boarders. Unofficially, she was seen as Mother Superior of teachers, students and workers alike. When any of them had any sort of problem like a headache he would run straight to her for help or for an aspirin. If a student came down with a temperature she would not sleep before visiting him to comfort him and to make sure that he was well taken care of. During vacations she and Najib Baz would deliver young boarders to their families in Lebanon and Syria, from door to door.

After retirement she and her husband built a house for themselves and their children very close to the school that they love. It is a must for everybody connected with the School who is visiting to go straight to Mrs. Baz for a cup of tea, a great deal of sympathy and reminiscences. Former teachers come to her not as visitors only but also as houseguests. They feel that they are always welcome.

Renée Baz says that she is awaiting you all at her house during the forthcoming BHS Old Scholars 8th International Reunion. **Come one, come all!**



"I love all the boys and girls of Brummana High School, they mean a lot to me." Says Mrs. Renée Baz.

40



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Alphabetical Listing

The year next to the name is the last year of attendance at BHS for that high school student.

74 Abbas Firas	78 Bahous Fouad	70 Hariz George	75 Nemer Jennifer Maria
73 Abbas Nawal	74 Bakalian Lena	70 Harrison Stephen	
75 Abbo Edward	70 Bakalian Serge	75 Hart Anthony	75 Nezar Ahmad
78 Abboud Asaad	70 Baki Ala'eddin	Frederick	78 Nicandrou Nicholas
74 Abboud Edward	71 Bakir Faidhi	75 Hart Leslie Charles	77 Njeim Milad
74 Abboud Raul Miguel	74 Bakr Fahd	72 Harvey Nigel	76 Noman Abdul Raqib
75 Abboud Raymond	74 Bakr Issam	76 Haseeb Dina	75 Noman Fawzia
77 Abboud Souheil	73 Bakr Samir	76 Haseeb Tarek	76 Noman Habiba
78 Abboud Suzan	75 Balit Amira	78 Hashim Nadim	75 Nour Johara
73 Abboud Tont	75 Balit Christina	75 Hashmi Lina	75 Nour Tahir
75 Abboushi Cyma	73 Balkhair Saba	70 Hashr Faisal	78 Obeid George
74 Abboushi Tarif	74 Balmain Colette	76 Havandjian Panos	75 Obeid Ramzi
70 Abdallah Johnny	74 Balmain Louise Anne	Krokor	78 Ogeil Johnny
78 Abdel Baki Sargon		79 Hawa Ramzi	72 Oghassabian Joseph
72 Abdel Ghani Ala Eddin	70 Barakat Ali	77 Hayek Pierre	71 Oghassabian Viken
78 Abdel Jalil Pauline	74 Barbir Osman	79 Hayek Raymond	79 Olayla Rozana
75 Abdel Nour Daoud	78 Bardawil Myrna	76 Helawa Jamal	75 Omari Nidal
76 Abdelnour Hani	78 Bardawil Rula	73 Helbani Rabih	75 Orfali Sinan
76 Abdi Osama	78 Barghouth Salim	76 Hendrickson Michael	78 Osman Bassam
74 Abdi Rami	71 Baroud Mohammad	Robert	77 Osman Ghassan
76 Abdi Rifat	77 Baroudy Fouad	71 Hengstenberg Wolf	72 Panni Sonya
75 Abdo Michael	72 Barraj Fawzan	Siegried	74 Parker Rebecca
73 Abdul Hamid Baker	70 Barraj Riyad	77 Hilani Dolly	76 Partovi Christine May
70 Abdul Karim Mughrabi	70 Bassous Habib	75 Hilani Michel	79 Partovi Forrest
72 Abdul Majeed Khaled	74 Bates Nicholas	70 Hilmi Nabeel	72 Pead John
78 Abdul Massih Khudr	79 Batouk Gabriel	71 Hinnawi Maher	70 Perry Christopher
71 Abdul Nur Nabil	78 Batrouni Claude	75 Hodgson John	70 Perry Elizabeth
78 Abdul Rahman Jamal	79 Batrouni Elias	71 Houghton Fred Steele	70 Perry Joanna
	79 Batrouni Fadi	76 Hourani Khaled	72 Perry Khalil
	79 Batrouni Nabil	79 Hourany Jamil	70 Peters Brian
	78 Batrouni Riad	72 Hudson Frances Mary	72 Petrasovits Ann



**Kamal
Toutonji in
1963, at
Kanaan's**

72 Abdul Rahman Munir	76 Batrouny Roy	74 Hughes Mark	72 Petrasovits Erzebet
70 Abdul Rahman Samir	74 Batruni Ghassan	75 Hughes Ruby	73 Phipps Anthony
75 Abdul Rajak Ahmed	74 Batruni Kamal	74 Huneidi Nadia	76 Pilling Peta
75 Abdul Razak Mariam	75 Batty-Smith Peter	75 Husein Mohammed	77 Piranian Alexis
	75 Bawajieh Abdallah	78 Husney Gene	73 Powell Edward Kenneth
	70 Bayazid Wael	72 Hussein Ibrahim	73 Premji Rozmin
72 Abdulla Sabira	73 Baz Rima	75 Hussein Khaled	78 Putzier Elizabeth
72 Abdulla Tahira	72 Bechara Samuel	73 Hussein Lama	73 Qamar Ibrahim
78 Abella Peter	77 Bechara Tony	75 Hussein Nabil	75 Quraishi Naseemah
78 Abi Habib George	79 Bechara Vincent	70 Hussein Tarek	75 Quraishi Sophia
79 Abi Habib Nayla	72 Behmardi Wahid	76 Ibrahim Ali Ahmad	78 Raad Glen
76 Abi Haidar Nabil	78 Behna Michel	76 Ibrahim Farid	75 Raad Margaret
76 Abi Haidar Nada	70 Benhalim Hani	78 Ibrahimian Edmond	74 Raad Naji
77 Abi Hamad Kamal	75 Bin Laden Khalil	78 Ioan Anghel	75 Rabbat Dina
75 Abi Hamad Philip	75 Bin Laden Salah	70 Irshad Imad	72 Rahmatullah Tarek
78 Abi Hanna George	75 Bin Laden Shafic	75 Iskandar A'la	76 Ramadan Fouad
78 Abi Hanna Yvette	73 Bin Talal Mishaal	72 Iskandar Medhat	70 Ramadan Maher
70 Abi Joude Malek	73 Binhalim Tarek	70 Iskandar Nader	76 Ramadan Ousama
70 Abi Lama Nouhad	73 Bishara Bassim	72 Ismail Iqbal	70 Rashed Selim
77 Abi Lama Ziad	73 Bishara Riad	78 Izzedine Bassam	75 Rashidi Paymen
78 Abi Rached Carol	72 Bishara Tanious	75 Jaafar Mishal	74 Rashidi Sassan
76 Abi Rached Jean	71 Bishara Yolla	75 Jaafar Tarek	79 Rawady George
70 Abi Radi Emile	73 Boraham Cem	75 Jabbour Alexander	70 Reda Sherine
70 Abi Radi George	75 Borno Bassam	72 Jaffar Nabil	75 Reyburn David
74 Abiad Jack	75 Borno Samir	75 Jallad Izzat	75 Reyburn Maria
77 Abou Chedid Lolita	78 Bou Dagher Joe	70 Jallad Nasir	76 Rhodes Simeon
76 Abou Hamad Andre	78 Bou Hamad Mireille	76 Jallad Samir	71 Rice Andrew
76 Abou Hamad May Christine	79 Bou Jawdeh Salah	75 Jamjoum Kamal	72 Rice Robin
79 Abou Jawdeh Elias	79 Bou Jawdeh Shaheen	76 Jamjoum Salim	72 Rice Simon
79 Abou Jawdeh Rula	78 Bou Shdeed Joseph	78 Jammal Mohamad Ali	71 Richani Ramzi
75 Aboud Alberto	74 Boutros Ghina	73 Jarrah Saad	76 Richardson Martin Jones
76 Aboud Saleem	78 Boutros Jamileh	70 Jawdat Rakam	76 Risk Aline
73 Abu Adas Wasfi	72 Boutros Jumana	70 Jazzar Omar	76 Risk Amin Edward
77 Abu Diwan Albert	76 Boutros May	74 Jean Mohammad Abdel Khader	76 Risk Nayla
77 Abu Diwan Bertha	78 Brattisani Paul	78 Joafar Samia	78 Rizk Amira
70 Abu Diwan Maroun	74 Breidi Walid	78 Joafar Shireen	79 Rizk Evian
70 Abu Diwan Toufic	70 Bretz Ronald	73 Joly Susan	78 Rizk Farid
75 Abu El-Einein Najib	75 Brooksbank Andrew	75 Jones Karen Natalie	78 Rizk Kamal
76 Abu Fadel Graziella	75 Brooksbank Joy	78 Jordan Toby	78 Rizk Karim
71 Abu Fadel Kamal	71 Bukhari Mohammed	75 Joujou Edgar	78 Rizk Walid
77 Abu Fadel Nada	74 Burdidge Richard	75 Joury Marwan	71 Rizkallah Munir
79 Abu Fadel Nasrallah	78 Bushrui Nadia	74 Juffali Khaled	75 Rizkallah Nassif
76 Abu Fadel Nayla	70 Butros George	73 Juffali Walid	73 Rizkallah Raif
76 Abu Ghazaleh John	75 Butros Labib	78 Jureidini George	75 Rizkallah Saade
76 Abu Ghazaleh Mona	70 Campbell Anthony	72 Kabazard Nader	75 Roe Nicholas Matthew
	71 Campell Colin	74 Kabbara Ghassan	76 Rome Suzan
	74 Campos Tania	72 Kahhaleh George	74 Rothschild Philon
70 Abu Habib Elias	75 Cates Deborah	71 Kalmoni Fowzi	79 Rouhana Michel
72 Abu Habib Elias	70 Cattermole John	75 Kamal Altamash	73 Rouhani Reeyaz
76 Abu Habib Joceline	73 Chahinian Henry	74 Kamal Arjumand Bano	74 Roumieh Gibran
74 Abu Hamad Nina	78 Chamaa Jean Claude		72 Rustom Rana
74 Abu Hamad Samia	78 Chamaa Nadine		
71 Abu Hamdiyyah			

Hassan	78 Chamaa Pierre	70 Kamal Fouad	70 Saab Farid
71 Abu Hamed Amin	74 Chambers Jill	75 Kanaan George	79 Saad Dimitry
71 Abu Hassan Adel	74 Chambers Laurence	77 Kanaan Namir	79 Saad Mikhael
72 Abu Jaber Kim	72 Chamoun Camille	78 Kanaan Raja	71 Saad Shadia
72 Abu Jawdeh Amin	72 Chandralal Sunil	78 Kanaan Rula	79 Saad Tony
75 Abu Jawdeh Antoine	75 Charara Faisal	76 Kanaan Simon	71 Saadallah Khoury
	78 Chaya Maxime	76 Kapreilian Hagop	77 Saadeh Christine
71 Abu Jawdeh Charbel	78 Chebi Robert	71 Karam Akram	73 Saadeh Ibrahim
	74 Cochram Denny	75 Karam Camille	78 Sabbagh Fadi
73 Abu Jawdeh Colette	74 Cochram Sherry	77 Karam George	76 Sabbagh Marioka
76 Abu Jawdeh Diab	74 Cook Alison	72 Karam Karam	75 Sabbagh May
77 Abu Jawdeh Elias	72 Cook Douglas	70 Karam Nahida	76 Sabbagh Michel
77 Abu Jawdeh Gaby	74 Cook Helen	75 Karam Rima	78 Sabieh Caroline
70 Abu Jawdeh George	78 Cortas George	73 Karam Silvana	78 Sabieh Christine
78 Abu Jawdeh George	75 Cottam Helen Clare	74 Kardar Chahnaz	77 Saffoury Amine
70 Abu Jawdeh Habib	74 Cottam Ian Nigel	78 Karekin Berge	77 Saffoury Khaled
77 Abu Jawdeh Imad	75 Cottam Shirley Jane	76 Karekin Karekin	77 Saffoury Ramzi
76 Abu Jawdeh Jawdeh	71 Crow Bruce	78 Karekin Silva	72 Sahawneh Isam
	71 Daaboul Zaki	73 Kashef Samir	72 Sahawneh Mary
71 Abu Jawdeh John	72 Dabbous Antoine	79 Kasparian Roger	73 Sahni Rajeshwar
77 Abu Jawdeh Joseph	77 Dabbous Khalil	76 Kasperian Raymond	74 Sahni Suniti
79 Abu Jawdeh Khalil	75 Dabit Rima	77 Kassarian Elizabeth	74 Sahyouni Albert
70 Abu Jawdeh Makda	75 Dabit Samir	77 Kassarian Nirva	76 Said Dany
70 Abu Jawdeh	78 Daboul Nada	75 Kassas Nada	76 Saidi Arwa
Moufeed	78 Daboul Rula	70 Kassem Hamid	75 Saidi Leena
73 Abu Jawdeh Nabil	75 Daftari Mona	73 Kaul Deepti	78 Sajdi Ramzi
71 Abu Jawdeh Nadim	75 Daftari Omar	73 Kaul Saryiv	78 Sakhy Zikar
78 Abu Jawdeh Naji	78 Dagher Imad	79 Kazan Maria	72 Sakr Doumit
77 Abu Jawdeh Pierre	78 Dahdah Carole	76 Kekhia Khaled	75 Sakr Sakr
78 Abu Jawdeh Pierre	78 Dahdah Fares	76 Kenney Jayne Denise	73 Saksouk Ghassan
79 Abu Jawdeh Rafic	78 Dahdah Mounir	77 Kettaneh Grace	73 Saksouk Mohammad
71 Abu Jawdeh Rami	75 Dajani Hourieh	79 Kettaneh Marlene	76 Salah Khaled
70 Abu Jawdeh Robert	73 Dajani Mutaz	79 Khabayan Vartan	73 Salama Emily
73 Abu Jawdeh Sabah	76 Dalal Elaine	75 Khafagi Saud	72 Salama George
72 Abu Jawdeh Salim	76 Dalal Igaitte	75 Khalife Ghada	78 Salameh Raja
77 Abu Jawdeh Walid	70 Dalati Haytham	74 Khalife Nada	72 Salameh Tony
75 Abu Khadra	77 Dallo Jihan	74 Khalil Abdul Rahman	71 Saleh Adnan
Mahmoud	77 Dallo Nada	75 Khalil Anthony	77 Salem Grace
73 Abu Khater Moussa	73 Daniel Afifi	75 Khalil Hani	77 Salem Nabil
70 Abu Kures Tarek	76 Daniel Walid	75 Khalil Samer	79 Salem Nicole
78 Abu Lahoum Hadi	78 Daoud Camille	75 Khan Nazar	75 Salem Philip
77 Abu Lahoum Mohd	78 Daoud Carlos	71 Khatar Ramzi	71 Salha Aida
71 Abu Lameh Leila	70 Daoud George	75 Khater Grace	71 Salha Najib
74 Abu Majid Hussein	76 Dash Fiona Helen	72 Khater Mary Anne	79 Saliba David
77 Abu Moussa Antoine	78 Davidian Giselle	75 Khazen Donna Marie	73 Saliba Faris
	78 Davidian Helena	77 Khazen Hala	71 Saliba Kameel
76 Abu Musleh Nizar	75 Davidosky Rajka	75 Khazen Joseph	77 Saliba Michael
78 Abu Nassar May	77 De Andrade Bernard	77 Khazen Mary	70 Samadi Hassan
79 Abu Rashed Roger	77 De Andrade	76 Khodr Elias	75 Samadi Wahid
71 Abu Samra Rafic	Christopher	76 Khoury Adib	74 Samaha Helen
78 Abu Samra Samir	77 De Andrade Lorraine	79 Khoury Alfred	73 Samaha Lamia
77 Abu Shala Rita		75 Khoury Anthony	76 Samaha Michel
78 Abu Shdeed Paul	78 De Broqueville		

74 Abu Zaher Yasser	Olivier	78 Khoury Azar	76 Samaha Samir
70 Abu Zahr Yusef	76 De Matran Nilus	78 Khoury Badie	74 Samman Mazen
71 Abul Husn Ismat	72 Dean Bruce	79 Khoury Claudia	78 Samra Fouad
75 Abulainin Nada	71 Diab Bassam	75 Khoury Doris	76 Samuel May
76 Acar Iskandar	72 Diab Fawwaz	77 Khoury Elie	72 Samuel Monawar
79 Acra Hani	76 Diab Hassan	78 Khoury Graciela	76 Samuel Salam
72 Ad Doghaither Abdyl	78 Diab Magdalena	78 Khoury Halim	70 Samuel Sobhi
	75 Diab Mohammad	75 Khoury John	75 Sanuri Hanan
Majeed	72 Diab Rima	77 Khoury John	73 Sanyri Mohammed
73 Adham Emad	78 Diamautis Alexander	75 Khoury Johnny Michel	78 Saoud Simon
75 Adham Faysal		79 Khoury Majeed	72 Sargologo Francois
73 Adham Lima	78 Djabry Luay	71 Khoury Malakeh	78 Sarkissian Harout
72 Adham Mishaal	75 Djandji Carol	71 Khoury Martha	79 Sarkissian Vicken
75 Adlparvar Payam	74 Djazairy Khaled	70 Khoury Nasri	75 Saud Talal Abdo
78 Affara Fadi	71 Dosky Fathila	74 Khoury Nuhad	70 Sawabini Nabil
73 Afifi Abdul Kader	71 Dosky Sharmeen	76 Khoury Robert	73 Sawabini Ramiz
75 Afifi Amin	77 Doumit George	76 Khoury Sally	76 Sawan Basim
75 Afifi Safwan	79 Dragatsi Alexander	78 Khoury Zakie	71 Sawan Charles
75 Ahmad Ali	73 Dragojevic Peter	78 Khozoui Nader	71 Sawan Kamal
70 Akarjelian Vartkes	75 Drake Helen	78 Killidar Ali	76 Sawan Randa
75 Al Ajou Maher	75 Drake Julie Anne	75 Klat George	75 Sawan Ziad Richard
75 Al Ajou Marwan	75 Drake Sarah Jane	71 Klimes Renata	78 Sawaya Elias Issam
72 Al Aridi Suha	78 D'souza Robin	75 Knight Erica	76 Sawaya Elie
73 Al Askari Issam	76 Duzdabanian Guy	75 Knight Olivia	78 Sawaya Hanna
72 Al Askari Said	78 Edwards Robert	78 Kojouharova Rossitza	71 Sawaya Hilda
79 Al Aswad Elias	75 Egge Anthony	73 Kopty Kamal	79 Sawaya Imad
79 Al Aswad Ghassan	75 Eid Nabil	77 Korbani Julinda	74 Sawaya Leila
75 Al Attas Walid	73 Eid Ossama	75 Koreshi Samira	71 Sawaya Najwa
73 Al Attass Hani	76 Eid Simon	75 Koreshi Zafarullah	72 Sawaya Tony
75 Al Azzawi Faris	74 El Azem Nadia	78 Kort Elias	70 Sawaya Victoria
73 Al Baher Adnan	76 El Hajj Elie	70 Kotb Ghiath	76 Sawbini Samir
76 Al Bayati Hazem	75 El Hajj George	76 Koubaisi Mohamad	76 Sawwan Dana
76 Al Bayati Mazen	79 El Helou Norma	Habib	76 Sayegh Fares
74 Al Bin Ali	79 El Housseini Nassib	70 Kraim Fadi	77 Sayegh Leila
77 Al Chami Peter	72 El Jabaly Maher	74 Krayem Amir	70 Scavo Richardo
74 Al Chouli Khalil	74 El Khoury Antoun	72 Krayem Zouhair	70 Scavo Romano
75 Al Essa Hussein	79 El Khuwairi Sharbel	77 Kubaisi Khalil	76 Seroff Michel
70 Al Falah Badr	76 El Lakkis Faraj	72 Kubrosly Mazen	70 Sha'alan Tamer
75 Al Far Tewfic	78 El Murr Nabil	78 Kuhn Nicole	71 Sha'ar Fuad
73 Al Haidar Abdul Karim	78 El Shibini Mona	75 Kurdi Amer	75 Shakarchi Hala
70 Al Hajj Ilham	76 El Shibiny Aida	75 Kurdi Nasser	76 Shaker Nawal
78 Al Hajj Michel	74 El Wagie Bushra	75 Kursheed Sa'ad	76 Shaker Siham
70 Al Hajj Shaheen	74 El Wagie Nadia	75 Kyle John	77 Shalhoub Jean
79 Al Hajj Vivian	70 Ellyard Charles	73 Lababedi Ayman	75 Shalhoub Nassim
73 Al Hajj Wafic	78 Emad Nawal	78 Lakis Naji	77 Shallah Badruddine
79 Al Hajj Ziad	73 Eshaq Isam	76 Lakkis Ahmad	73 Shammas Fuad
71 Al Hamad Manaf	77 Eshoo Eddy	76 Langford Adrienne	75 Shammas Kim
74 Al Harasani Mohammad	72 Esmail Daoud	76 Langford Frazer	75 Shammas Maisoon
75 Al Harasani Muneer	71 Ezzedin Salam	74 Langit Fredericke	79 Shammas Raed
73 Al Hashim Mahmoud	79 Faddoul Hind	75 Langit Rubilyn	72 Shammas Samir
	75 Fakhra Yousef	70 Lea Susan Mary	73 Sharaf Tammam
	75 Fakhry Najwa	78 Louca Daniel	72 Sharafeddin Sahar

72 Al Hassoun Jamal	79 Faris Faris	76 Ludlow Mark Jeremy	72 Sherkasy Samir
75 Al Hussein Hania	78 Farmakalides Christos	76 Ludlow Nicholas	75 Sharkasy Kamal
73 Al Hussein Hussein	75 Fekay Gabriel	76 Ludlow Tracy	73 Shawwa Ala'eddine
74 Al Hussein Raed	75 Feridun Ayhan	78 Lulu Elie	75 Shehab Sarah Anne
74 Al Kays Tarik	74 Feridun Metin	78 Lutfallah Norma	71 Sheik El Eid Aymen
71 Al Khaldy Mohammad	74 Fermin Karen	78 Lutfallah Samir	74 Sheikh Elian
71 Al Khaldy Mounzer	78 Filipiaglu Katia	75 Maalouf Isabelle	76 Sheikh Elias
73 Al Khalifa Khalid	72 Firzli Ghassan	71 Maalouf Maan	73 Sherkasy Farid
74 Al Khalifa Salman	73 Firzli Milhem	76 Maalouf Ramzi	76 Shihadeh Mona
71 Al Khalifeh Rashid	78 Freiha Rida	71 Maalouf Walid	75 Shinkar Mohammad
75 Al Khansa Majed	74 Frin Tanious	72 Maami Ali	75 Shoaibi Walid
71 Al Khayyal Attika	71 Fustok Mansour	73 Maani Omar	75 Shour Maen
71 Al Khayyal Ohoud	70 Fustok Naji	75 Mackenzie Kathleen	75 Shour Mona
70 Al Khazen Hanna	70 Gabbani Gillan	73 Mahshi Adel	75 Shour Rima
79 Al Khoury Michel	70 Gabbani Kerima	73 Mahshi Ghassan	78 Shublaq Azza
73 Al Khunaini Abdullah	70 Gabbani Sherita	79 Mahshi Mary	76 Shublaq Selim
	74 Galander Salah	71 Makarim Hasib	76 Shublaq Usama
74 Al Mahmeed Faysal	74 Gamra Carol	75 Makarim Nabil	75 Shurrab Tarek
73 Al Mahmeed Mustafa	72 Gamra Doris	70 Makarim Nadim	72 Siksek Doris
73 Al Mahmeed Zuhair	73 Gamra Rita	72 Makarim Naim	76 Siksek Huda
76 Al Mangour Adel	70 Gasparini William	79 Makdissi Fadi	76 Siksek Mona
73 Al Mishari Mishari	76 Geday Paul	75 Malaika Talal	75 Siksek Randa
72 Al Mudwahi Abraham	76 Geday Ramzi	74 Malaikah Aiman	74 Simon Michael
	78 Georgis Dina	75 Malki Tarek	74 Simon Renee
70 Al Mufleh Ghassan	78 Georgis Wanda	78 Mandova Iliana	74 Simon William
75 Al Nahyan Khalifa	78 Gerige Elias George	76 Marrouh Said Phillip	74 Sindi Adel
71 Al Nakeeb Hamed	70 Geuvdjelian Raffi	76 Mashal Issam	75 Sindi Khaled
70 Al Nakeel Lou'ay	70 Geuvdjelian Vatche	79 Masri Khalil	75 Sindi Souhair
72 Al Nakib Said	78 Ghabi Ramzi	72 Masri Tarek	75 Sindi Tarek
75 Al Naqib Imad	78 Ghabi Rima	71 Massaad Joseph	75 Slaiby Tarek
73 Al Rahim Jawad	70 Ghanem Hadi	76 Massamiri Tania	70 Slim Iskandar
75 Al Rashid Abdel Elah	73 Ghanem Mona	76 Massis Maha	76 Solomon Johnny
74 Al Rashid Mish'al Mohd	73 Ghanem Nimr	76 Massis Nassar	76 Solomon Joseph
75 Al Rashid Nabdar	70 Ghanghour Nabil	71 Matar George	76 Solomon Michel
75 Al Rifai Sami	75 Gharghour Raja	71 Mathen Mathen	76 Solomon Rose
75 Al Ruqueishi Saoud	70 Ghargour Nadeem	75 Mathia Myrna	75 Solomon Sherina
75 Al Saadi Samir	78 Gharib Raymond	74 Mathia Robert	75 Sousou Salem
73 Al Said Es'ad	73 Gharzeddine Samir	75 Mattar Zahra	75 Soussi Fikri
73 Al Said Haithem	78 Gharzouzi Michel	71 Mazloun Nabil	75 Soussi Khaled
73 Al Said Shhab	71 Gharzuddine Walid	70 Mazlounian Armen	75 Soussi Mohammad
75 Al Salem Ghazi	75 Ghavam Hamid	70 Mazraani Antonio	70 Spence Iain Douglas
74 Al Shami Abdul Ali	76 Ghazal George	78 Mecattaf Christian	70 Spence John Martin
76 Al Shami Abdul Karim	75 Ghazi Lena	75 Mechalany Jacques	70 Spiridon Salam
75 Al Shami Ahmed	73 Ghazzawi Farid	75 Mehyu Rima	70 Spiridon Zahi
75 Al Shami Issam	71 Ghazzawi Raja	76 Melki Cindy	75 Srour Edward
72 Al Sharif Basil	75 Ghazzawi Sobhi	75 Mezher Emile	70 Srour Khaldoun
74 Al Shawi Hayan	75 Ghool Joseph	77 Mezher Hilda	70 Srour Nicholas
74 Al Shawi Marwan	78 Ghoraib Eric	74 Mezher Huda	71 Stajer George
	70 Ghory Tony	70 Mezher Mezher	76 Stephan Ralph
	75 Ghurzuddine Ramzi	78 Midani Sami	72 Subedar Tarek
	71 Gibreel Mohammad	72 Mihshi Ziad	78 Sukkar Nabil
	71 Ginno George	70 Mihyo Maher	74 Sultani Sean
			72 Sussi Balkasem

75 Al Shawi Raya	77 Girgis Fares	71 Millican Kenneth Rots	73 Sussi Musadek
70 Al Umran Mazen	74 Gobrel Cecilia	75 Mina Issa	75 Swidan Kayssar
71 Al Waisi Ali	75 Gomaa Hamdi	75 Mina Sami	75 Swinson Steven
75 Al Watari Ali	75 Gomaa Hussein	75 Mishan Talal	70 Tabit Khowlah
75 Al Watari Omar	79 Gorra Anne	79 Mizher Wafic	78 Tachanova Tiha
74 Al Zabin Barak	Dominique	74 Moini Qamar	79 Tadros George
73 Ala'uddin Ali	76 Gorra Mark Henri	76 Momjian Zela	78 Tadros Shoukry
74 Alauddin Omar	75 Gorrel Eric	75 Moore Joseph	75 Tahan Tawfic
78 Ali Adeeb Nidal	75 Gorrel Katrina	70 Morad Amr	74 Tahir Mohammed
71 Ali Ahmad Emad	76 Graham Phillip	70 Morad Mohammad	78 Tahtouh Maroun
74 Ali Ahmad Jammal	72 Green Michael	70 Morad Tarek	74 Tajbakhsh Arduan
74 Ali Ahmad Mazen	75 Green Simon	76 Morris Karen	74 Tajbskhsh Shahragim
72 Ali Jindy Ann	Andrew	75 Mostafa Emran	
73 Ali Kamal	76 Guerbidjian Silva	76 Mouawad Loretta	72 Taji El Farouki
Mohammad	74 Guinn Jason Thomas	79 Mouchbahani Bernard	Bassim
72 Ali Khan Zahoor		77 Moujabber Nadine	73 Taji El Farouki Nasser
73 Ali Louay	74 Habayeb Imad	78 Moujabler Camille	
72 Ali Shareen	74 Habbal Tawfic	71 Moujaes Alfred	75 Taji Tawfic
75 Alireza Ali	74 Habesch Claudine	78 Moukaizil Jamil	75 Tamer Talal Farouk
75 Al-Wadi Sarmad	76 Habesch Najib	72 Moukarim Rabi	75 Tamimi Leila
70 Alyawar Ajil	76 Habib Elie	74 Moukarkel George	75 Tamimi Widad
75 Ames Carolyn	72 Habib George Nizam	76 Mounir Mazzawi	75 Tamimi Zaki
78 Ammar Milhem		73 Mouzaini Adil	73 Tandjung Carina
74 Ammar Mostafa	78 Habib Girgy	72 Mozaini Ali	77 Tawil Gay
75 Ammar Nawal	74 Habib Hilda	76 Mrowa Karim	74 Tawil Glory
75 Ammar Salwa	74 Habib Joseph	76 Mrowa Malek	76 Tawil Ralph
78 Amoghlian Joachim	75 Habib Sadiq	78 Muallem James	76 Tawil Robert
75 Andrews Teresa	75 Habib Sajjad	70 Mufarrij Randa	75 Tayeh Zizi
76 Angelo Florica	73 Hadchity John	75 Mufti Hania	70 Tchakedjian Rostom
Angelica	73 Hadchity Peter	71 Muhawej Charles	Nerses
78 Anid Christopher	71 Haddad Antoine	78 Mujtahed Nabil	77 Tchatalbachian Doris
75 Annison Lawrence	75 Hadeed Hani	78 Mujtahed Omar	77 Tchatalbachian
75 Annison Richard	Nicholas	73 Mukhaiber Ilham	Gladice
75 Anqud Samar	75 Hadeed Jacob	77 Mukheiber Khalil	71 Tohala Namir
72 Aoudi Thabet	75 Hadeed Marcus	70 Munia Mabil	72 Tony Nawfal
72 Aoun Edward	75 Hadeed Tony	74 Munnerlyn Cynthia	70 Totounji Kamel
76 Aoun Elias	72 Hadid Haidar	74 Munnerlyn Melanie	75 Touma Elie
75 Aoun Fares	70 Hadid Imad	70 Murad Fawwaz	76 Touma George
74 Aoun Nassif	73 Hadid Jaafar	75 Musa Musa	76 Touma Nada
72 Aoun Pierre	71 Hadid Ziad	75 Musa Tarek	76 Touma Suzan
75 Aoun Samia	70 Haffar Adnan	75 Mutawakil Abdul	78 Trabulsi Charles
74 Aoun Seham	72 Haffar Omar	Wahab	78 Trad Antoine
75 Arab Ahmad	72 Haffar Rifat	78 Naaman Hiram	77 Trad Hiam
70 Arab Samir	74 Hagopian Ohannes	71 Naameh Hanibal	78 Trad Tamara
75 Arab Tamer	78 Haidamous Nada	72 Naameh Tony	78 Trad Tatiana
75 Arab Ussama	75 Haidar Nizar	70 Nabilcy Fickri	75 Treapleton Tina
70 Arab Wajdi	75 Haidar Salah	77 Nader Elie	74 Tremblay Meryem
75 Arab Yousif	71 Haidary Omar	77 Nagem Danny	75 Tremblay Suzan
75 Aragi Andrew	70 Haiden Abdel	76 Nagem Joey	71 Uthman Fayez As'ad
75 Aragi Nicole	Mohsen	78 Nagem Linda	72 Uzunovska Zora
73 Araktingi Amin	73 Hajar Mohammad	75 Nagem Sammy	76 Varelozis Dimitrios
78 Arida John	73 Hajj Ahmad	78 Nahal Naji	72 Verma Sumanda
78 Arida Phillip	72 Hajj Anwar		

74 Arsan Nabil	73 Hajj Asaad	78 Nahed Michael	75 Viertmann Peter
78 Arsan Nawal	76 Hajj Boutros	74 Nahous John	79 Wakimi Joseph
76 Arsan Samir	78 Hajj Daoud	74 Nahous Noel	73 Watson Nicholas
70 Arslanian Alexi	70 Hajj Elias	79 Naimeh Khalil	75 Webster Andrew
71 Arslanian Robert	75 Hajj George	75 Naja Fouad Sami	75 Webster Shelley
71 Ashkar Joseph	78 Hajj Kabalan	77 Najjar Said	75 Webster Susan
72 Ashoo Karam	79 Hajj Lamia	71 Najm Samir	75 Wilks Gregory John
76 Asmar Naim	71 Hajj Nabil	76 Nakhle Hani	75 Wilks Sarah Anne
76 Assaad Camille	76 Hajj Samir	78 Nakhle Zaki	75 Wissa Samir
78 Assad Caroline	73 Hakim Dahl	74 Nakouzi Jonathan	73 Wissanji Rosmina
71 Assa'd Mohammed Ali	75 Hakim Viviane	79 Naman Paul	78 Wolf Ingrid
76 Assaf Karen	75 Hakimi Naysan	71 Namih Adonis	71 Yacoub Ghassan
72 Aswad David	70 Halawi Khalil	75 Naqvi Nadeem	78 Yacoub Maaly
72 Aswad Elias	76 Halebbian Ara	75 Naqvi Naved	78 Yacoub Ziad
71 Aswad Ilham	71 Hall Judith	75 Naser Nadim	70 Yakzan Denise
78 Aswad Nada	71 Hall Susan Janet	75 Nashef Hania	76 Yakzan Denise
76 Aswad Naji	73 Halwani Ali	74 Nashef Lina	75 Yakzan Naji
77 Atallah Akram	74 Halwani Bassam	75 Nasir Maher	77 Yakzan Riad
72 Atallah Ghassan	75 Halwany Najib	76 Nasir Marwan	74 Yakzan Vida
71 Atallah Nabil	79 Hamandi Fadi	78 Nasr Elias	78 Yaneva Dania
77 Atallah Nada	78 Hamandi Fouad	78 Nasr Lili	76 Yared Jamil
76 Atallah Najm Faris	77 Hamdan Babak	78 Nasr Maria	73 Yaseen Ziad
79 Atallah Sitalikhwah	77 Hamdan Parwin	78 Nasr Sami	76 Yashmutu Jeffrey
76 Atallah Wadih	79 Hamdan Rostom	76 Nassar Hanna	71 Yasin Hind
78 Atiyeh Lina	79 Hamel Andrew	76 Nassar Mireille	74 Yassin Khalid
78 Atiyeh Mariam	79 Hamel Catherine	79 Nassef Joseph	72 Yassin Maha
78 Atiyeh Wadie	74 Hamideddin Hussein	75 Nasser Hiam	70 Yassine Sofian
70 Attalah Elias	75 Hamideddin Radi	70 Nasser Kamal	78 Younis Aziz
76 Aucar Michel	75 Hamideddin Yahya	72 Nasser Nabil	74 Younis Nora
75 Auckland Hilarie	70 Hammoush George	73 Nassif David	78 Younis Ramzi
78 Auckland Jennifer	70 Hammoush Raja	72 Nawfal Abdo	77 Younis Sami
78 Auckland Stuart	71 Hamze Janan	79 Nawfal Elain	75 Zaatari Saleem
76 Awad Atef	78 Hana Rosette	72 Nawfal Mona	75 Zabara Ali
76 Awad Hani	72 Hanania Andoni	78 Nawfal Naji	76 Zaed Fatin
71 Awar Hiam	77 Hanania Rolla	74 Nazzal Jenny	76 Zaed Hala
71 Awar Hisham	77 Hankash Elias	74 Nazzal Michel	78 Zahar Chaju
71 Awar May	74 Hanna Adele	75 Nazzal Mona	78 Zahar Leila
70 Awar Suheil	79 Hanna Anthony	75 Nazzal Ramzi	76 Zahan Kamal
70 Aweida Riyad	71 Hanna Fares	75 Nemer Anna	74 Zahrn Faysal
77 Awwad Antoine	77 Hanna Mary	76 Nemer Anthony	72 Zalzal Bisharah
76 Awwad Michel	71 Hanna Nadia	75 Nemer Elizabeth	71 Zalzal George
73 Aye Lynn	79 Hanna Phillip		76 Zalzal Nabih
75 Ayed Margaret	76 Hanna Ramona		77 Zennie Tarek
76 Ayoub Fadi	76 Hanna Robert		74 Zubeir Rashad
75 Azan Elias	73 Hanna Vinnette		74 Zuraikat Dina
76 Azar Dimitri	77 Hanna Yvonne Anis		
78 Azar Ghada	76 Hannoush Elham		
79 Azar Jumana	76 Hanoush Kholoud		
77 Azar Riad	76 Hanoush Nadia		
70 Azar Samir			
75 Azrak Joseph			
75 Azrak Josette			

75 Azrak Rosana
 71 Babaidhan Said
 78 Babikian Hrtuch
 78 Babikian Samuel
 73 Badkouk Talal
 72 Badroddine Mustafa
 72 Bahamdan Khaled
 75 Bahbahani Hamza
 75 Bahbahani Nabil



Joey Nagem, Ali Zabarra, Tewfik Al-Far, Sarmad Al-Wadi, Fuad Ramadan, Sammy Nagem



Habiba No'man, Linda Nagem, Cyma Abboushi, Maha Masees, Randa Sawan



Sabah
Baz



Its academic record apart, Brummana High School pioneered in organized sports in this country, and although it is situated on a steep slope, it has been able by hard labour to «Carve» a football field and a swimming pool out of the mountain side. A first rate athletic and gamesfield which took several years to build and which has so far cost the school L.L. 100,000 is nearly finished and already in use.

All or most of these playing facilities are taken over in summer by the Brummana Sports Club which makes good use of them. By far the most important event of the season is the International Tennis Tournament which the Club organizes every year. It attracts thousands of spectators who come to witness some of the world's greatest tennis players.

JOSEPH E. SOURATY
Brummana High School



اونيل كنعان تلفونه : ٢٥ - اونيل درجه اولى

تدفئة عامة

مطبخ ممتاز عربي وافرنجي - حمام في كل غرفة - فرش حديث فخم
يستقبل الركاب صيفاً وشتاء
وكازينو كنعان ذات شهرة عالمية

HOTEL KANAAN

TEL. 25

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

CENTRAL HEATING

KITCHEN OF ARABIC & EUROPIAN FOODS - NEW FURNITURE

ALL ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATHS

OPENS SUMMER & WINTER

Casino Kanaan

OUR TEACHERS

I remember the High School English ex-patriate teachers (Mr Hudson and Mr Kirkbright for English, Mr Skelton for Wood-shop) and local teachers (Mr Khoury, Naim Baroud, Emile Sawaya, Elias Butros, Ms Habibi, Alexander Sakr, Soren Topalian, Mr Saidi, Mr Ma'a3touk). I also recall Mr Hanna Aboujaoude (Primary school admin) and Mr Salibi (Music Teacher in Primary school).

Mr Khoury (History) with his amusing English trans-literation (Calculate my Mathematics, a literal translation of keep me in mind (Hsoub Hsabi) when buying something; his car always being “assaulted by the wall” when parking; and his infamous “pot-hole stuck to my tire” (Jourat me3allaqa bil Doulab ☺) when asked to explain his erratic driving even on a good highway; and “You cannot be given sweet Saliva” (Ma btina3ata Reeq Helou ☺)). “Don’t Street with Me” meant “Ma Tshare3ni” (don’t argue with me) ☺.

Mr Emile Sawaya for Science/Chemistry. His great love and sense of humor, as well as his memorable lyrics in Lebanese helped us remember the acids (Nitric acid... Lion is waiting- Natrik Ased; Sulphuric Acid... Lion is Whistling- Saufarlek Ased; Acetylic Acid... The Lion is bragging-Assatlek Ased; Hydrochloric Acid... The Lion is Roaring-Hawdarlik Ased☺).

Mr Soren Topollian for Math (The fastest teacher I knew, especially when running out of school to get into his pint-sized car). Mr Sakr for French. Ms Habibi for Chemistry (I still smell those rotten eggs from the experiments ☺). Mr Saidi also for Math.

Dear Mr Elias Butros, whose love for Physics & excellent teaching skills made me the scientific enthusiast I am today. His kids were also our friends in school and still today.

I also remember Dr Naim Baroud, our history teacher, an intellectual (receiving a Presidential award recently), visiting us at home (his favorite student ☺), and meeting in the US when he visited his relatives in New Brunswick, bringing me a treasury of Arabic poetry and history books.

BHS Teachers, 1962





Speech Day 1973
Naji Emile Karam
receiving
First in Class Award
from Mr. Barty Knight
Mr. Touma in hat
and Mrs. Abi Hamad in back

Najib Baz, (1908-1992), BHS Property Manager, who helped build the pool, courts, etc. a Quaker, he was married to Renee Kamel Abou Khalil. His Children Rabih, Naamat, Sabah & Rima were also BHS students, and active in the school. Sabah was very active in sports.





Duncan Campbell, 1960



Mr. Peter Coleridge



Susan Monaimne

BHS Teachers, 2015, at Elie Aboujaoude's Place





Melhem Aboujaoude



Mr Saad Saad (Saad Squared ☺), our beloved Librarian



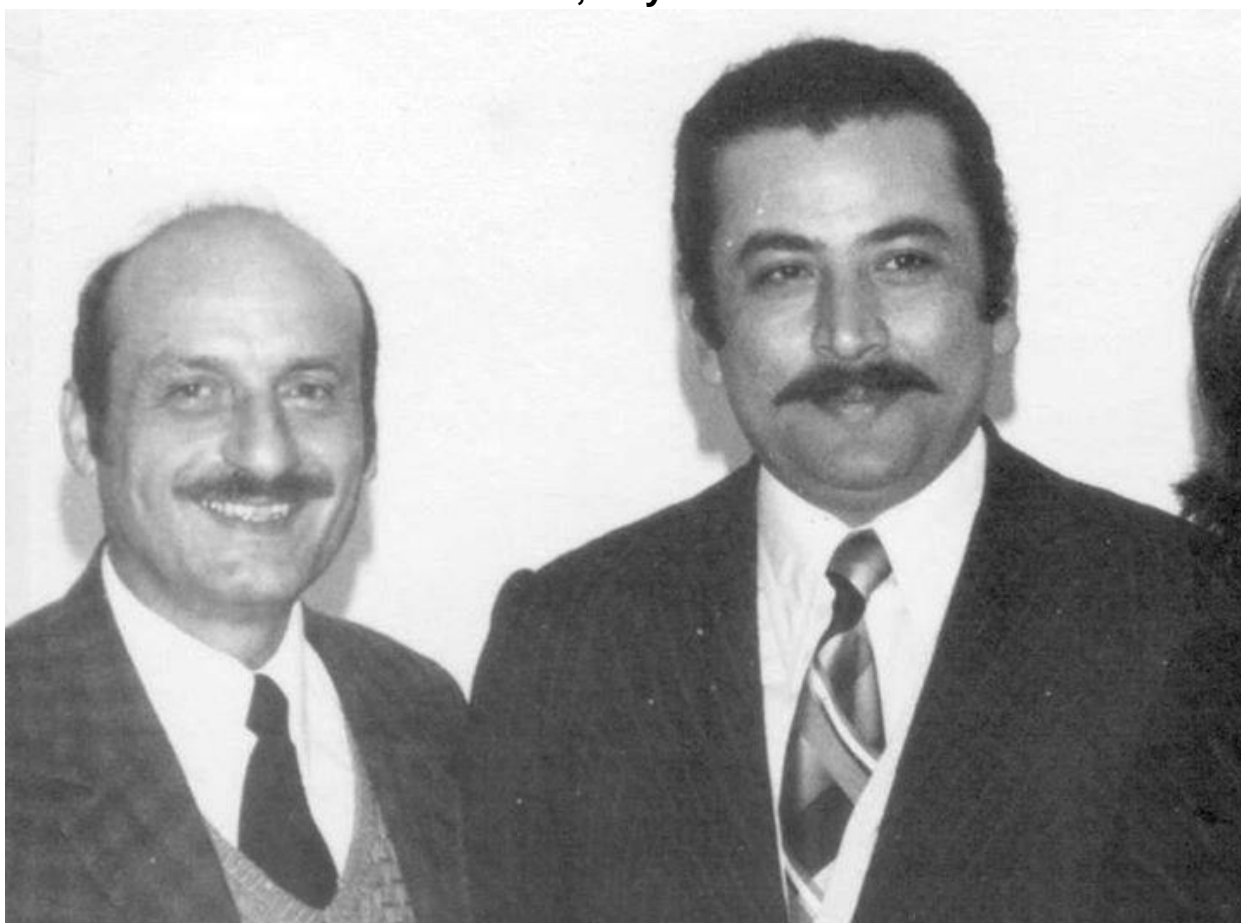
Mr Hanna & Mrs Aubrey Knight (+ little Cookie Hudson)



Barty Knight (Principal, 1968-1975)



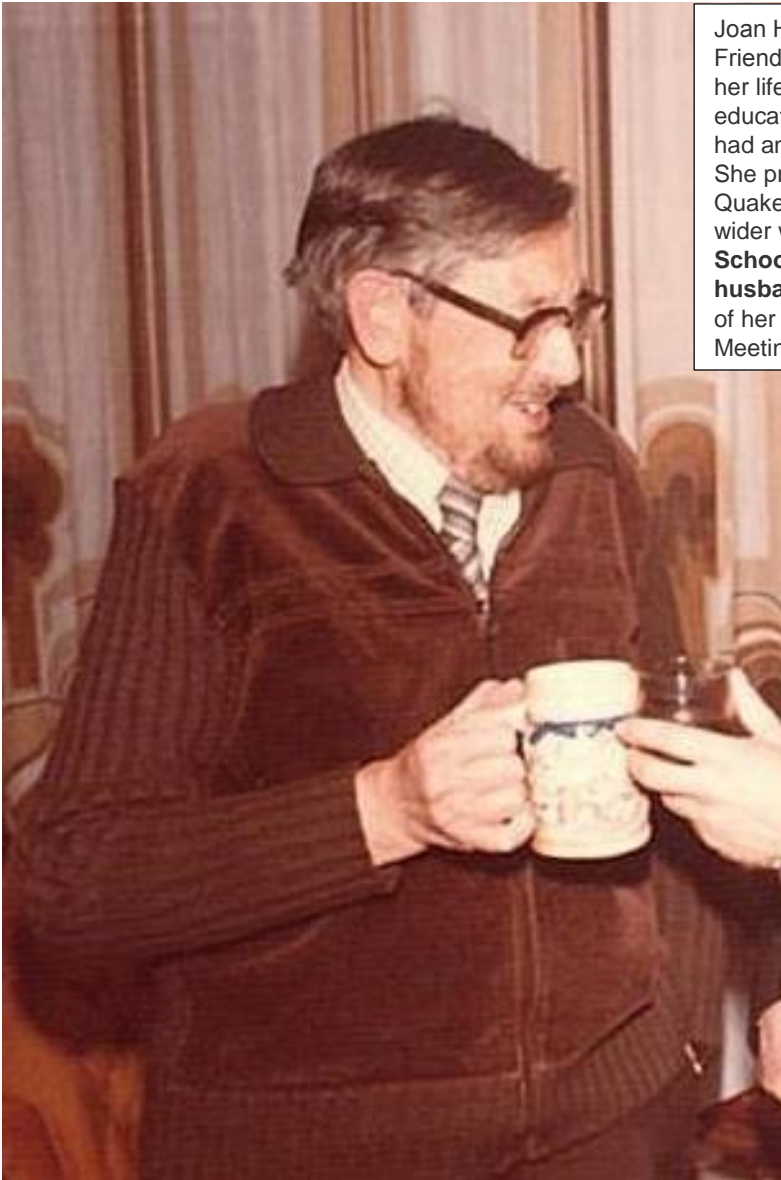
John Banks, Physics Teacher



Adel and Melhem AJ

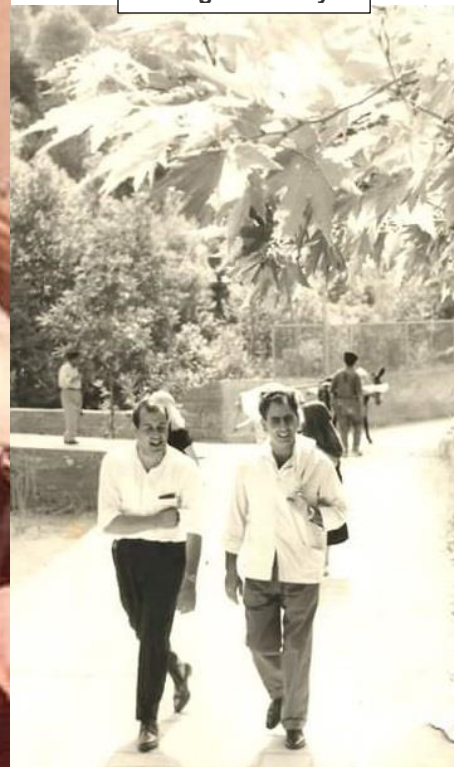


Bistik Willik; BHS Principal Cyril Harvey below



Joan Harvey said: 'Our gifts to the Society of Friends can take different forms.' She has spent her life involved in both Quakerism and education. She became a Quaker when she had an opportunity to teach at Ackworth School. She praised the Quakerism taught in the Quaker schools as spreading our ideals to a wider world. **She also worked at Brummana School, Lebanon, having accompanied her husband when he was principal.** Now some of her service is as a doorkeeper at Yearly Meeting.

Young Mr Sawaya





Cyril with Elie Aboujaoude



Elie Aboujaoude, George Salem, Ian Sellar, Yolla Aboujaoude, Soren Topalian



Naamat Littler (left); Cyril Harvey (right)



Paul Little (left), Bursar Ian Sellar (right)



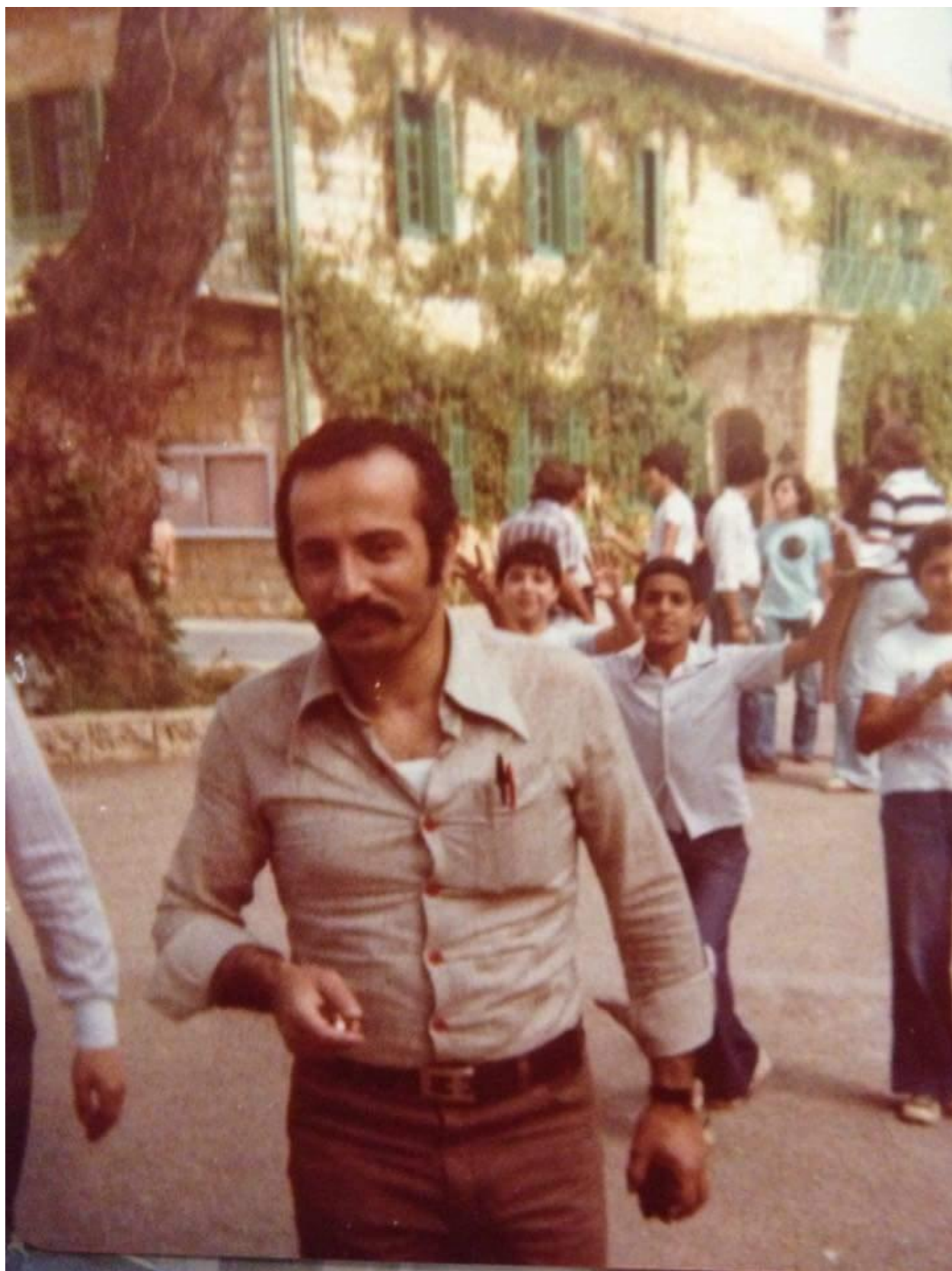
Melhem Aboujaoude and Emile Sawaya



Mr & Mrs Soren Topalian



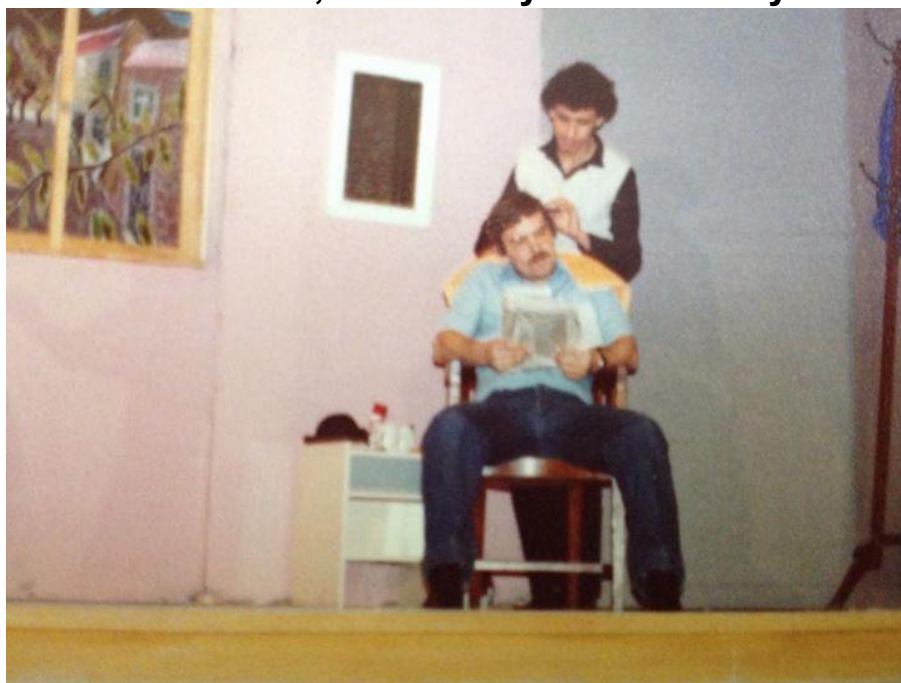
Albert Rizk left, Bruce Howell right



George Abdel Massih



Mrs Kazan, '79 end of year Ceremony



Mr Little (with Marwan Khoury)

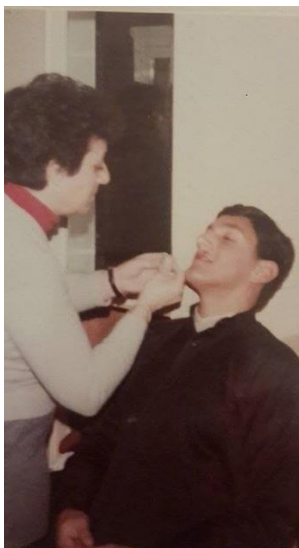


Mr Jim Shaw (English)



Mr Harvey at Dobbing Hall (1980)

Mrs Musallem



Dobbing Hall - 1952

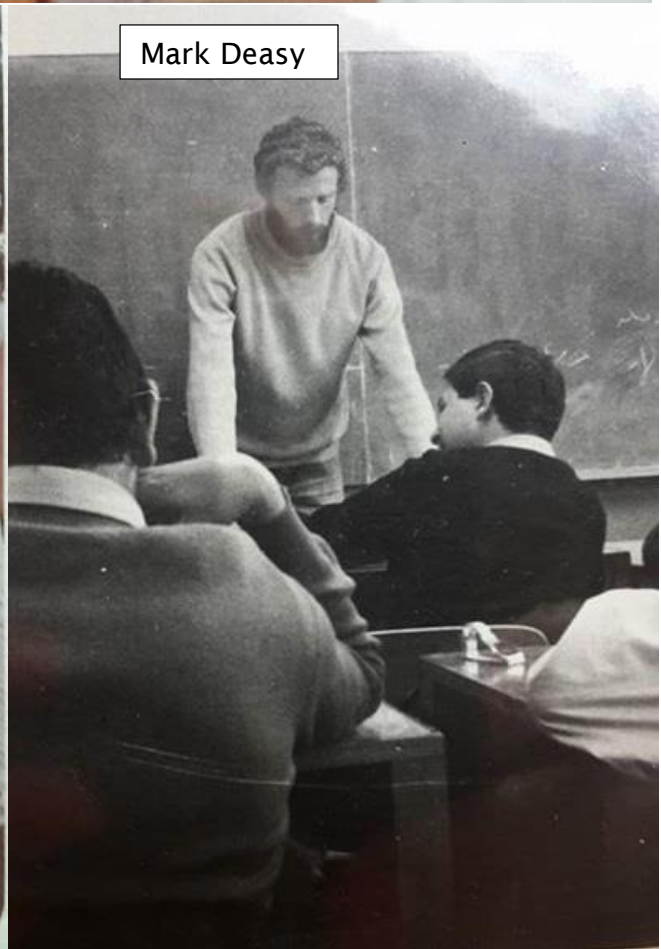
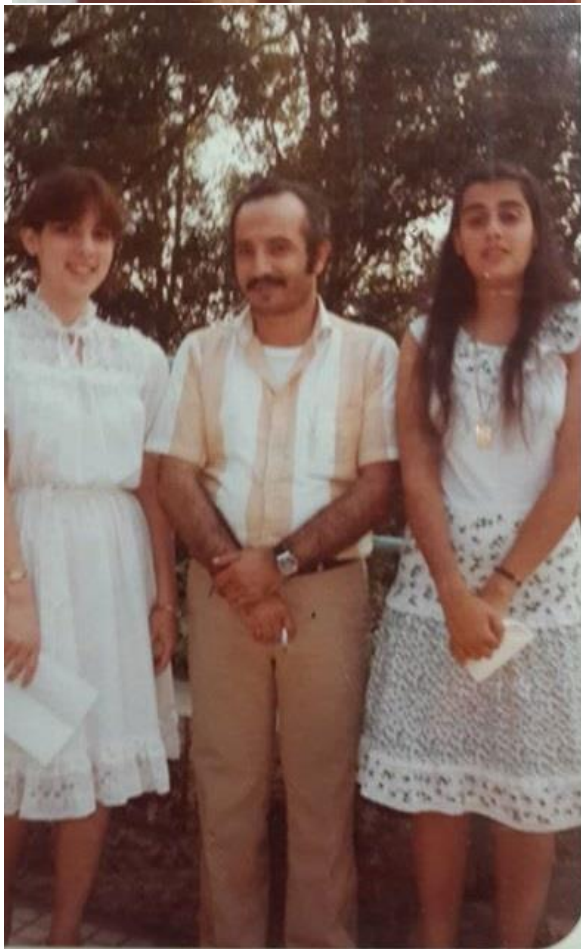


BHS Football Team in 1970



BHS Football Team in 1998

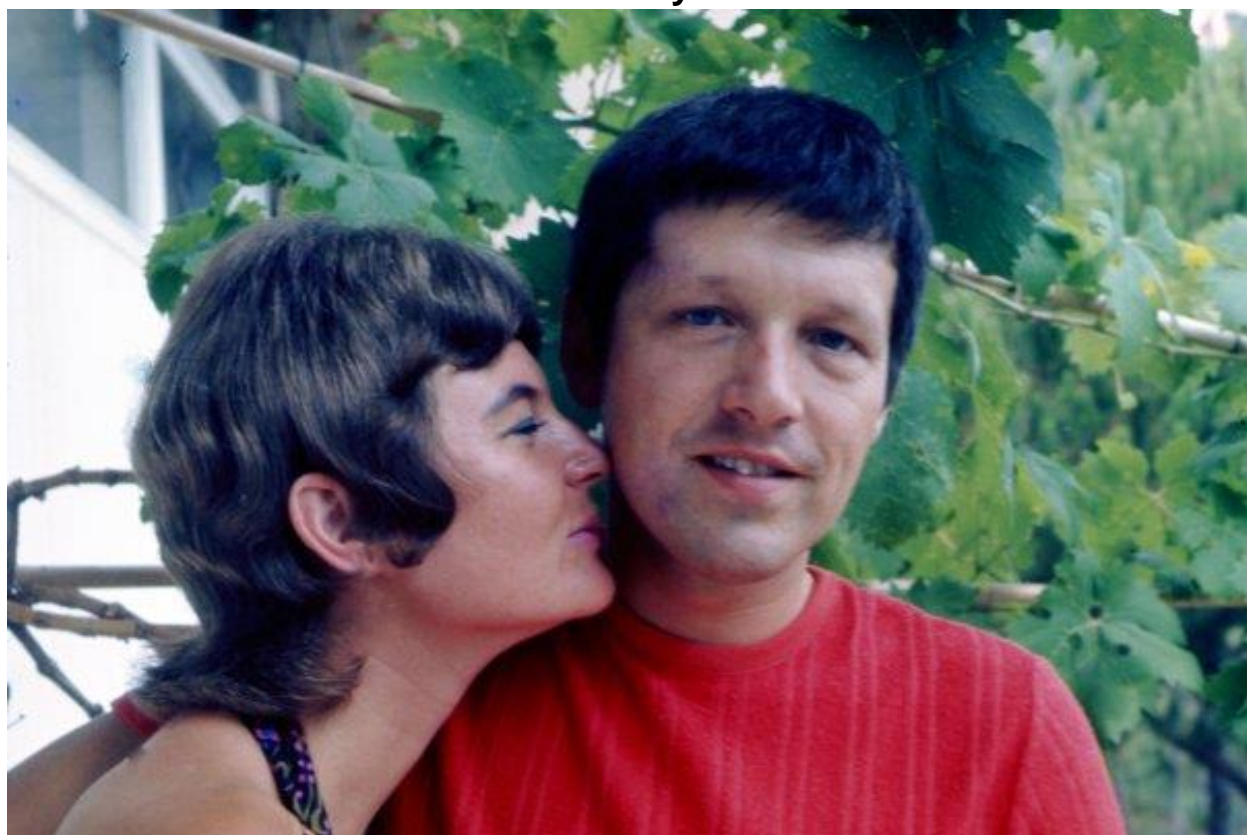
Mr Abbas our coach, above



Mark Deasy



Claire Taylor



The Crosfields



Norman Booth

In the 1950s **Brummana High School**, which our boys attended, had 600 students representing more than twenty nationalities. Most of the boarders came from neighboring Arab countries, mainly Syria. On the whole, they were wealthy, and very few had a clear sense of purpose. The day scholars, on the other hand, came from the outlying villages and were usually poor but worked hard to attain respectable grades.

Herbert and Gwen Dobbing headed the **school**. They were a cultured couple from Britain who won the admiration of the community. Herbert, the headmaster, loved the students and

From “World I Loved: The Story of an Arab Woman” - By Wadad Makdisi Cortas.

“Herbert Dobbing, for nine years head of Brummana High School, was a far-sighted and reflective commentator, not only as a skilled summariser of the broader history of Palestine, but for his insights into the nature of conflict, deprivation, injustice, identity and political power.” - “The Friend- Quaker Magazine”.

Brummana High School

Some of you like me must have been intrigued by the references to Brummana High School and a country called 'The Lebanon' while we were at Ayton. Middlesbrough seemed a long way off in those days whereas 'Brummana' and 'the Lebanon' definitely had another planet feel about them. I knew, of course, that a senior member of the Ayton staff called Herbert Dobbing (1921-45) had gone out there to work in 1948 as its Headmaster. Over the next five years on the odd occasion that I was allowed into the school library I kept in touch by reading 'The Portico', Brummana High School's magazine which appeared on the magazine shelf from time to time. Little did I know then that later I would spend fifteen of the most productive and certainly the most exciting/dangerous years of my life living and working there and that in time it would become even more familiar to me than Ayton itself.

The village of Brummana is on the top of a hill about ten miles north east of Beirut which was a three hour ride on horseback away in the early days (even longer by donkey or on foot) until a road was built connecting it to the capital at the end of the nineteenth century. The school was founded by a Swiss missionary called Theophilus Waldmeier in the early eighteen seventies. Later he became a Quaker and so Brummana High School became a Quaker school. In the early days it was very like Ayton. The students had lessons for part of the day and did agricultural work for the rest. The school received financial assistance from the Darlington Quakers, who you may remember, played an important part in the setting up and financing of Ayton. Within a short time its reputation was such that it attracted students from all over Lebanon, the Middle East and even further afield. When I started to teach there in the early nineteen seventies it had almost a thousand students of forty

nine nationalities studying either the Lebanese Baccalaureate or the British GCSE/O level programme. Herbert Dobbing and Roderic Grosvenor (Ayton Geography Staff 1951-56), played vital roles at different times in the development of the school. John Reader also played his part although less obviously. My own contribution was more ephemeral. Let me say that for a short time in some of the school's darkest days I represented a tenuous link with the outsideworld.

Unlike our beloved 'alma mater' the school continues to flourish to this day.



Brummana

Which when one considers the history of the area this is truly remarkable. In its one hundred and thirty seven year existence 'the Four horsemen of the Apocalypse' have ridden by a number of times leaving the school shaken but still standing. In its short history it has endured two world wars, at least five wars involving neighbouring states, numerous foreign invasions, an eighteen year civil war, several earthquakes and a famine that killed nearly half the population of the country, and many, many financial crises. It has been ruled at various times by the Turks, the French, the British and the Lebanese with varying degrees of interference and efficiency. Once, not too long ago, the members of the School's local committee thought they could run the school better than the Quakers themselves, and took it over only to return it shortly afterwards when they realised they couldn't.

It is no longer a Quaker school but it is still owned by the Society.

Why has it survived in the face of such adversity? Because the Old Scholars and the community that support it have wanted it to do so. Perhaps we could have learned a lesson from them had we had a mind to!! Those interested in filling in the many holes in my brief account can do so by looking up www.bhs.edu.lb/history.

Jimmy Shaw (1948-53)

“Daniel Oliver (1870-1952) was born in Scotland to Scots Presbyterians. He was educated to the age of 15 or 16 and entered the mission field in Morocco. In 1890, Oliver went to Palestine, then studied Arabic at the American Mission in Beirut and worked at a mission school in Brummana. In 1895, Oliver married Emily Wright, a member of the Society of Friends and on the mission school faculty as well. They immediately went to work at a mission school at Ras-el-Metn which soon was giving vocational training to orphans. Daniel Oliver joined Friends in ca. 1907. In 1908, Daniel Oliver became principal of the Boys' School at Brummana and Emily Oliver was its manager and in 1909 had charge of the Girls' High School. They returned to Ras-el-Metn in 1910. From 1936-1946, Oliver published an Arabic weekly designed to promote peace in the Near East. He was awarded the Lebanese Order of Merit by the President of Lebanon as well as a golden medal ten years later for his efforts on behalf of Peace between Arabs and Jews.”

- Oliver, Daniel to Mr. and Mrs. Potts. 18.III.1907.
[Will be on furlough soon and will come to America to enroll their sons at Westtown School.]
- Oliver, Daniel to Mr. and Mrs. Potts. 6.VII.1908.
[Has accepted the position of principal of the Boys' School in Brummana after death of former principal.]
- Oliver, Emily to Mrs. Potts. Jan. 23rd, 1910.
[had charge of the Girls' High School in Brummana.]
- Oliver, Daniel to Thomas and Ethel Potts. 2.IX.1910.
[reasons for engaging in the work they do; some Druse sheiks have asked him to open a school for them which he will do.]
- Oliver, Daniel to Thomas and Ethel Potts. 17 9 mo. 1912.
[has had eye trouble (which later resulted in the loss of use of one eye); encloses marks of the orphan whom the Potts' support; by intervention of the British Consul armed conflict between Druses and Christians avoided; will leave on furlough soon and will see their sons at Westtown.]
- Oliver, Daniel to Thomas and Ethel Potts. VII. 9. 1914.
[made a successful visit to raise funds in England; has been appointed delegate to a peace conference in Vienna]
- Oliver, Emily to Jane R. Morris. 12 20 '14.
[Daniel Oliver has been taken prisoner of war by the Turkish in Damascus. He was supposed to have been a delegate to peace conf. in Vienna; their school in Brummana closed; war report.]
- Oliver, Daniel to Mr. and Mrs. Morris. Aug. 18, 1920.
[Morris have contributed to the orphanage for the maintenance of one of the orphans.]
- Oliver, Daniel to Thomas and Ethel Potts. 9th mo. 29. 1921.
[Service Committee has decided not to make further appropriation for their work in Syria (Lebanon); all work has stopped, other than the orphanages.]
- Oliver, Daniel 1950, 1951.
[general progress reports.]
- Oliver, A. Douglas 1952-1960. 7 items.
[Letters to friends of the orphanages, the first after the death of Daniel Oliver, relating that "this Quaker outpost" would be continued; reporting on the new Headmaster, Boutros Khoury, who grew up in the Orphanage, and other matters relating to the institution]

Memories of a Decent People, who made for a Decent school – A
Golden time perhaps now never to return.



Mrs Gosling



John Banks



Barty Knight
Above; Salam
Saidi,
Rizkallah
House Master
and Math
Teacher below



**Mrs Susan Freestone Med GRSM
LRAM ARCM FRSA**

Susan Freestone joined the Court of Governors of the Mill Hill School Foundation in September 2014. She had previously served as a Governor on the Court of Governors from 2002 to 2011. She is the Principal and Chief Executive of The King's Ely. **She has been a Governor of Brummana High School in Beirut, Lebanon,** the Chairman of the Society of Heads of Independent Schools and Member of the Independent Schools Council Governing Council. She is a member of the Academic Committee of the Court of Governors.

EASTWOOD, Basil (Stephen Talbot) (born 4 March 1944)

“What actually happened was that, after I left school, I was one of the early VSOs and taught in a school in Lebanon outside Beirut, Brummana High School. It’s still there. It was a wonderful time in my life and I travelled around a bit; I got into Syria and down to Jerusalem - I spent Easter in Jerusalem in 1963 and was absolutely fascinated by the whole business of the Status Quo and the situation of the Holy Places and so on. And I went down to Petra and did all the things you could do in those days, but it was fairly rough and ready and very exciting. And so, when I went back up to University, my main instinct was to try and get back to that part of the world as quickly as I could.

I have to confess there was one other motive. There was a very old lady living up in the village who was a Quaker, an Arab called Faridi Akl. She had been a schoolteacher at the Friends’ School at Jbeil (Byblos) down on the coast, before the First World War, and had given Arabic lessons to a young Englishman who was going out in advance of a walking tour of the Crusader Castles in the Levant. His name was T E Lawrence. So I actually had the same Arabic teacher as T E Lawrence; she was a pretty awful teacher, I may say, dear old lady at that stage. Perhaps she was brilliant when she taught him, I don’t know! But it was a wonderful thing to capture the imagination of a young man.”

From Wladmeier’s Auto-Biography

“When the English expedition was preparing for Abyssinia, Joseph Abdelnur Faker, of Beirut, was ordered to go up to Brummana and buy as many mules as he could to send to Abyssinia. Who would have thought at that time that one of the released prisoners from Abyssinia should come up to Brummana and establish a mission there ?”

“God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform”.

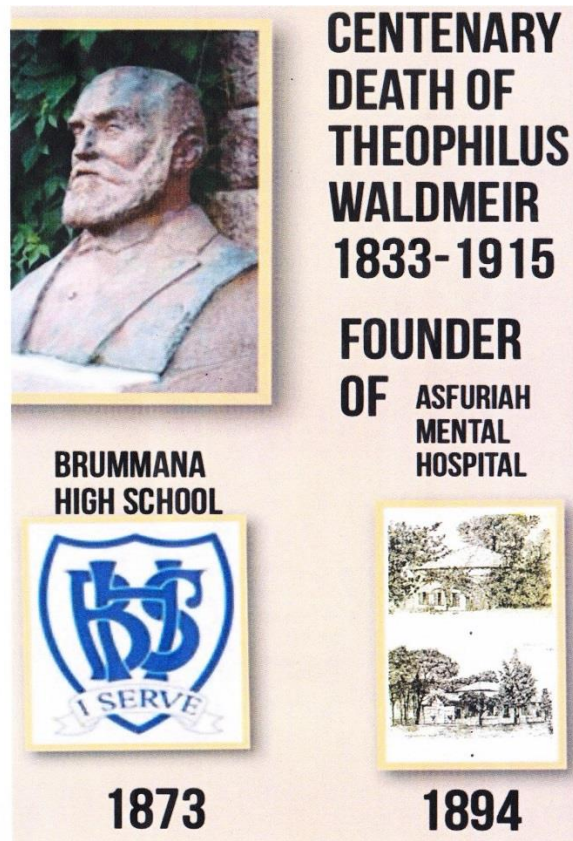
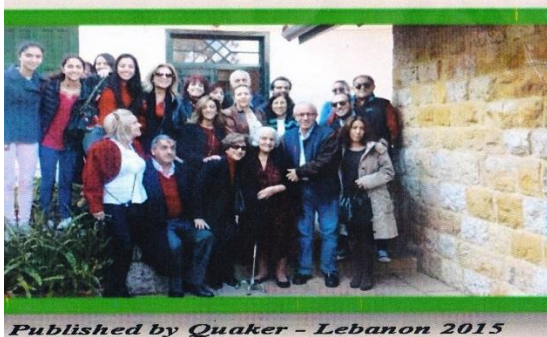
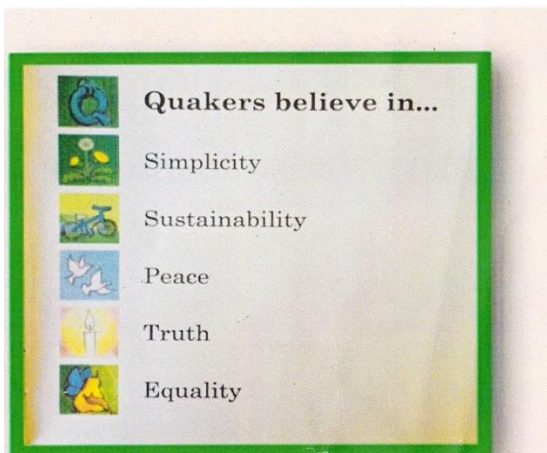
Not everybody agreed this was a good idea ☺.

“I thought in my heart, why should we teachers and missionaries be accumulated at Beirut, while only eight miles to the east nothing is done for the enlightenment of the benighted mountaineers. This idea came often before me, and each time it left a deeper impression upon my soul. I began, therefore, to inform myself about those lofty mountains and their inhabitants, and was told “The inhabitants of Brummana and its neighbourhood are the greatest liars and thieves in the world. They are Maronites, Greeks, and Druses, and the evil report of them has filled the country, even unto Egypt. Everyone is afraid of them. The American missionaries wanted to establish a Mission amongst them, but they were expelled from the place in 1831, and the Bibles and Testaments which they distributed among the people were publicly burnt. You will not be able to organize a Mission there”; What a fine report, I thought; surely that is just the place for a mission station! I made it a subject of earnest prayer, and went on with my work as usual in the British Syrian Schools. When, after a long time, the subject was matured, and my doubts and fears removed, I felt in my soul that I was called by the Lord to go up to those bad people at Brummana. My position in the British Syrian Schools was outwardly a very comfortable one, and I had nothing to complain of in any respect. I could not reasonably expect such a comfortable home on the mountains, among good society, and with such comparatively easy work; but the consultation with flesh and blood and outward comfort had to be set aside, that I might follow the order of God, which was day and night before me in the following words: “Go up to those mountains of Brummana.”



Marielle Saalmuller Bonfils, Lucien and Marcelle bonfils, Rosa Waldmeier Manasseh, Mary Beletetch Saalmuller and Wega Saalmuller Little





In the Presence of

Mrs. Marisa Johnson

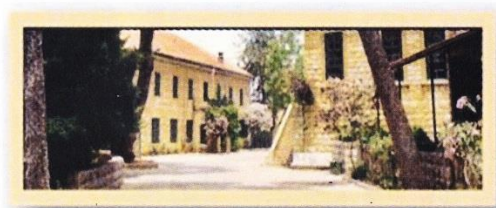
Executive Secretary
FWCC-EMES

Ceremony of this Centenary

will take place in

Brummana High School - Meeting House

on May 24th, 2015 - at 10: 00 AM





My Role Model and Teacher, Mr Elias Butros; Father of George, Jumana, Jamili, Simon, Ghina, Labib; all good friends





Jumana Butros



Jamili Coptly Boutros



Labib & Ghina Butros

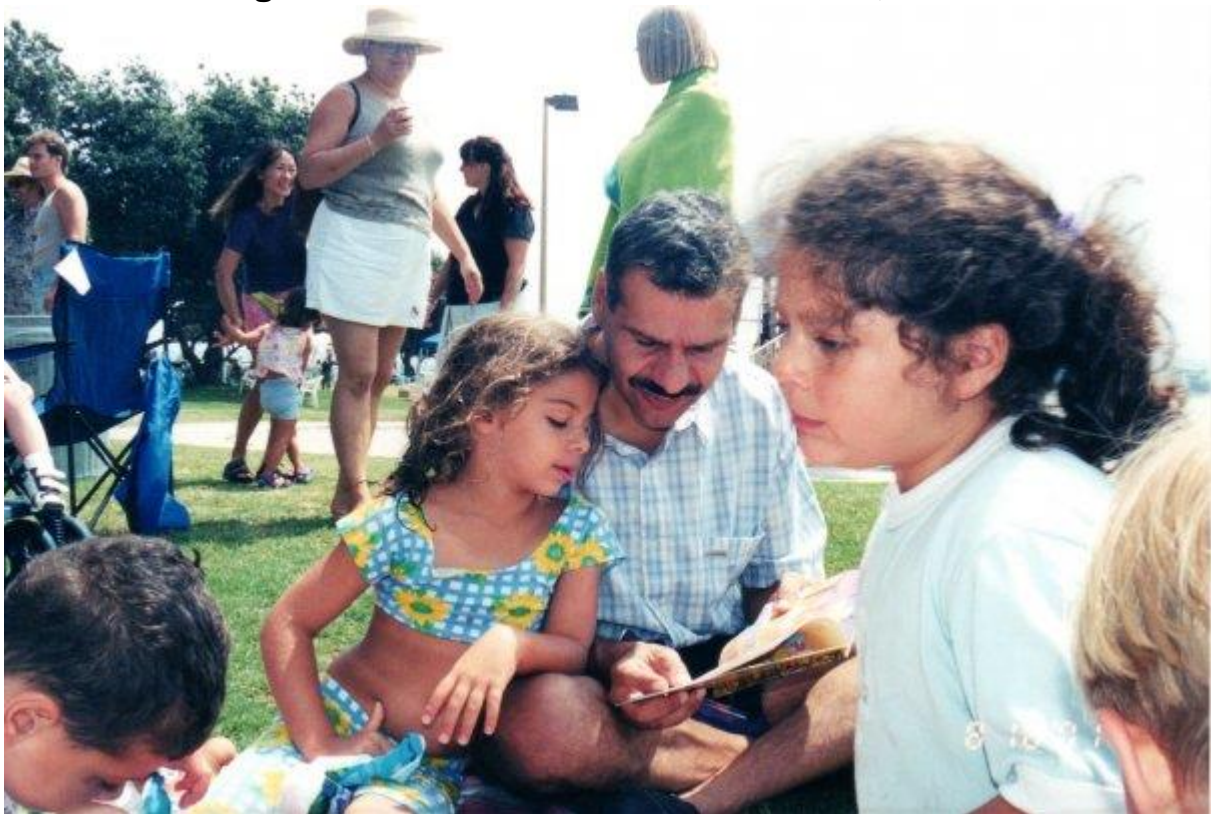


Ghina Butros; Jumana & Labib below



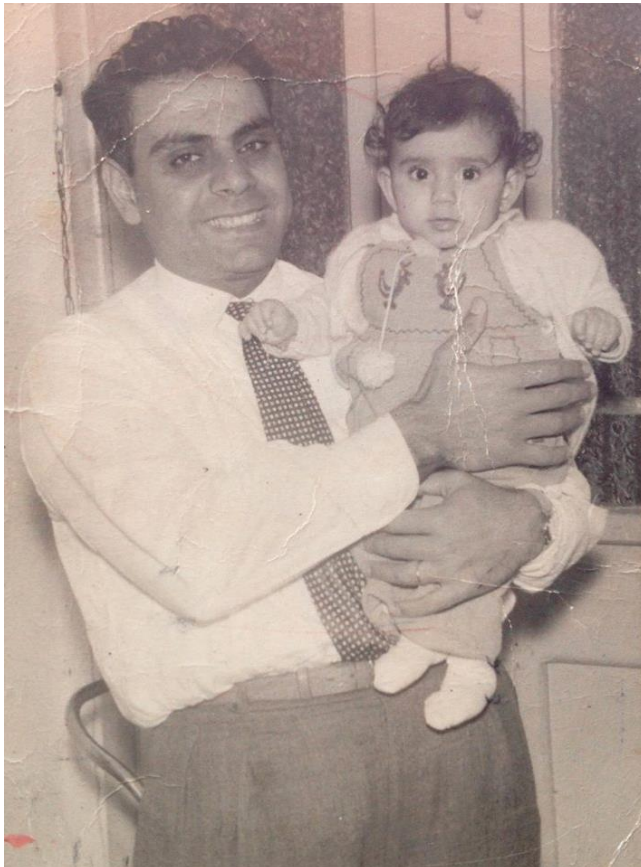


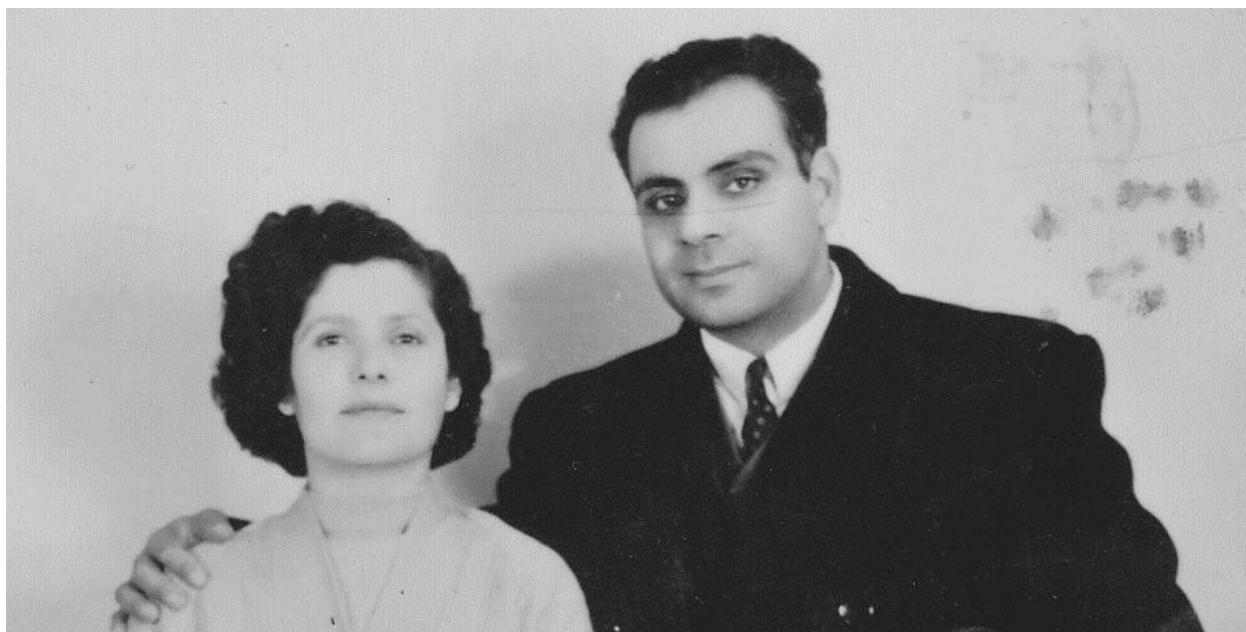
George Butros & wife Haifa & kids: Sura, Camellia



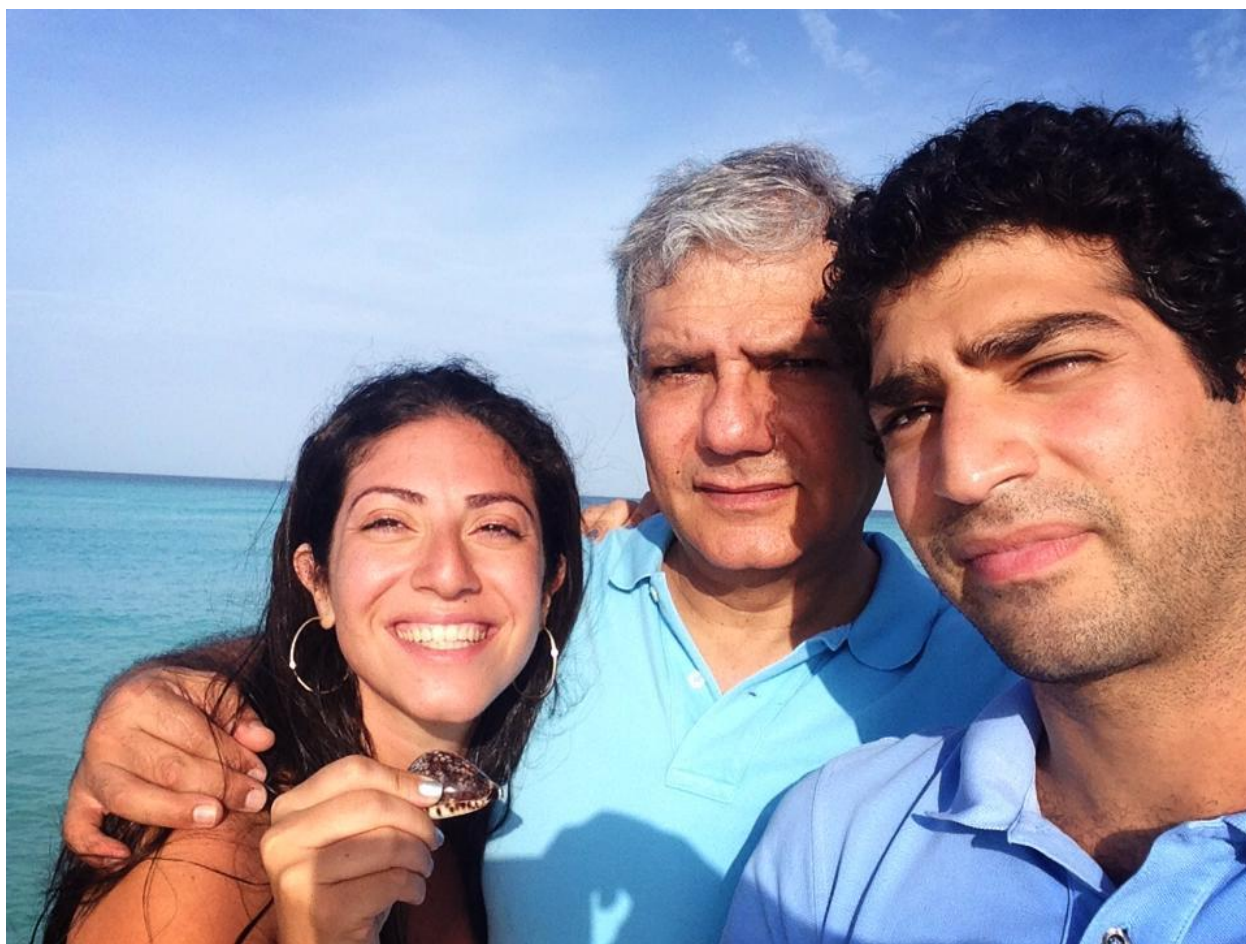


Mr Elias Butros; with Mrs Butros below





Mr & Mrs Butros



Labib with his Kids, Nada & Karim



Butros Family, Circa 1958



Butros Family, circa 1957





Butros Family, circa 1959





Jamili



baby Jumana in 1958 with Mrs Butros



Jumana and Jamili now

In recognition of Excellence of my students

At the beginning of summer 1968 my dear friend, the Kamel Daoud Bashir, of Douma, Lebanon, advised that I should contact the principal of BHS, Roderick Grosvenor, as the school was in need of a senior physics teacher. It took just a short call on my part to BHS and I was granted the position of senior physics teacher starting in October 1968.

As of that date, I enjoyed the company of many qualified teachers and staff for fifteen years. Mr. B. Knight was the principal. By 1975 Mr. R. Hudson became Principal for two successive years. He was replaced by Mr. Cyril Harvey for some time. Finally Mr. Alan Rowland became principal in 1982. Mikhael Khoury was vice-principal for some time, and he was followed by Mr. Antoun Mikhael.

The teaching staff included very qualified members and I was privileged to meet hundreds of very talented students at BHS.

For a start, I can mention George, Nabih and Mireille Zabal of Brummana. All of them did very well in medicine.

Maroun Pharaon Abou Diwan of Oyoum is a very successful army officer in the Lebanese Army. Dimitry Azar of



Elias S. Boutros

Roumieh is counted as one of the best seven ophthalmologists in the world, and is at Harvard. Sassin Sha'ya Abou Jawdeh of Brummana excelled in engineering. Salim Sami Abou Jawdeh of Ghabi excelled also in engineering. Carol and Roger George Abi Rashid of Beit Meri excelled in engineering. Naji Emile Karam is doing excellent work in cardiology. Salim Samir Abi Izzi of Ksara, Zahle was an excellent student, he specialized in computer science. Somehow most of the excellent brains I met ended up in the USA.

I taught many students and I learnt from a large number of them. I am also proud of eight of my students who succeeded in the elections to the Brummana Municipality Council in 1998. I mentioned only a few of my good students; I should have mentioned hundreds of others.

To all my previous BHS students my regards and best wishes irrespective of their academic achievements!

Elias S. Boutros

MR EMILE SAWAYA



Mr Emile Touma Sawaya (with Elie and Yolla Aboujaoude above)

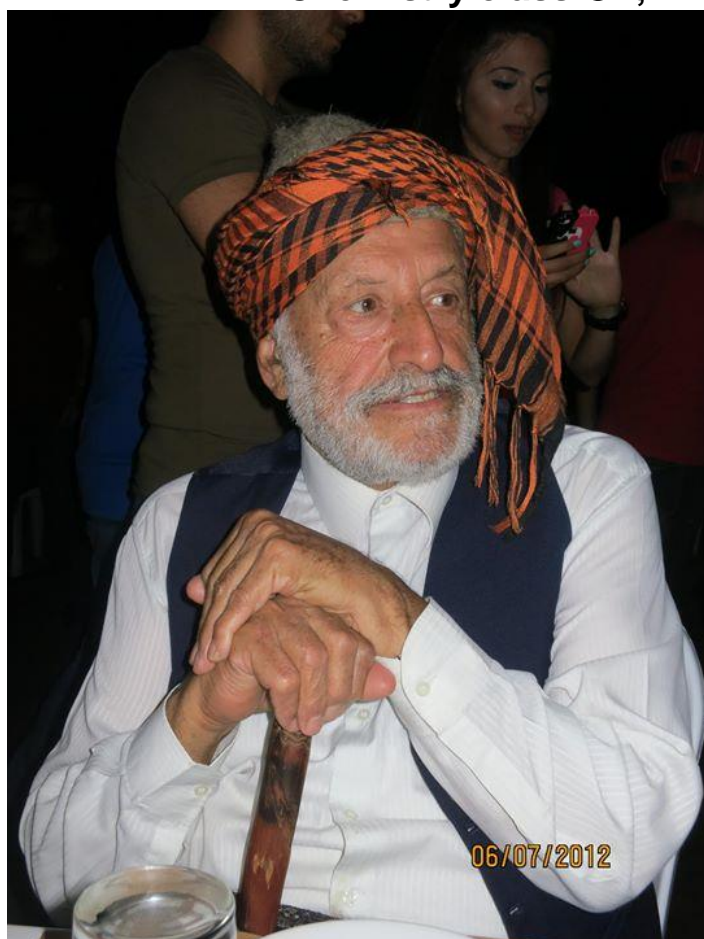




Teacher, character, always memorable



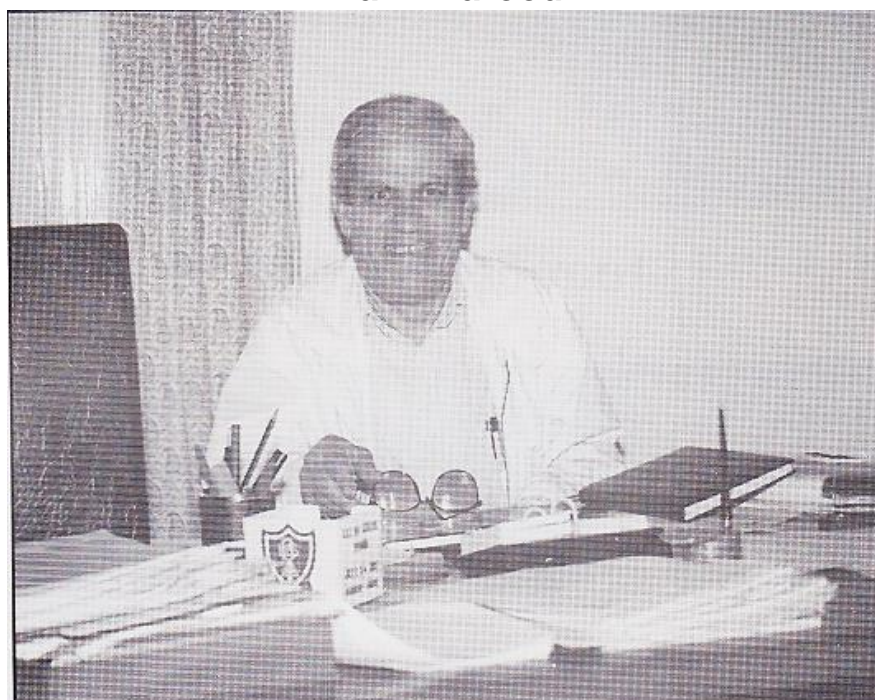
This is how you fix a good Arak – he never taught us this in his Chemistry class ☺ ; The classic below



MR NAIM BAROOD



Naim Barood

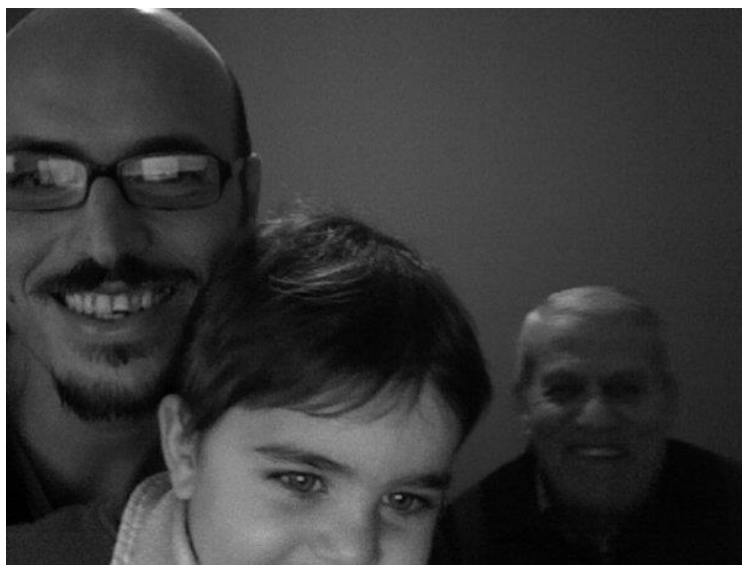


MR NAIM BAROUD (HEAD OF DEPARTMENT)



Dr Naim Barood (Gunpowder) (Hreboo-run ☺ says Mom) in NJ

Mr Barood was our history teacher. He eventually served as head of BHS for a few years during the Lebanese crisis. He was a very cultured person, and his students were also his friends, as was I. He is an author of several books, and has received many recognition awards in Lebanon, recently from the Lebanese President. His son studied and now works in the US.



With Son Charles & Grandson Nady Louis in US



At his Home in Awkar; with brother Tony below





Mr Baroud's 76th Birthday with Mrs Baroud, Daughters Nadine and Janine – 2014

35 years as a teacher, including a stint as BHS president. He says it is a “calling”, his students are his children. They reciprocate his love with respect and admiration. We had a special relationship, and he visited our home in Ghabeh often.



Mr Baroud, with the Class of '84 – many generations under his belt



Mr & Mrs Baroud honor me with a visit in Ghabeh

MR BOB HUDSON



Mr Hudson (RIP), with daughter Frances



OBE, with his family below



Frances



Mr Hudson, '80s





Mr Hudson & his students





Mr Hudson, Saad squared, Sheila Booth, Mary Jordan



Toby Jordan Cookie (Sarah) Hudson



Sarah (Cookie) Hudson & Clare Taylor



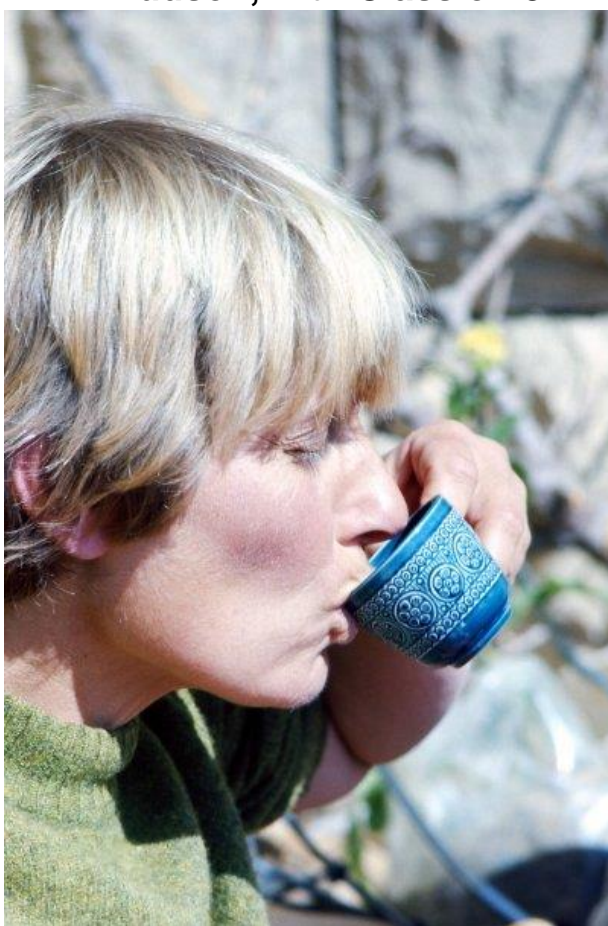
Mrs Pat Hudson awarding Nahia Abu Khalil; Mr Sawaya



Sarah Hudson



Mr Hudson, with Class of '84



Pat Hudson

LEBANON: BRITISH CHILDREN CONTINUE EDUCATION AT BEIRUT'S BRUMMANA HIGH SCHOOL WHILE CIVIL WAR GOES ON ABOUT THEM. – REUTERS REPORT

Although hundreds of refugees are now fleeing Lebanon as the civil war there spreads, six hundred children attending the Brummana High school in the capital Beirut are staying put. The school, which overlooks the city, is situated in the middle of an artillery field between warring right-wing Falangist and left-wing Moslem troops. A large contingent of the students are British - sons and daughters of diplomats and wealthy business people - and the school itself is similar to a good English private school. The big difference is that the children are being educated in a war situation and when firing erupts have to flee their classes and run for safety to the school basements. About 120 students also board at the school and are sleeping in makeshift conditions in the basements. Headmaster, Mr. Robert Hudson, told BBC reporter, Clifford Luton, about some of the problems. A transcript of his comments is below. Despite the firing and restrictions placed on them for their own safety the children remain surprisingly cheerful. Asked if he wanted to go home one boy said - no, he didn't really mind - anyway he couldn't leave....he couldn't leave his dog.

ROBERT HUDSON: "Well the children that we have are being kept in safe parts of the campus. We're sleeping in basements, keeping fairly well under cover during the daytime. We're trying to keep educational, group activities going, for all of the boarders and hoping that as soon as the situation quiets down we'll be able to reopen and work normally again". **REPORTER:** "How do you like being in a school when it's being shot about?" **CHILD:** "Not very much". **REPORTER:** "Doesn't seem to worry you very much". **CHILD:** "Well, yes it does actually. But I try not to think about it. I try to think about other things. **REPORTER:** "Would you like to go home". **CHILD:** "Oh, at times, yes I would. Except I've got a dog here and I'm comfortable and we're sleeping in sleeping bags and things like that downstairs." **TEENAGER:** "It's a bit boring because we have to stay in the house all the time otherwise it's alright. It's very noisy. **REPORTER:** "What about the possibility of getting hit, does that ever occur to you". **TEENAGER:** "You don't really think about it. You never think it'll happen to you". As the civil war in Lebanon spreads and many flee the country a large contingent of British children at the Brummana High school in Beirut are staying put. BBC reporter Clifford Luton, reports..... **TRANSCRIPT** Brummana High School is the one to which diplomats and prosperous British business men here always send their children. It's standards, like its fees, are those of a good English private school. There's only one difference – Brummana school sits in the middle of an artillery field between Falangists right-wing and Moslem left-wing troops. Heavy shells whine across the roof throughout the day. Headmaster Robert Hudson talked about the problems. As soon as the firing starts the children dash from classes and playgrounds to cover. There are six hundred boys and girls here – one hundred and twenty of them boarders The English children stay surprisingly cheerful under fire, even the youngest of them.





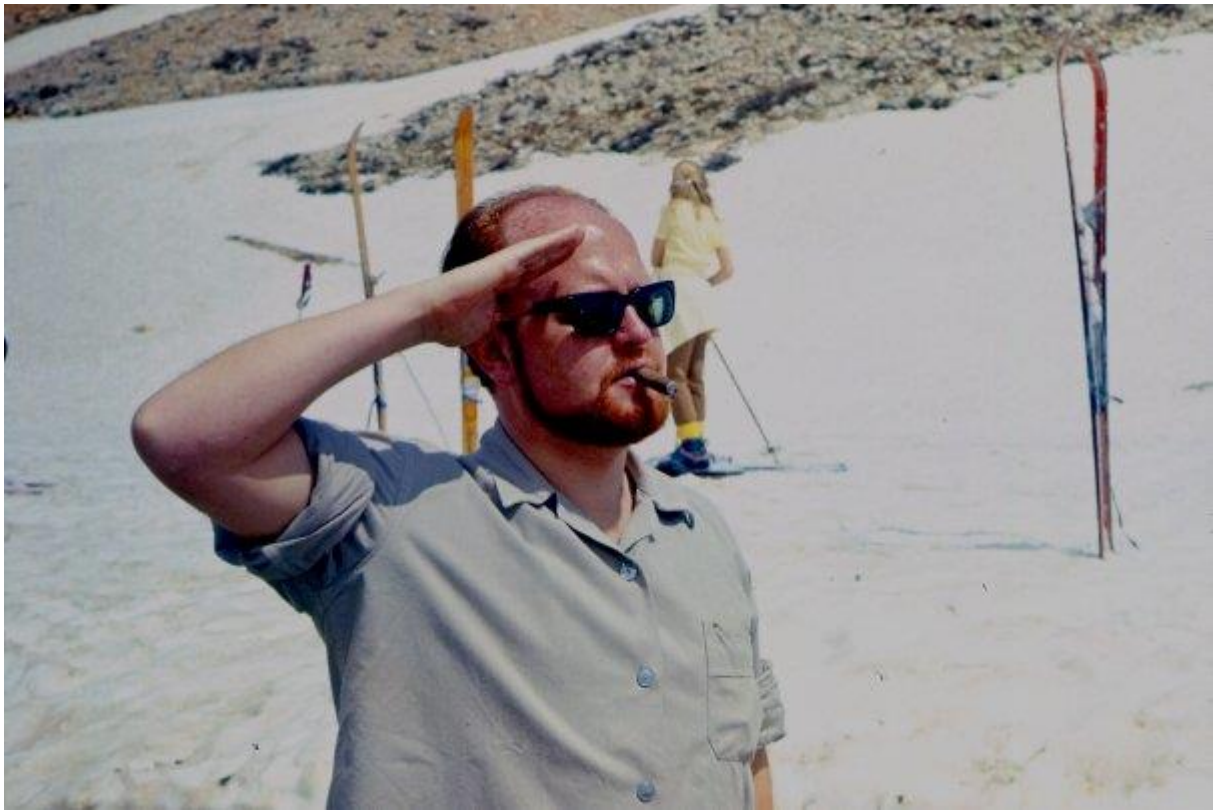
Mr Hudson, Sheila Auld-Booth, Mr Kirkbright



JOHN KIRKBRIGHT
Senior Gulf Co-ordinator
BHS Old Scholars Association

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DUBAI, U.A.E.

Fax: (971-4) 661726
Tel: (971-4) 696200 (O
489978 (R)



MR KAMEL ABOU-KHALIL



Mr Kamel with Aida Batrouni Barakat



Mrs Amal Abou-Khalil

BRUMMANA

برمانا



Coordinates: [33°51'57"N 35°35'42"E](#)

[Country](#)

 [Lebanon](#)

[Governorate](#)

[Mount Lebanon Governorate](#)

[District](#)

[Matn District](#)

Highest elevation

800 m (2,600 ft)

Lowest elevation

700 m (2,300 ft)

[Time zone](#)

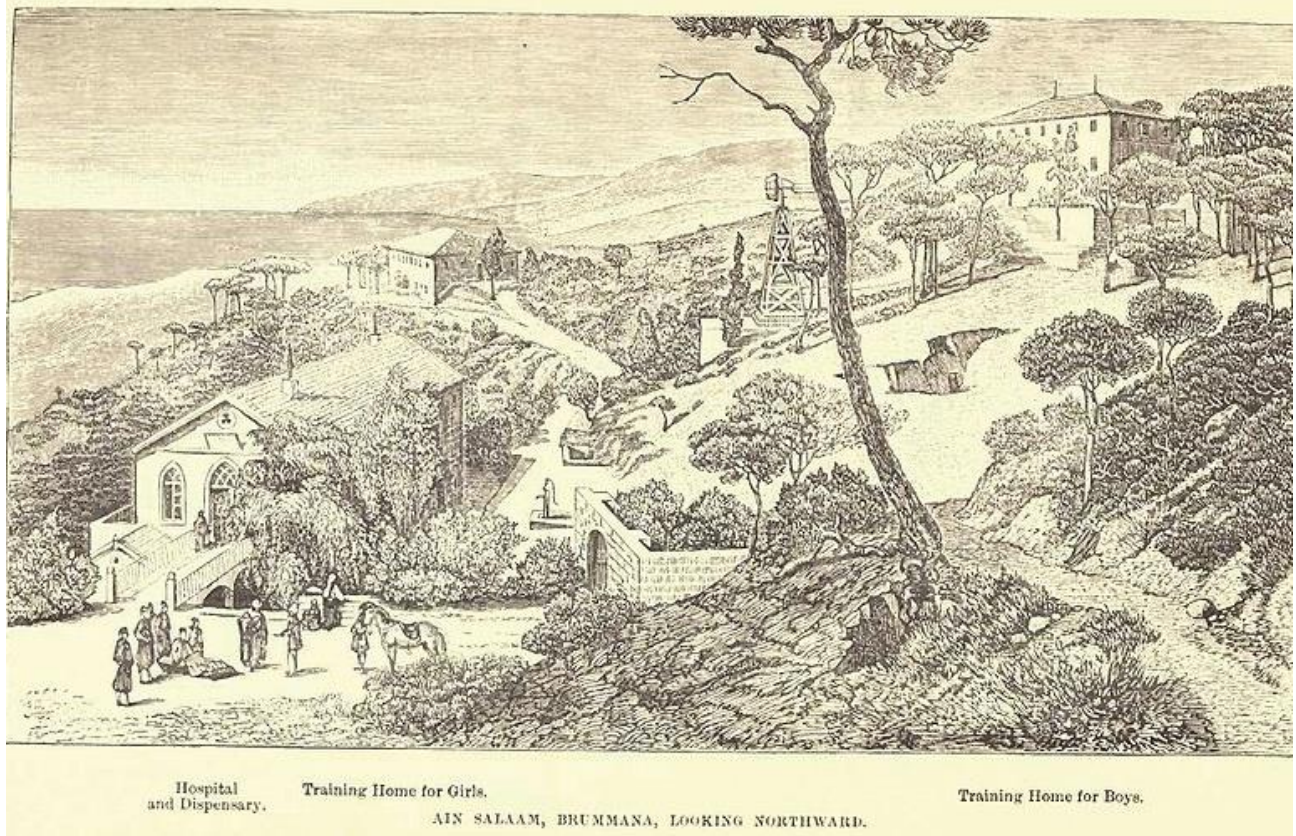
[EET \(UTC+2\)](#)

• Summer ([DST](#))

[EEST](#) ([UTC+3](#))

[Dialing code](#)

+961



19th Century Drawing of Brummana

Brummana ([Arabic](#): برمانا) is a town in the ([Matn District](#) of the [Mount Lebanon Governorate](#) in [Lebanon](#). It is located east of [Beirut](#), overlooking the capital and the [Mediterranean](#).

Overview As most of the villages, Brummana has an Aramaic name which most probably means house of Rammana, the God of Air, Storm and Thunder: In the location where Brummana was built it was thought that the god “Raymond” in Aramaic or “Ramano” in Assyrian lived in, which gave the name “Beit Roumana” (or House of Roumana), and it is known that the letter B at the beginning of the name of villages refers to “Beit” in Arabic meaning “House” in English.

Climate Summer is usually dry in Brummana and begins in early May and ends in mid-October. Summer temperature rarely exceeds 30 deg C,

with a lower limit of around 20°C (68°F). Its relative humidity in summer runs at 68%. Winter is wet and mild with temperatures ranging between 5 and 18 deg C, with the occasional snowfall.

Demographics Brummana is home to various religious groups, although Christians, mostly [Greek Orthodox](#) (49%) ,and Maronite Catholic (41%), make up 85% of the population, with [Druze](#) making a substantial minority. The town is also the summer home of Arab tourists from the [Persian Gulf](#) area, mostly from [Kuwait](#), the [United Arab Emirates](#), and [Saudi Arabia](#). There is also a very old Greek Orthodox church in Brummana, the Church of the Prophet Cha'ya, it was originally a fort of Byzantine origin around 1,500 years old, but was turned into a church in the 7th century. Eighty years ago, when Maronites fled from the north and settled in Brummana, the church had to be divided. It is now half Greek Orthodox and half Maronite (there is a wall separating the two sections).

Education The most renowned educational institute in Brummana is [Brummana High School](#), which was founded by the Quaker, [Theophilus Waldmeier](#) in 1873. The school influenced the inhabitants of Brummana and gave the town some English traditions, such as the [five o'clock tea](#).

[Theophilus Waldmeier](#) (Swiss) 1832–1915: Theophilus Waldmeier, was born in 1832 in Basle, Switzerland. He attended the missionary college of St Crischona, near Basle, and went to Abyssinia as a missionary in 1858. After being among a motley assortment of Europeans held prisoner by the mad Ethiopian King Theodore and rescued in the nick of time by General Napier and his British troops at the siege of Magdala; he left in 1868 and went to Syria, settling at Beirut in connection with the British Syrian Mission founded in 1860. He re-embarked on a second career of good works. Among the fruits of that career are two of Lebanon's most vigorous institutions—Brummana High School, and Asfuriya Mental Hospital, founded in 1894.

The Swiss Missionary Theophilus Waldmeier moved his half-Ethiopian wife and his eight children by horseback up the steep mountain path from Beirut to Brummana where he started the Friends' Syrian Mission in 1873. In 1874, he traveled to Europe to seek financial backing from the Society of Friends. After listening to his impassioned plea for aid, some British and American Quakers formed a committee which, from that time until today, has provided support for the Brummana School.

Brummana Soup Kitchen In the summer of 1915, as the [First World War](#) gathered pace, the British imposed an economic blockage against the Ottoman territories along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean sea.^[3] The [Young Turk](#) government introduced military rule across its [Arab territories](#) and began stockpiling food for their armies. This coincided with a [locust](#) infestation across food producing areas. In the resulting famine, which lasted two years, it is estimated that 100,000 of [Mount Lebanon](#)'s 450,000 inhabitants died.^{[4][5]}

The Turkish military governor, [Jemal Pasha](#), was a frequent resident of Brummana. Another resident was Arthur Dray who was one of the founders of the School of Dentistry at the [Syrian Protestant College](#) in Beirut. The two men were on good terms following Dray's treatment of a bullet wound to Jemal's jaw^[6] and Dray received permission to open a small soup kitchen. The kitchen started in the summer of 1916, it employed one cook and fed 15 people. At the same time Mariam Cortas (née Asswad) and her two sisters Labibi (Mrs Amin Rizk) and Selma (Mrs Selim Rizk) were managing funds to help nursing mothers and were distributing milk and food. Mrs Cortas took over the running of the kitchen, increasing the number of daily meals to 50 in the first week and 100 in the second. The kitchen was then moved into an empty hotel that had been used by the Turkish army. By the end of 1916 the "Brummana Soup Kitchen" was feeding at least 1500 people a day. The project received military approval on the understanding that no males between the age of 12 and 60 were being fed. Funding came from the [American Mission](#) and a number of wealthy Syrians in Beirut. At its busiest the kitchen employed between 200 & 300 people. A visitor in October 1917 reported 1,200 people being fed, of whom 1080 were children. Despite the kitchen's success people were turned away, the body of a woman and her child were found a few hundred yards away. Other major kitchens in the country at the time were at [Souk El Gharb](#), [Abay](#), [Sidon](#) and [Tripoli](#). After the war their work was taken over by the Syria And Palestine Relief Fund. As things returned to normal it was found that there were over 400 orphans being cared for in Brummana.¹

Etymology The name of the town, Brummana, stems from the [Aramaic](#). The name most probably means *House of Rammana*, which was the god of air, storm and thunder. It was believed during [Antiquity](#) that Rammana lived in the area that is now Brummana, and thus the area became known as *Beit Roumana* (or House of Roumana) and later corrupted to Brummana.

Tourism Brummana is one of Lebanon's main summer resorts due to its relatively cool climate. Sitting on top of a pine-forested hill, the town offers visitors spectacular views over Beirut, the [Mediterranean](#) coast, and the surrounding mountainous area. It attracts many Lebanese for day and weekend trips. Brummana also attracts thousands of Arab tourists from the Persian Gulf every summer, eager to escape from the hot and arid climate of the Persian Gulf. The population of Brummana rises to about 60,000 during the summer months, from a low of about 15,000 in winter, when the weather is cold and often snowy.

Families of Brummana The main families that currently reside in Brummana are Aouad, Rizk, Maksad, Kanaan, Khalaf, Aswad, Achkar, Abou Jawdeh, Batrouni, Njeim and Ziadé's family and sons.

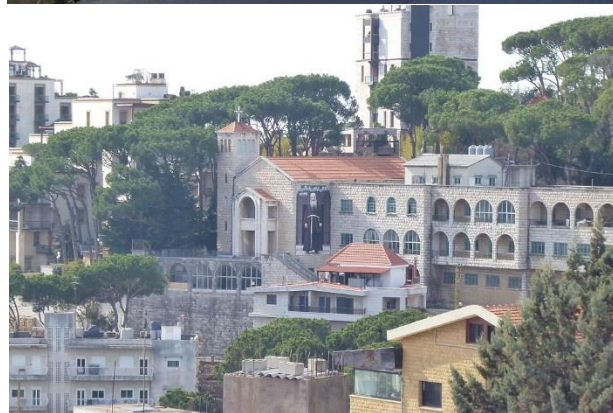
Places Brummana has many hotels like Grand Hills Hotel, Brummana Hotel, Kanaan Hotel, Le Crillion, Printania Hotel, Garden Hotel... Brummana is also filled with many restaurants like Crepaway, La Gargotte, Burj Al Hammam, Mounir, Fakhreddine...



Pierre George el Achkar – Mayor of Brummana









Mar Chaaya

Tour of Brummana City <https://youtu.be/5hyohQ6q58A>

Road from Brummana to Cosy Foods <https://youtu.be/kRnWoPHH3MY>

Brummana – A piece of Heaven <https://youtu.be/YNvZyJGzDMM>

Drive Through Brummana <https://youtu.be/NMtdR4nSwYU>

"Brummana: Where History, Food and Fun Blend" https://youtu.be/7A9eu_Queto



0 بلدة برمانا.. عندما يلتقي التاريخ بالحدثة وسحر الطبيعة

From Jabalna Magazine

يعود أصل اسم "برمانا" الى السريانية وهو **Bet Roummana** أي بيت الإله السامي **Rimman** وفي الاشورية **Rommanu**، وهو كان إله العاصفة والرعد والشتاء، وكان زهر شجرة الرمان، أي الجنار، رمز هذا الإله وربما سميت الشجرة به. وعليه قد يكون معنى الاسم: بيت الرمان.

ويمكن أن تكون برمانا شكلت في مرحلة ما مركزاً للعبادة الفينيقيّة، فقد وجدت فيها آثار متعدّدة أهمها الحجارة والنواويس في منطقة عرنتا القريبة من دير مار شعيّا. ولا يستبعد ان يكون دير مار شعيّا بني على انقاض المعبد الفينيقي، كما هي حال عدد من الأديرة اللبنانية.

تقع برمانا في قضاء المتن في جبل لبنان على ارتفاع 750 متراً عن سطح البحر، وتبعد عن العاصمة بيروت 20 كيلومتراً. تعتبر منطقة سياحية جداً وتجذب الكثير من السياح العرب والأجانب وتكثر فيها المطاعم والشقق والفنادق السياحية الفخمة. كما تعتبر مركزاً تربوياً أساسياً في المنطقة، حيث اشتهرت فيها "مدرسة برمانا العالية" التي تأسست العام 1788 بمستوى تعليمي رفيع وخرجت نخبة من الشخصيات اللبنانية والعربية التي برعت في مجالات عدة منها السياسة والاقتصاد والتجارة، كما في الأدب والعلوم.

كانت البلدة مركز إمارة أبي اللمع أو "اللمعيون" الذين حكموا منطقة المتن في جبل لبنان في القرنين السابع عشر والثامن عشر، وبنوا فيها وفي البلدات المحيطة العديد من القصور والأبنية التي لا تزال موجودة لحد الآن في منطقة المتن.

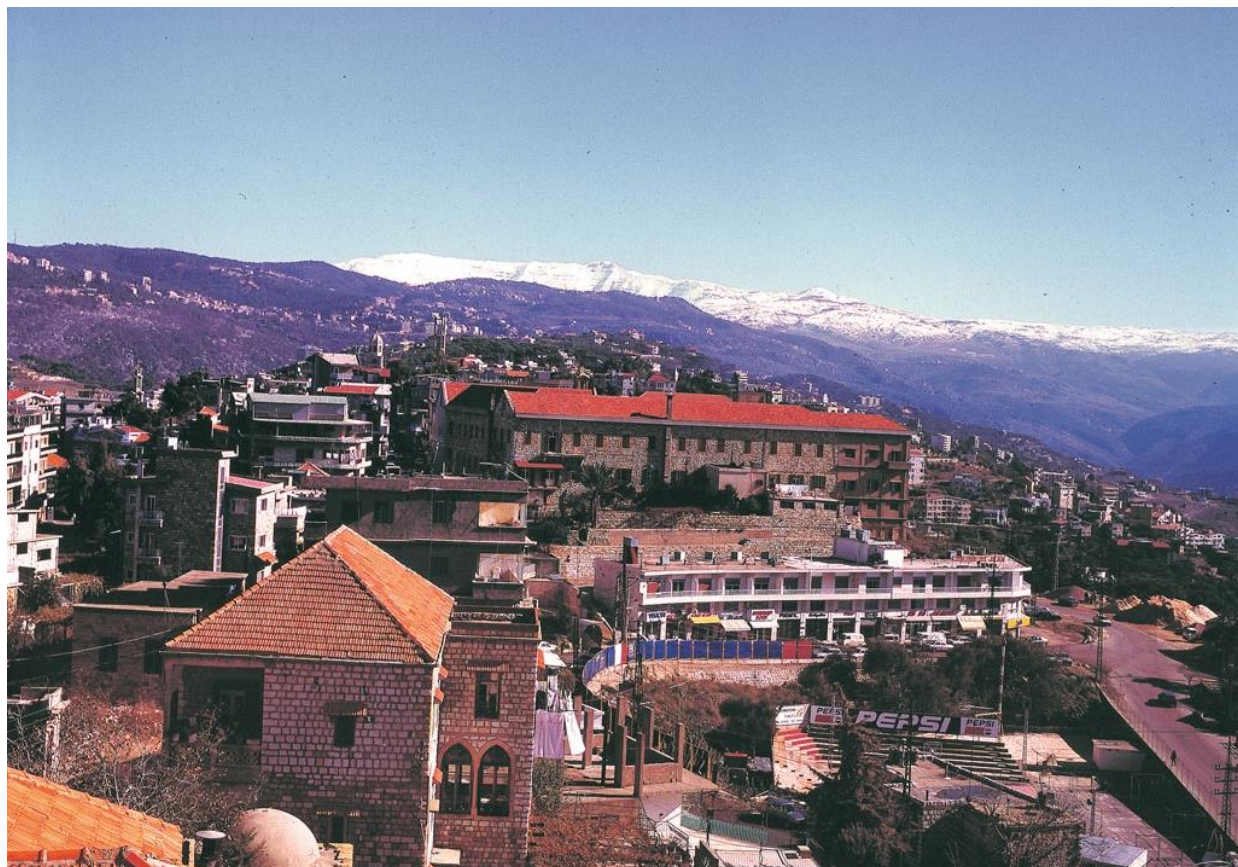
تقول بعض المراجع إنه "بعد ظهور الموارنة، كانت برمانا وبحرصار ويكفيا وانطلياس وبيت شباب تشكل أكبر مركز تجمع لهم، وقد ذكر المؤرخ الألماني روهنجر أن الموارنة سكنوا في المتن وعمروا بسكنتا ويكفيا وبحرصار سنة 679 أي قبل تعميرهم أهدن وشمال لبنان بوقت قليل.

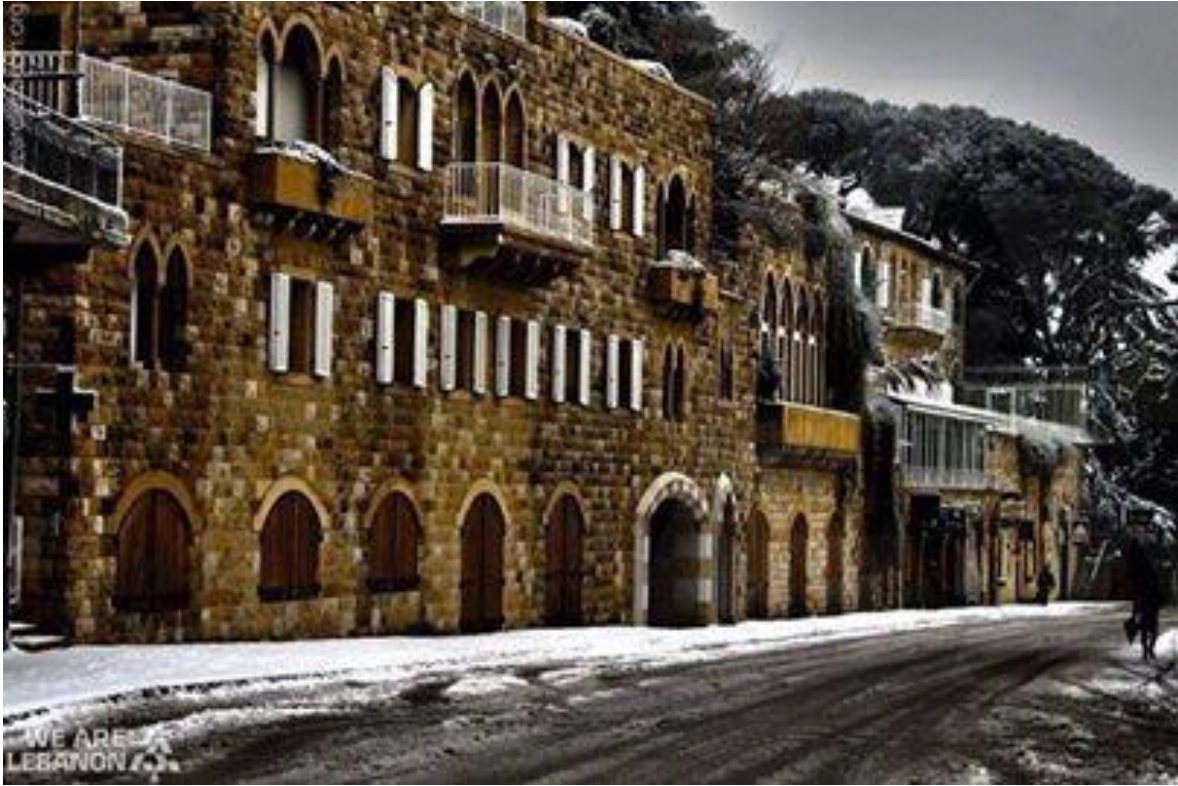
وتعرضت منطقة كسروان التي كانت تمتد الى جبل صنين وجبل الكنيسة، وكانت تشمل منطقة المتن الشمالي والجنوبي، الى حملات قوية اهمها الحملة التي قادها جمال الدين الاقوش حاكم دمشق والتي كانت تتألف من خمسين الف مقاتل. وقضت هذه الحملة على ما يزيد عن العشرة الاف من المقاومين حيث حصلت المعركة في عين صوفر عام 1307. وبعد هذه المعركة اصبحت برمانا في اقطاع المماليك وقد احترقت معظم منازلها وهجرها معظم سكانها حتى انتصار السلطان سليم على المماليك في مرج دابق عام 1516. وقد ثبت الأمراء اللبنانيون الذين زاروه في اقطاعهم وكانت برمانا من نصيب الامير عساف التركماني".

بلدة برمانا هي اليوم مزيج من التراث الثقافي والفني العريق، تاريخها الماضي والحاضر يذخر بالنشاطات السياحية والثقافية والرياضية على أنواعها، وسط جمال طبيعي أخاذ. وفي أحضان غابات الصنوبر الخضراء، توفر برمانا لأبنائها وضيوفها إقامة مشمسة في ظل مناخ صحي معتدل ومناظر طبيعية خلابة، ما يجعل منها منتجاً سياحياً مثالياً لتمضية العطلة الصيفية.

From Waldmeiere's Auto-Biography: On the heights of Lebanon, which command a general view of Beirut and Phoenicia, we still find ruins of ancient temples, as at Deir el Kalla, near Beit Mary. An ancient Phoenician aqueduct was constructed, through which the water from Ain Arrar, four miles north-east of Brummana, was conveyed in stone tubes to the old city round Deir el Kalla, traces of which can still be easily seen. The aqueduct is called by the people, the "Kana Zobeida"; or Channel of Zenobia, though it is mentioned in the history of this country that it was made by the Phoenicians, and only repaired when out of order by Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra. I do not think that this aqueduct carried the water of Ain Arrar to Beirut, as some writers say, but the water was only carried to the temple and city of Deir el Kalla by the way of Babdat and Brummana. The bridge of Zobeida also, not far from Mansourieh, over the River Magoras which falls into the sea at Beirut, is a wonderful work of ancient architecture, 160 feet high. The water of the Magoras was taken high enough up, and carried by a canal along the right side of the river over the bridge of Zobeida, and then through a tunnel and at low places over arches to Beirut. These water-works the inhabitants of Beirut could easily protect, but the aqueduct between Ain Arrar and Deir el Kalla on Mount Lebanon was beyond their control.

BRUMMANA PHOTO ALBUM





Olden Days



Azarieh

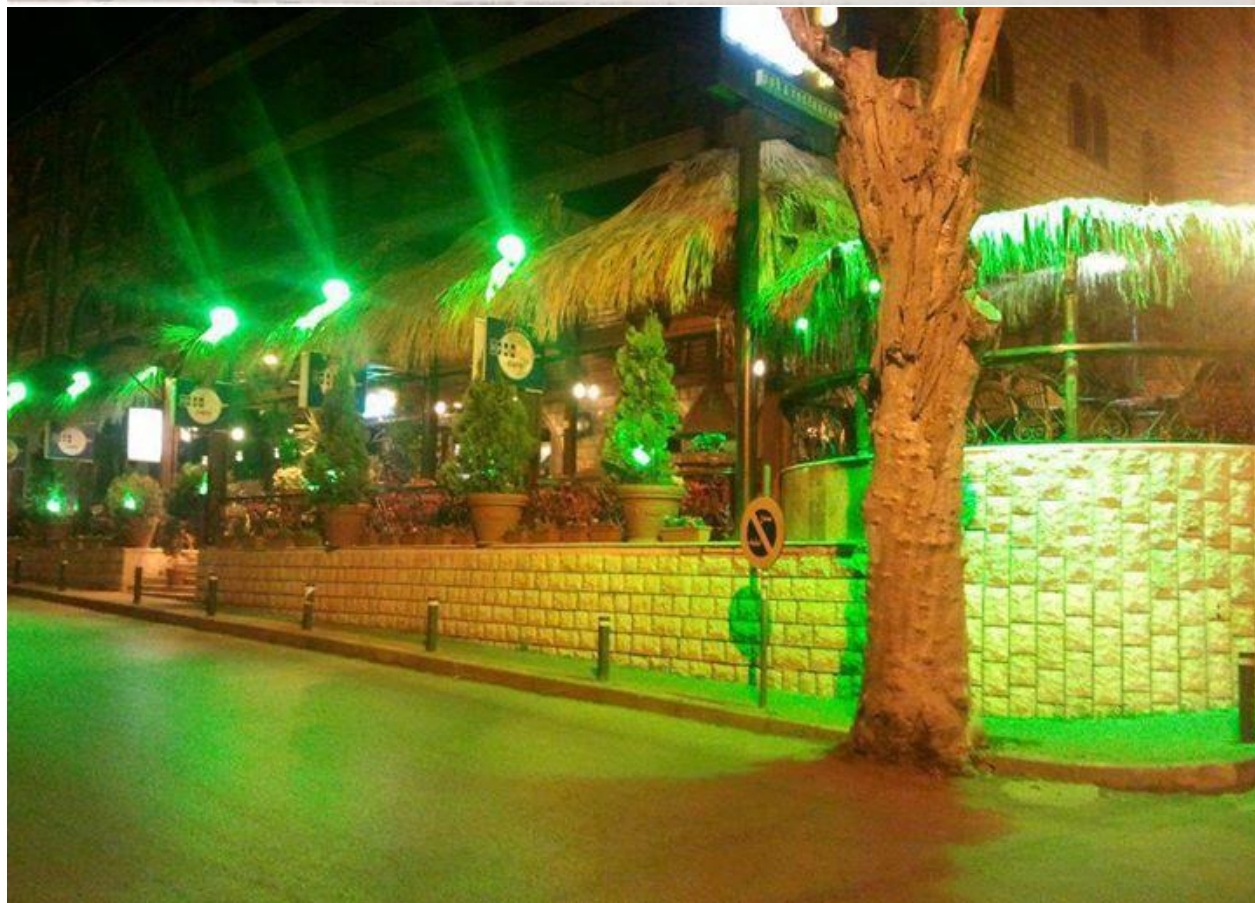






Cinema Printania was there before Dunkin



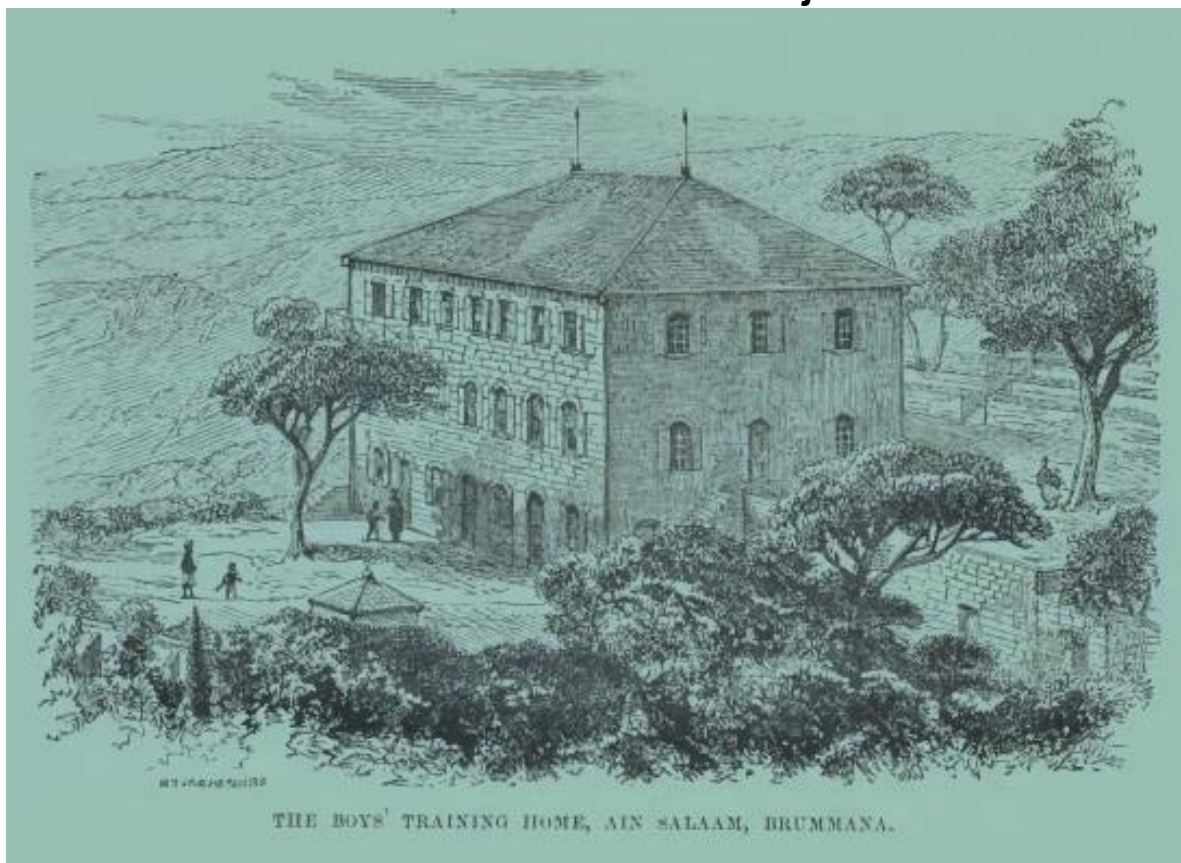




Road towards BHS



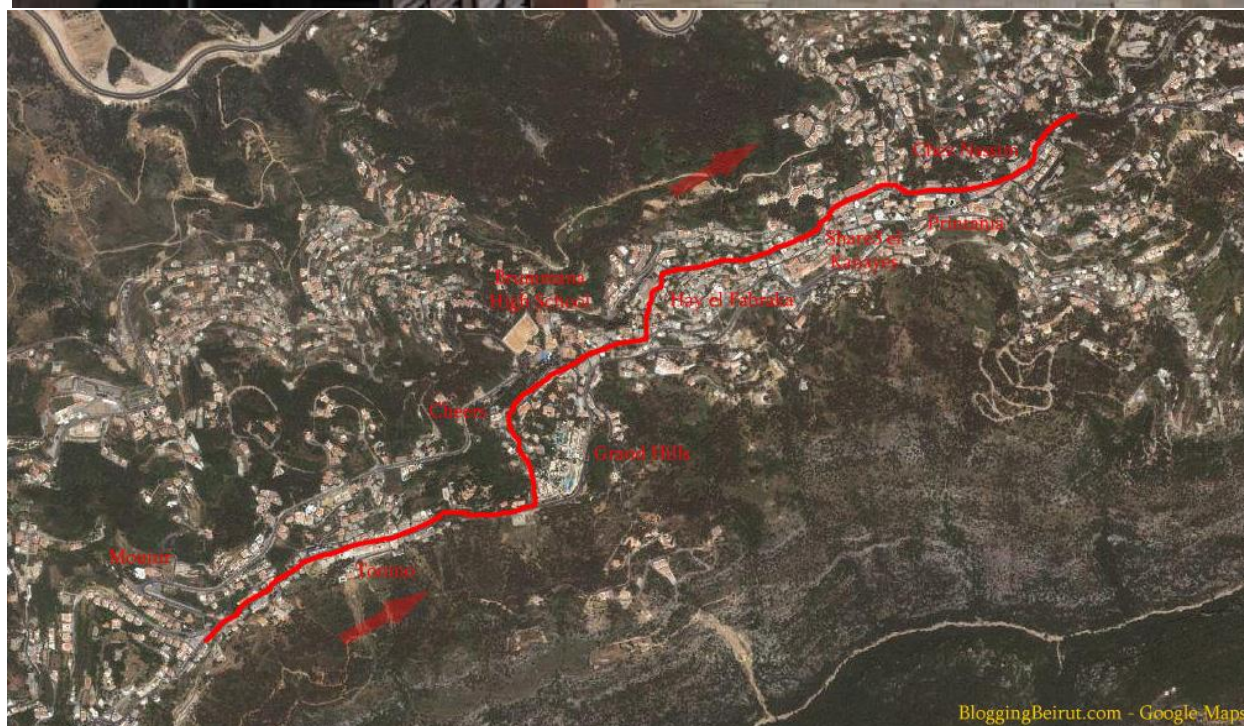
Daraj Cinema Aida

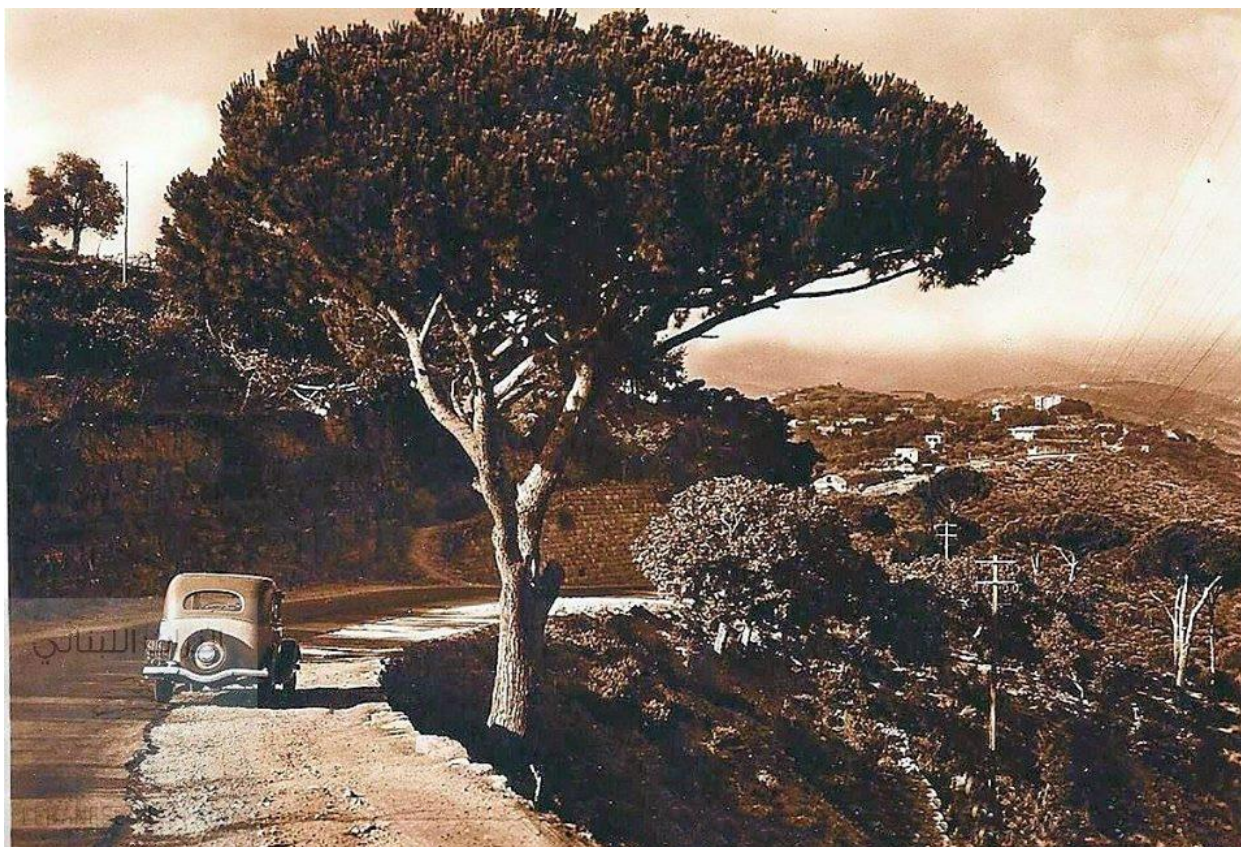












Old Beit Mery Road



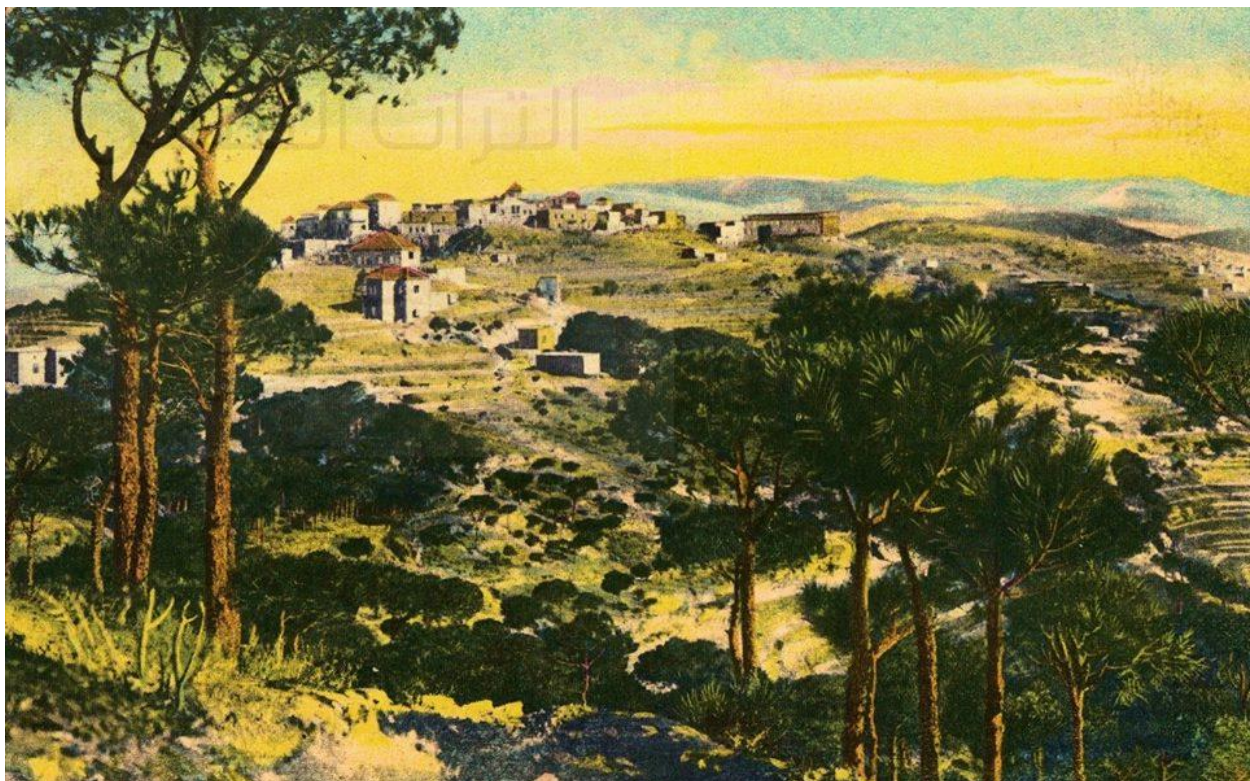
7Hayy el Huwwayra



Beit Mery Road, 1890



Azarieh



Brummana – 1900



Old Brummana



Printania





Brummana – Baabdat Road 1940's



Brummana- Beit Mery Road 1920's

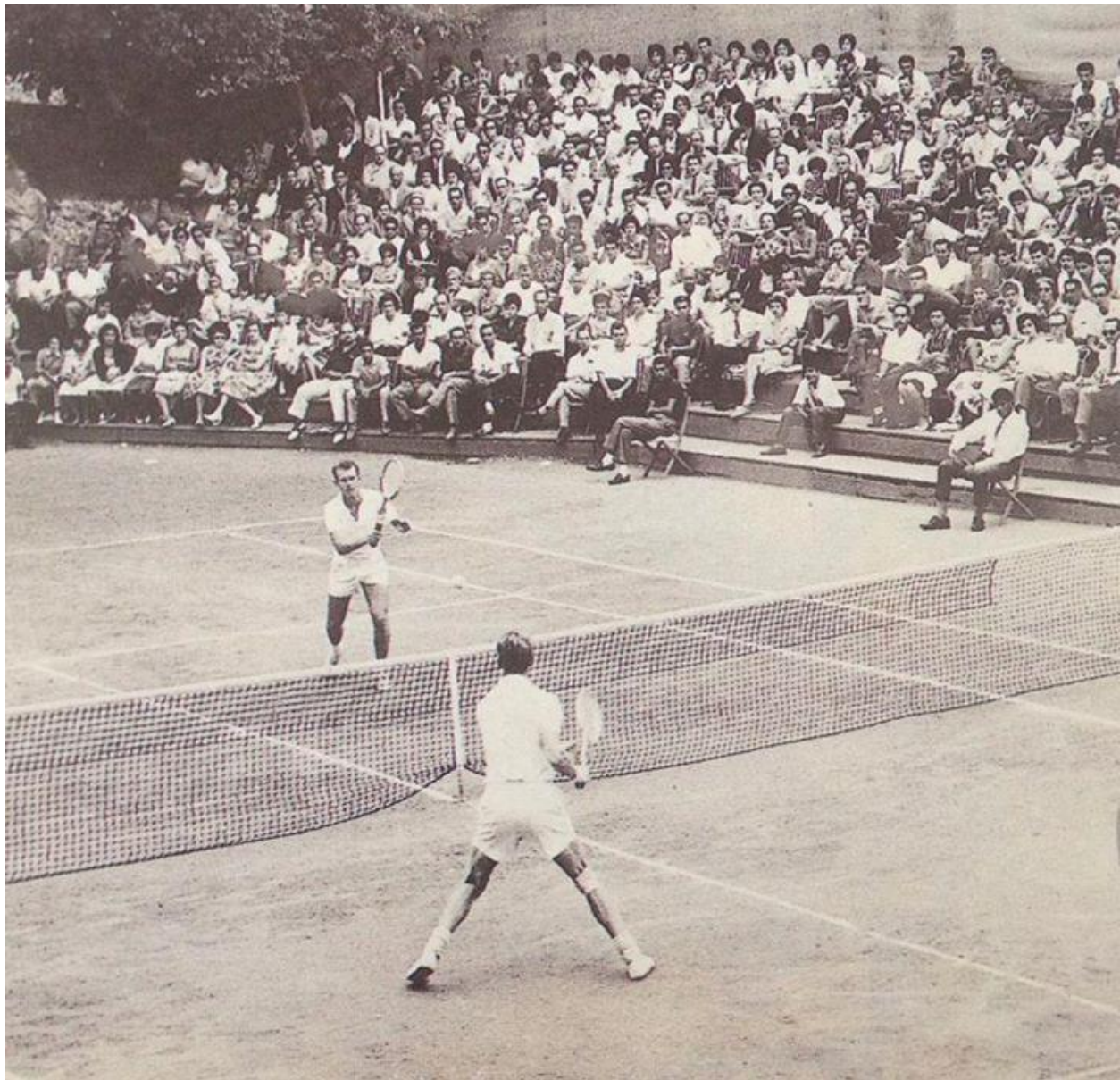


East Road – Tareeq el Sharqi



Brummana BCC – 1983 Shelling during the civil war





Brummana Tennis Tournament, 1955

The Ministry of Telecommunications, in coordination with LibanPost, will put into circulation three new stamps & first day covers themed:

Monastery of St. John Castle, Beit Mery

Date of issue: January 15, 2015

Face value: LBP 250

Quantity issued: 50,000

First Day cover: 500 numbered copies issued sold at .BP 20,000/copy



ستصدر وزارة الاتصالات، وبالتنسيق مع لبنان بوست، ٣ طوابع جديدة ومغلقات اليوم الأول للإصدار موضوعها:

دير مار يوحنا القلعة، بيت مري

تاريخ الإصدار: ١٥ كانون الثاني ٢٠١٥.

قيمة كل طابع: ٢٥٠ ل.ل.

الكمية الصادرة: ٥٠.٠٠٠

مغلّف اليوم الأول للإصدار: ٥٠٠ نسخة مرقّمة لبيع النسخة بـ ٢٠.٠٠٠ ل.ل.

دير مار قبريانوس ويوستينا، كفيان



Brummana in the Snow – Mar Shaaya on high



Al Qalaa in
Beit Mery,
home of
Phoenician
, Greek,
Roman &
Crusader
ruins. Our
home area
always a
host of
civilization
, for
thousands
of years.

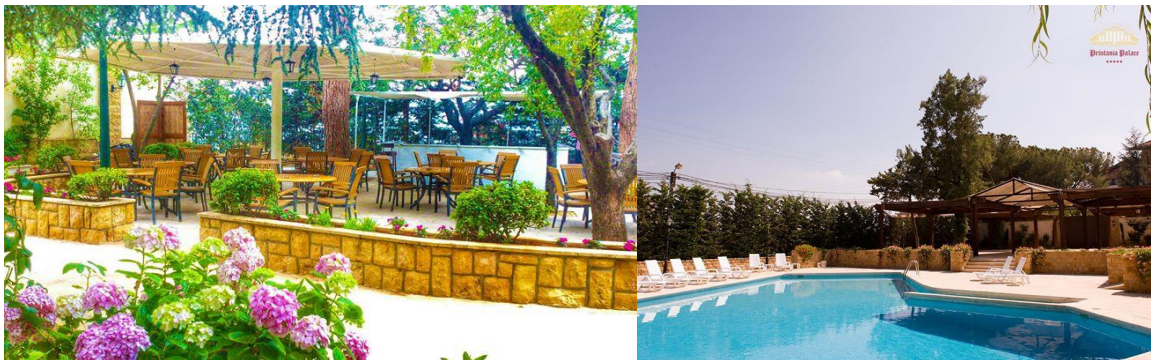


The Eastern Hills of Beit Mery; Printania Palace below





Old Brummana



Printania Garden & Pool; The Printania Palace below





Hayy el Kanayes in Snow; Mar Shaaya above





Nazlet Deir el Saleeb across from the school entrance





Mar Shaaya



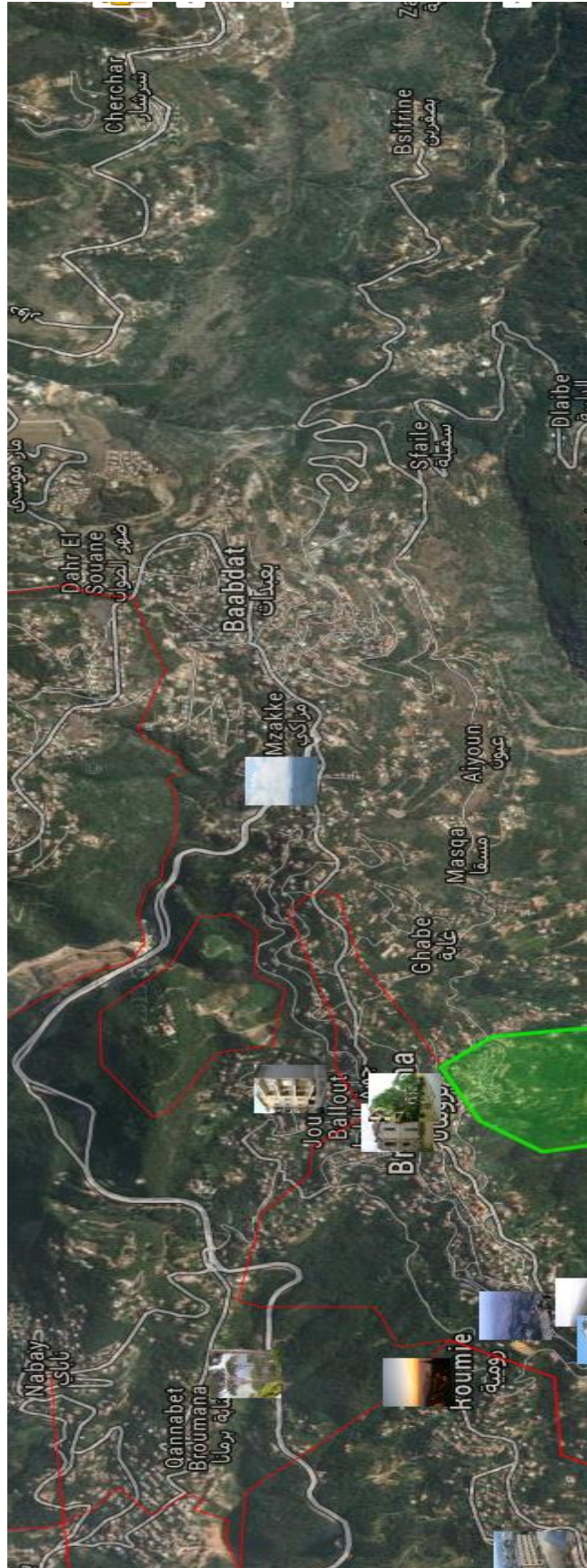
Grand Hills at Night – shining city on a hill



Beit Mery Circle

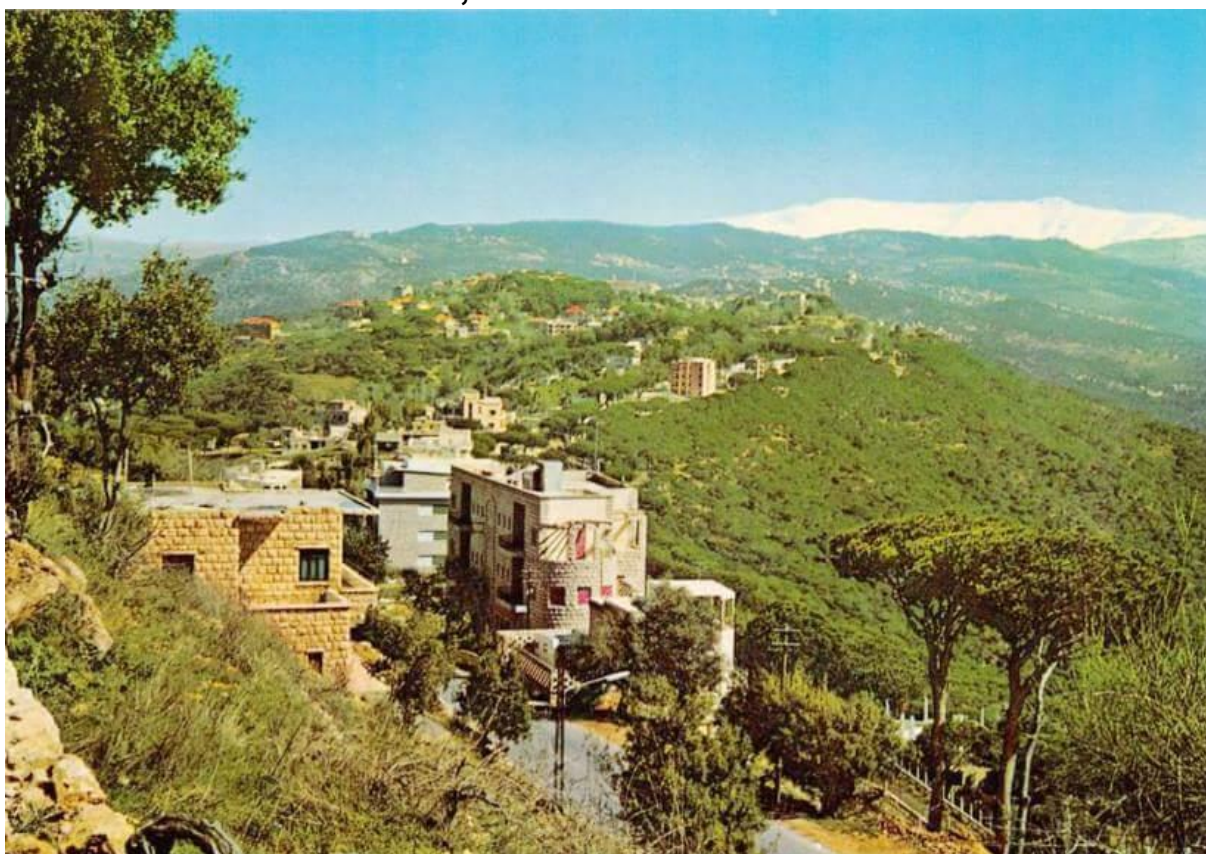


Brummana Country Club





Ghabeh, viewed from Brummana



Brummana 60's

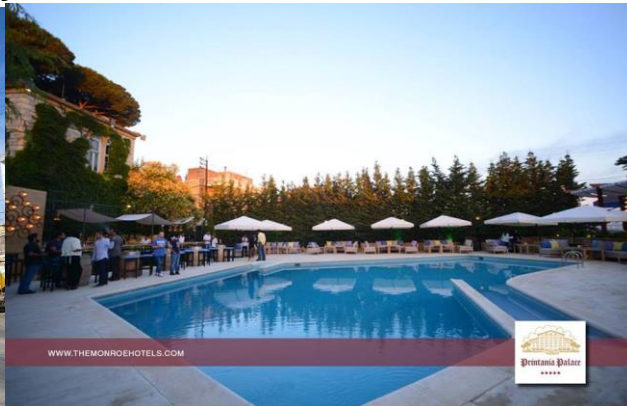
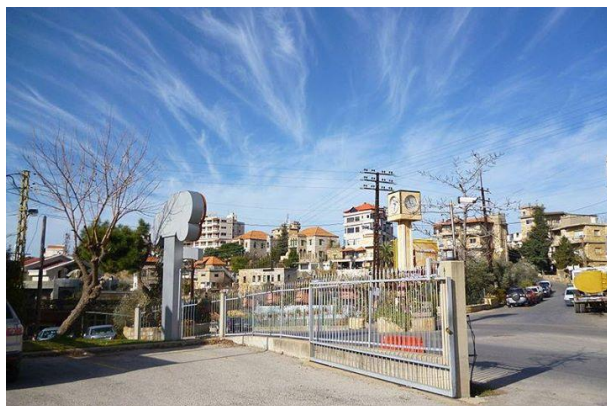


Brummana view from Sheraton, Grand Hills

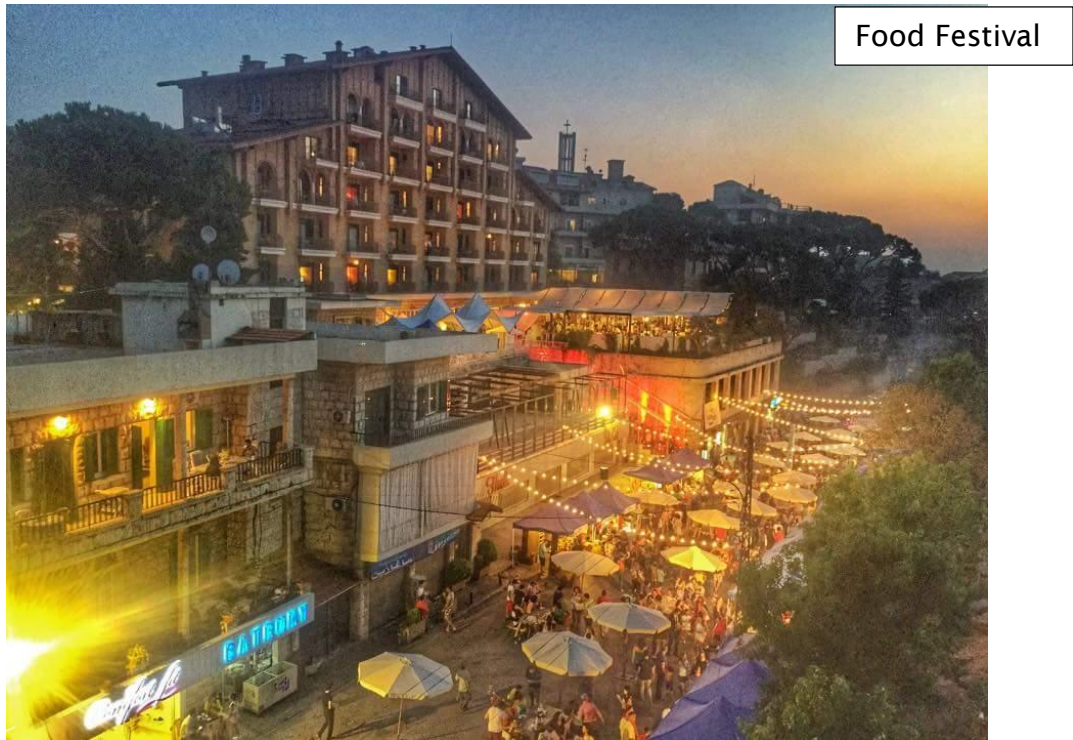




Kristy Pizza



Mar Cha'aya



Food Festival

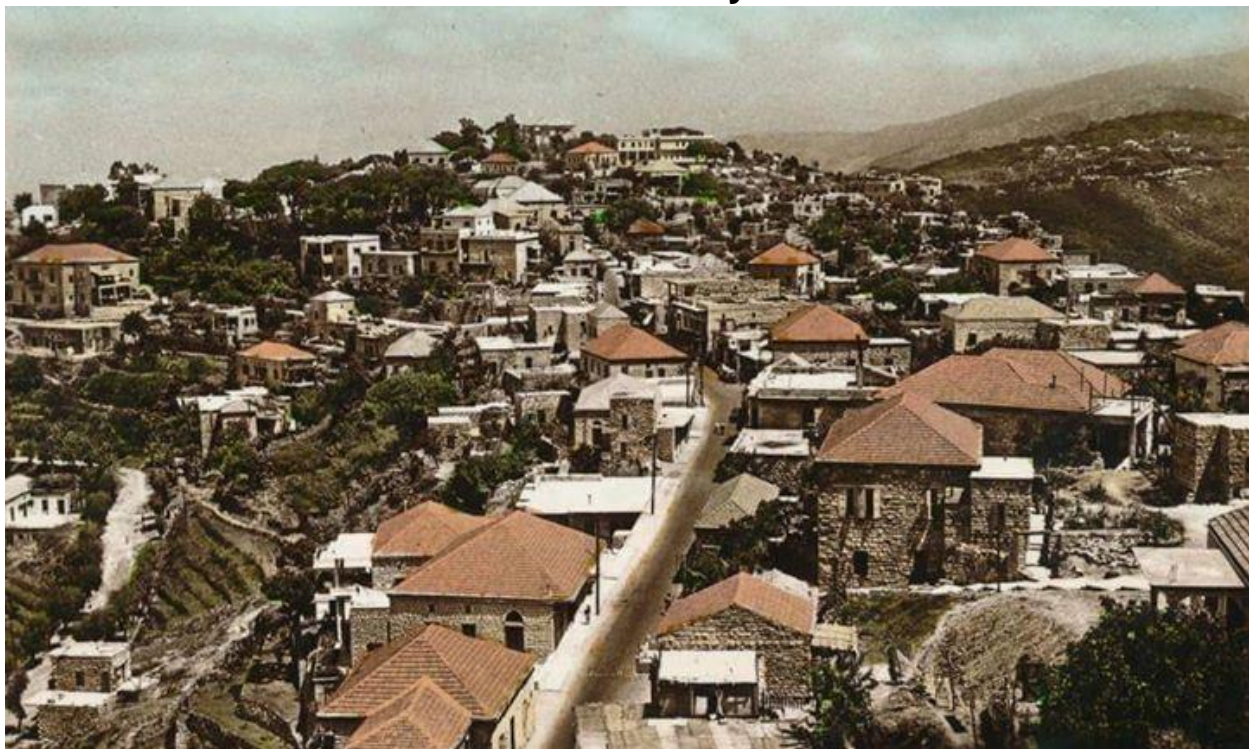


Street Festival

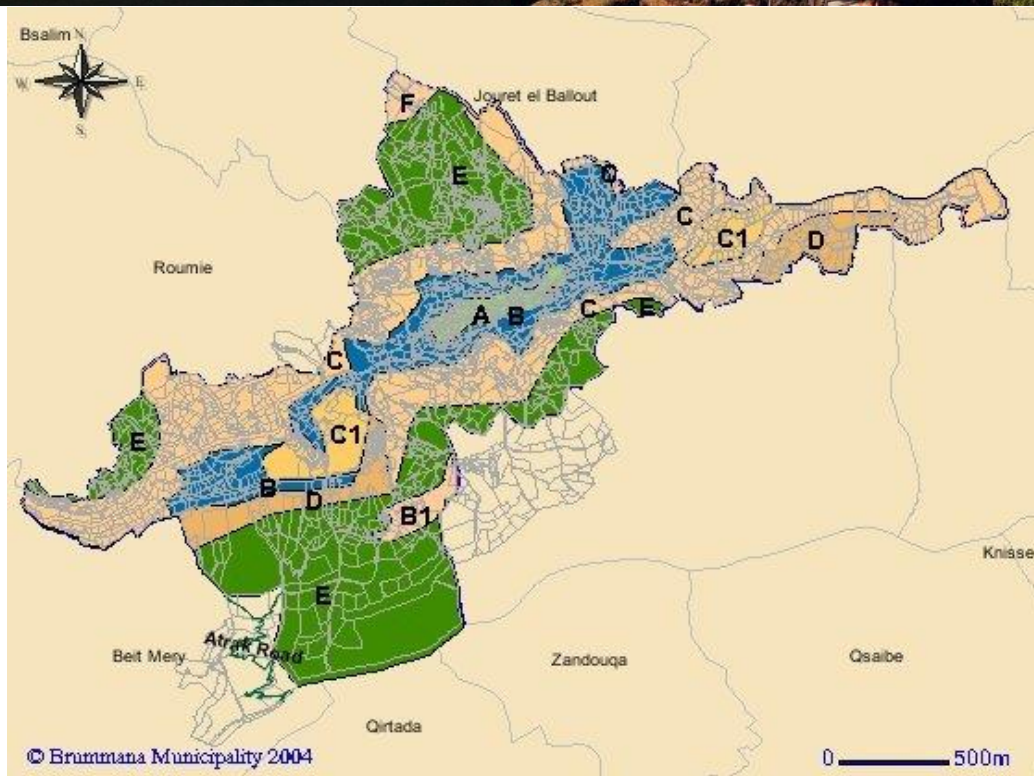
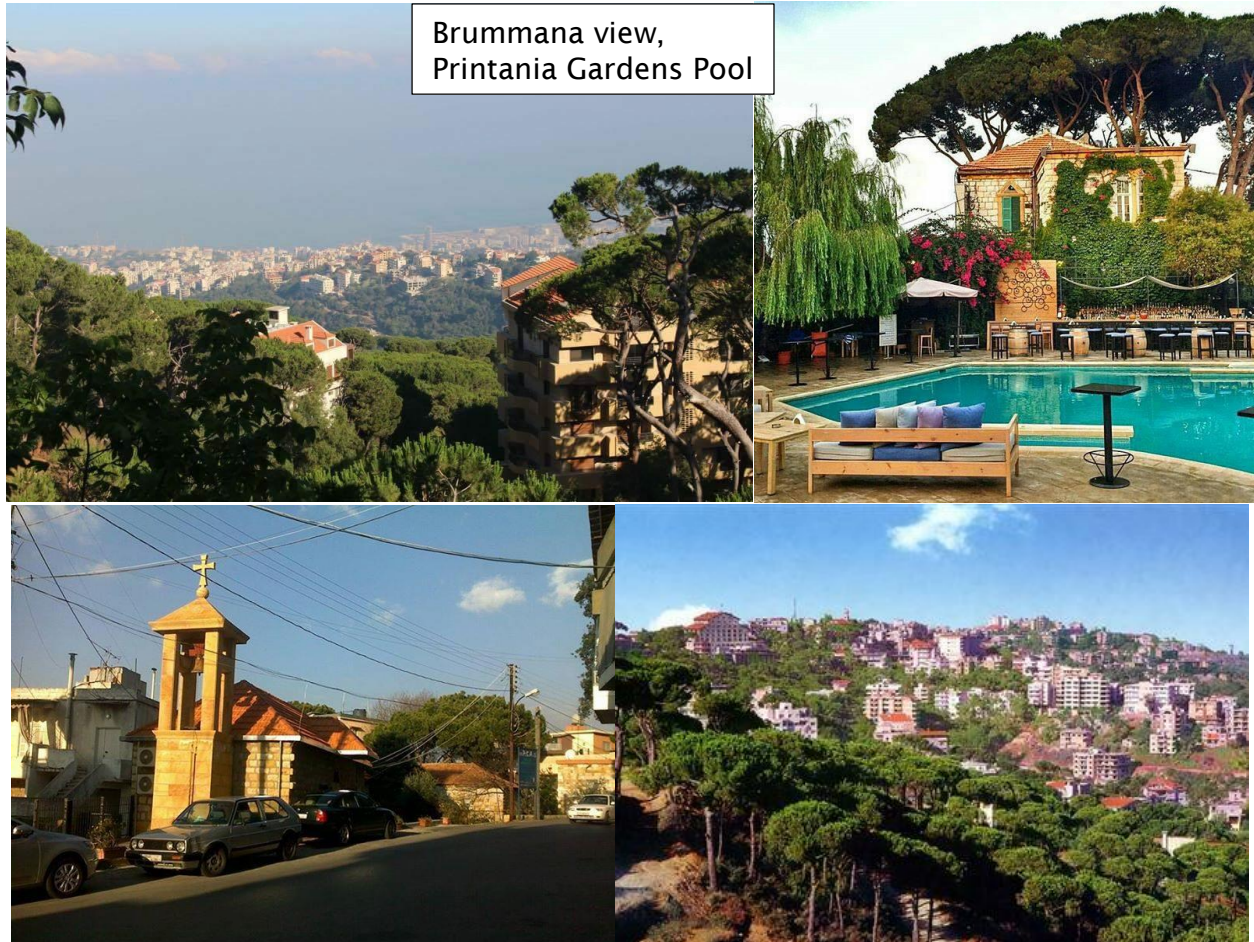




Old Beit Mery



Beit Mery Souk

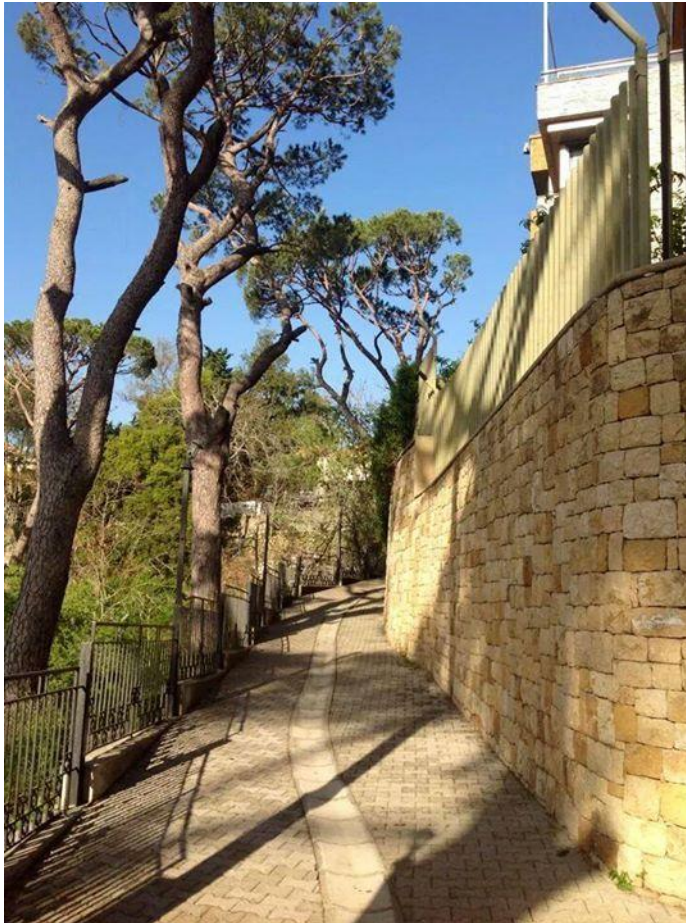


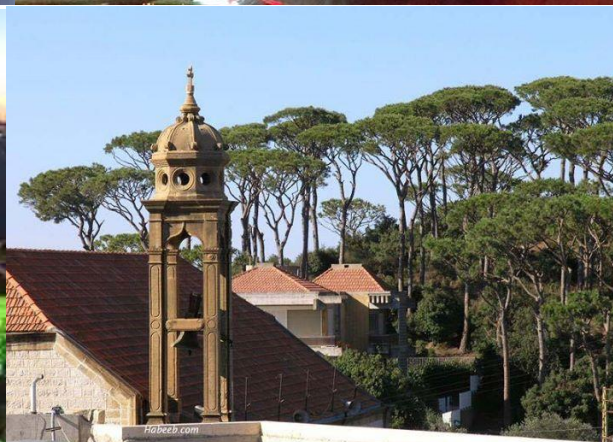




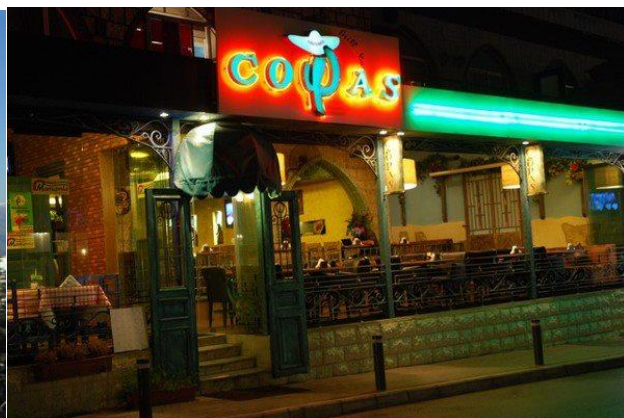
Two Grand Hotels – Grand Hills (above) and Printania (below)







Faith and Fun



Gorgeous Days and Golden Nights



Madrasset Touma, our competitor ☺



OLD BRUMMANA PICS (BRUMMANA ARCHIVES, NOW & THEN)



**Mrah
Ghanem
now; Mrah
Ghanem
then (no
Tonino –
Sandra ☺)**



Brummana from Beit Meri Road.



في منتصف الاربعينات ، كان الجيش الفرنسي في "برمانا" يتخذ من اوتيل ال"فورست" مركزا لقيادته العليا . في تلك الايام ، كانت مادة البنزين قليلة نظرا لعدم وجود سيارات باعداد كبيرة وكانت تباع بمستوعبات حديدية مختومة سعة الواحدة منها عشرة لترات. كان بعض افراد الجيش يسرقون حصصهم منها ويبيعونها مع غيرها من المسروقات . وكانت عقوبة الشاري تعادل عقوبة السارق بالسجن. اعتاد شابان اشقاء من "برمانا" (نعتذر عن ذكر اسمائهم لعدم احراج اقربانهم) شراء المسروقات من الجيش لبيعها لاحقا ليلا لعدم فضح امرهما. صادف ذات مساء بان فوجوا بدورية فرنسية على الدراجات النارية اثية من ناحية " بيت مري "صعودا فيما كانوا هم متوجهين نزولا قباله "عين ابو الليل " مكان " بنك بيروت " اليوم فقفروا مع حمولتهم من البنزين المسروق تحت الطريق واختبؤا بين القصب والعليق. وصل افراد الدورية الى نفس المكان ووقفوا دراجاتهم في وسط الطريق وتقدموا نحو الجل حيث يختبئ الشباب المرتعدون من الخوف ظنا منهم ان امرهم قد انكشف.وبوصول افراد الدورية حافة الطريق بولو على الشباب ثم اكملو طريقهم صعودا بعد ان صابوا الهدف مئة في المئة .

انتشر الخبر في اليوم التالي ، وظل اهل " برمانا " يهزأون منهم لسنوات طويلة ويتظاهرون بشم رائحة البول

عند رؤيتهم.

In the mid forties, the French army occupied the "Forest Hotel" in "Brummana" after transforming it into a military base. Back then, benzene fuel was scarce since there were few cars on the road and this substance was sold in sealed steel warehouses with a capacity of 10 Liters each. Some of the army members stole their shares and sold it with other stolen goods. Both the buyer and the seller were sentenced equally in jail. Two brothers from "Brummana" (Names are not mentioned to avoid embarrassment) used to buy those stolen goods in order to sell them later at night and hence remain undercover. One night, they were surprised by a French patrol coming from "Beit Merry" on motorcycles heading towards them in the opposite direction while the brothers were going to "Ayn Abou El Leyl" where "Bank of Beyrouth" is located today. In order to escape the patrol, they jumped with the stolen fuel under the main road and hid between the shrubs and bushes. Members of the French patrol arrived to the same location and parked their motorcycles in the middle of the road. They approached the place where the terrified brothers were hiding and thinking that their cover has been blown. When the members reached the desired destination at the side of the road...they peed on the boys... Then they left the place after hitting the target one hundred percent.

The news spread the next day, and the dwellers of "Brummana" mocked them for years to come and pretended to smell urine each time they see them.

وهو الخصى خسيس النفس والكلم
فما عجزا ، صريع النعل والقدم
ثم احتقرتم رجال الفكر والقلم
بنس الوليد وليدالتن في الرحم
والرق سامك ذل النخس والشرم
من كل شهيم ، عزيز النفس ، محترم ؟
كالاس يدخل بيت الله في الظلم
جدع الاتوف يلذي العاهات والشرم ؟
لا ألوث الحذاء الشريف بقذاركم .

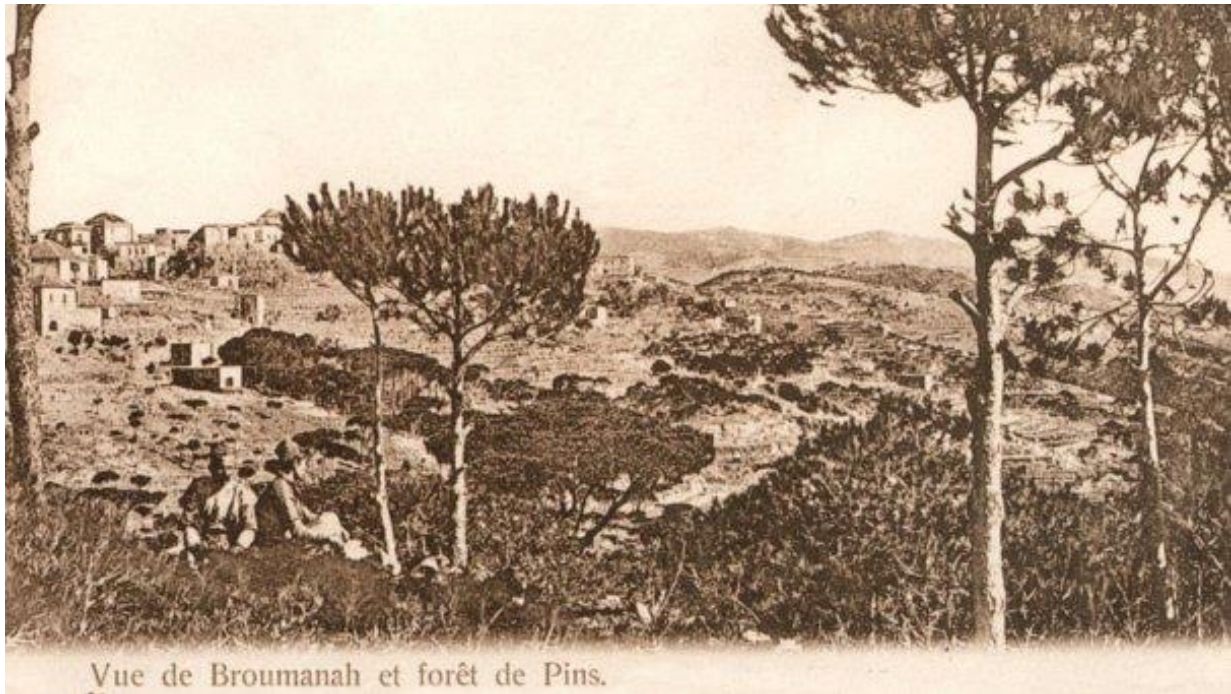
{ ترتيب الموسيقى }

على رئيس الموسيقى ان يرتب القطع الموسيقية على اوضاع **كل** بحسب القطعة التي تناسبه فثا .
على كل فرد بيده قطعة موسيقية التزم بكل عمل بحسب **كل** ولتقوم بقول قس بلن سورة جزءا عنه زملة **كل** .
على الرئيس وحده ان يطلع اذ لم يرتب الموسيقى بجميع احتياجاته ومن علمه ان يعاينه ولومعه ذلك غلظا . عليه
اذا ان ينظم الغناء حسب مقتضى الحال التي يكون فيها . وليس على اوضاع ان يعاينه **كل** ان يتخذ نغمة
اخرى .
على كل عضو من الموسيقى او الجمعية وعنه اللجنة العاملة كعضو منة فمهمة او للذهاب مع الموسيقى وكانت
مهمة سنة ولم يحضر ليدونه ان يبين عند شها . يقوم بقول نص لينة سوية . وان ايب الفج يطلع منه
الجمعية والموسيقى ليدونه اخطار كسها . ومخالفته النظم هي كافية ليدونه .

عن المسبق ان نعلم سبباً في غرة كل شهر ورفاعة حفلة رسمية في النادي المذكور. وقد حضر ليقيم من حضر
جميع الوفاة ولوحها كان من افاته بعضاً
لوتفكر اليقين دعوة ولدت حفلة لها كانت لوتفكر
الخدمة العامة

[illegible]

Brummana folks agreement on Music Band (including penalties for losing instruments ☺) – Salim Farah a signatory (Pierre's grandpa); Salim's Grandma, Hanni Farah, was the first teacher at Brummana Girls School



Old BHS





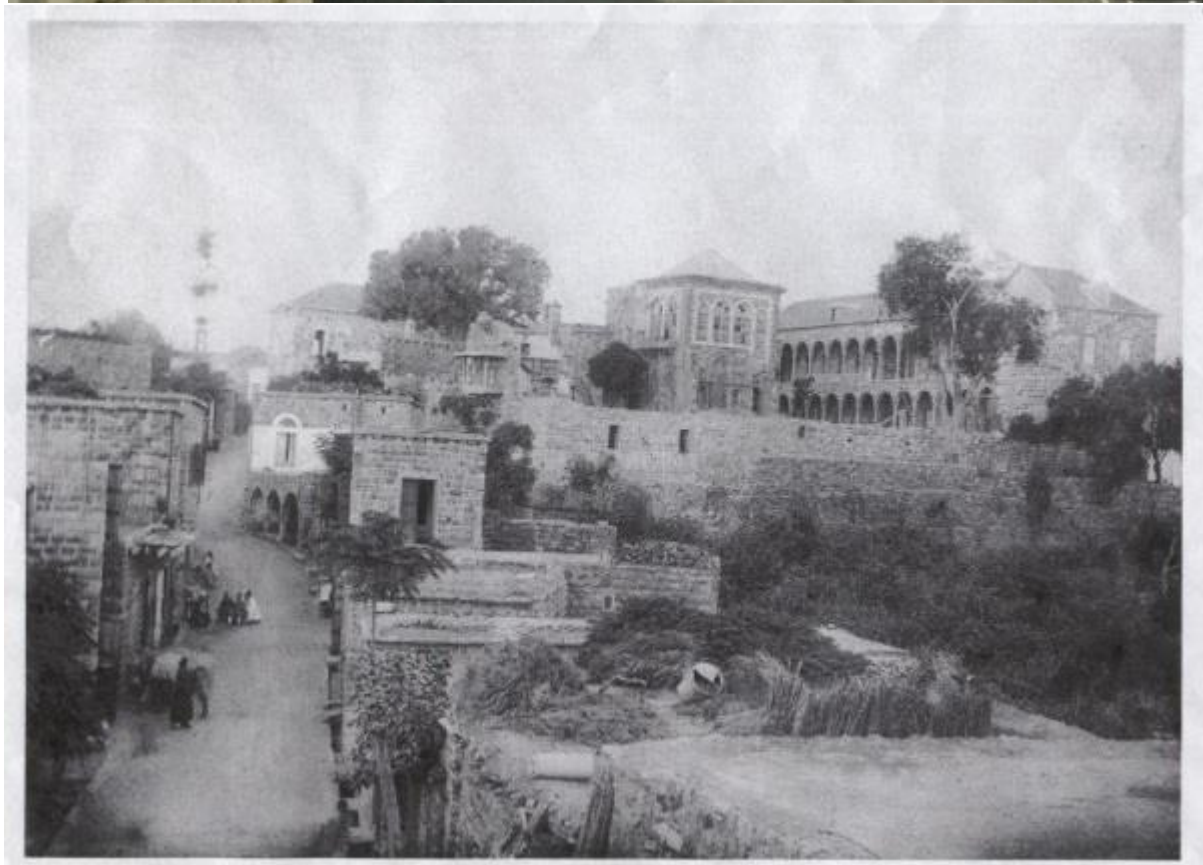




Nazlet el Ghabeh and Maska



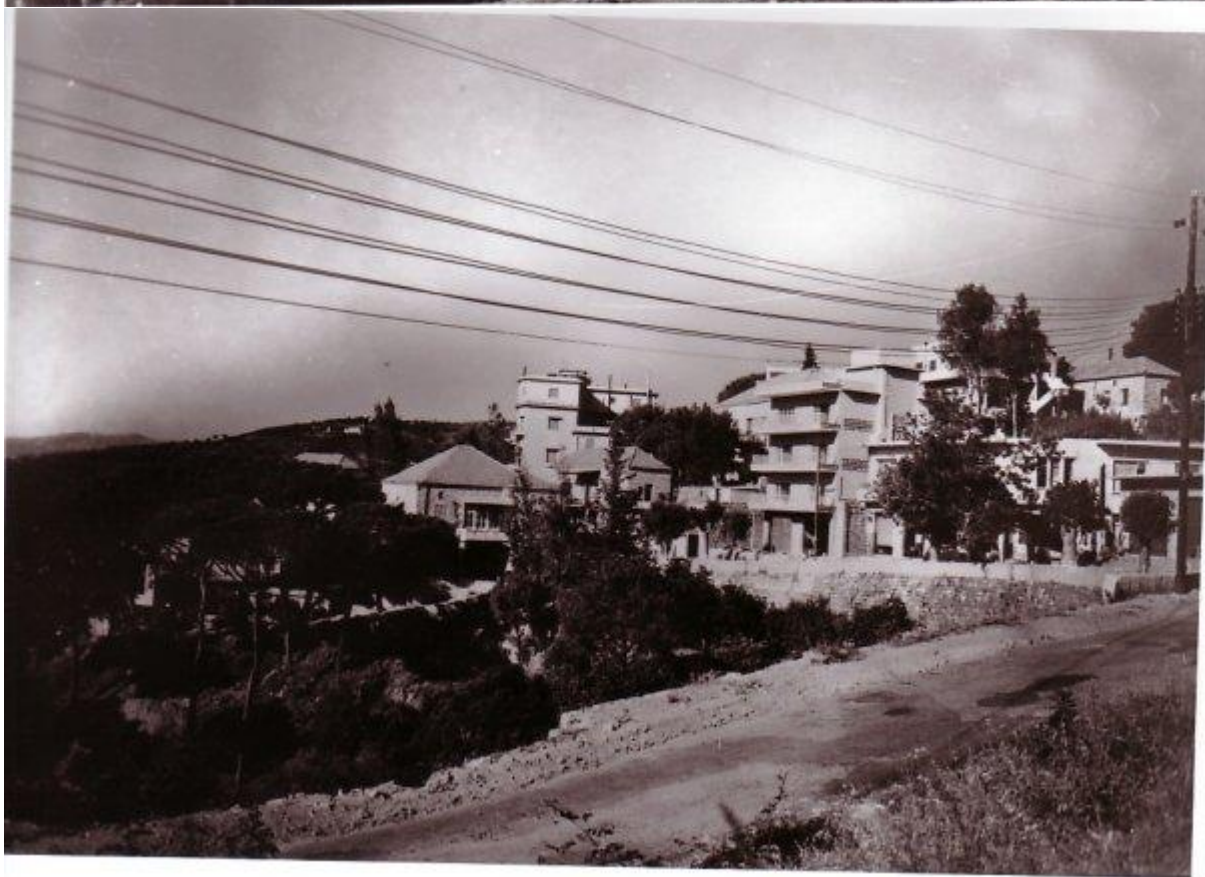




















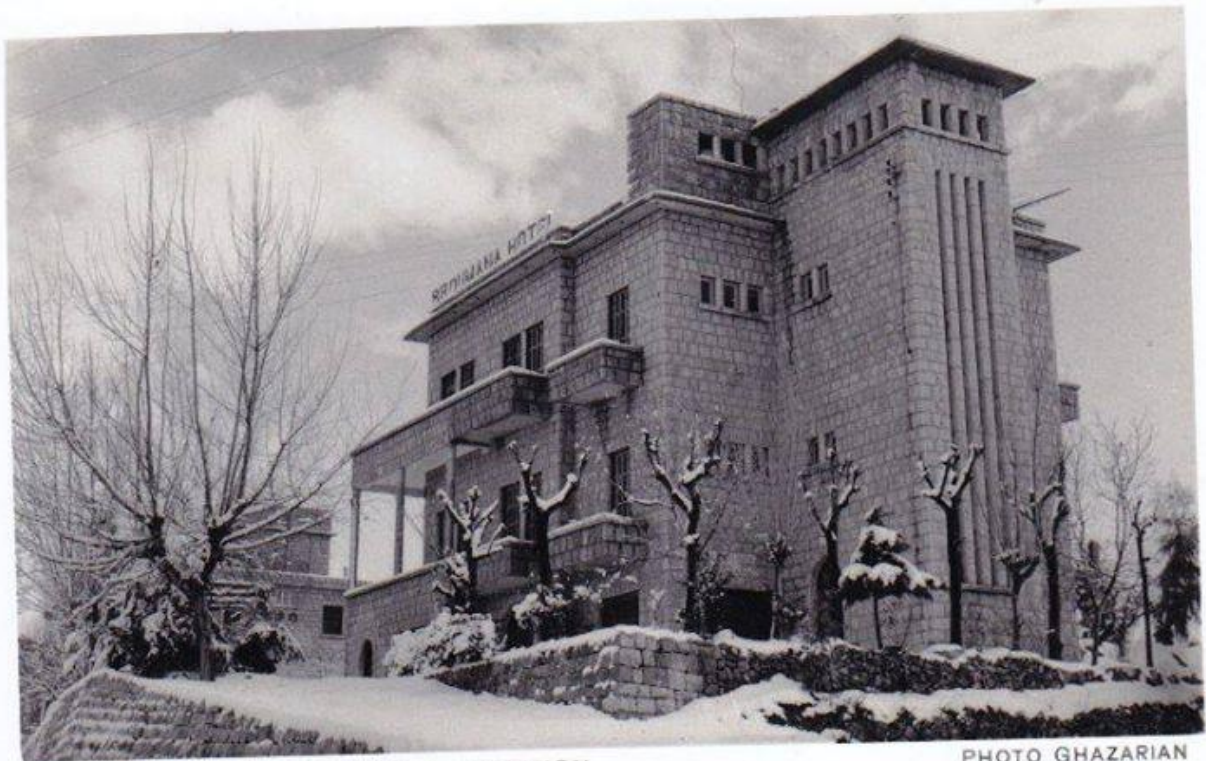




Brummana Road, 1950s



Brummana Old Market, 1937



BROUMANA HOTEL, BRUMMANA - LEBANON

PHOTO GHAZARIAN









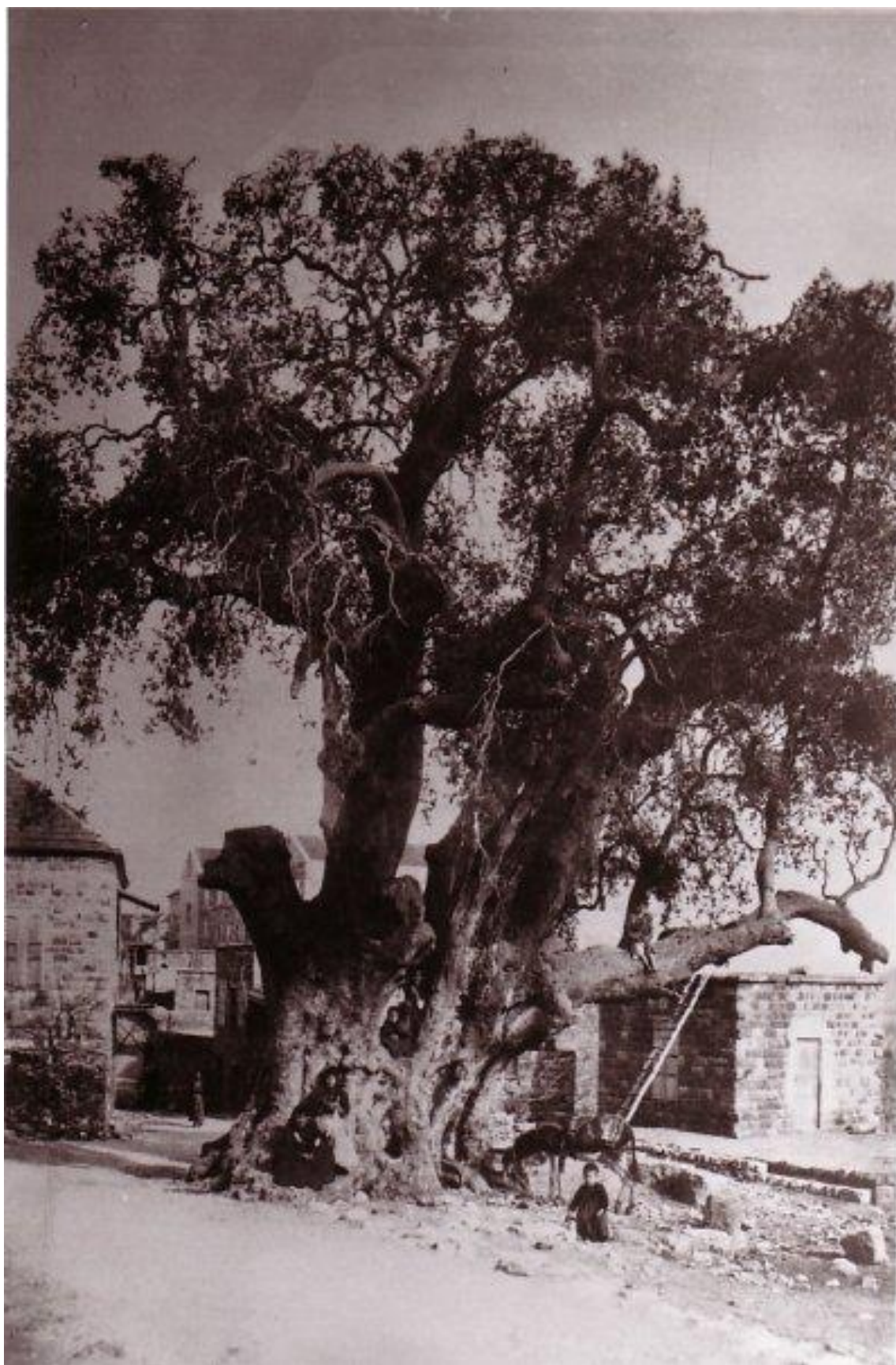
Mar Shaaya Monastery





Mar Chaaya





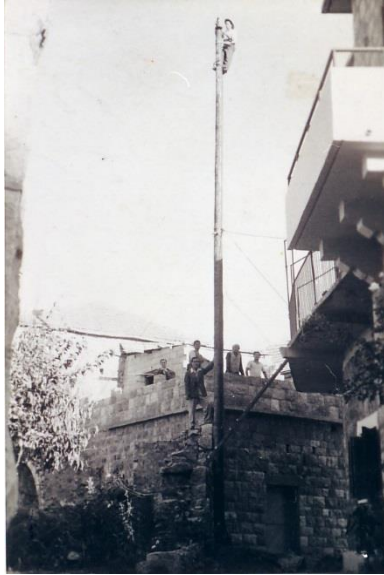


Beit Mery, 1940's



1923 General Catrou Mass at Villa Jraidini (Anis el Hani Villa)

Betro Achkar, Pere Boulos el Achkar , Samir Zalzal



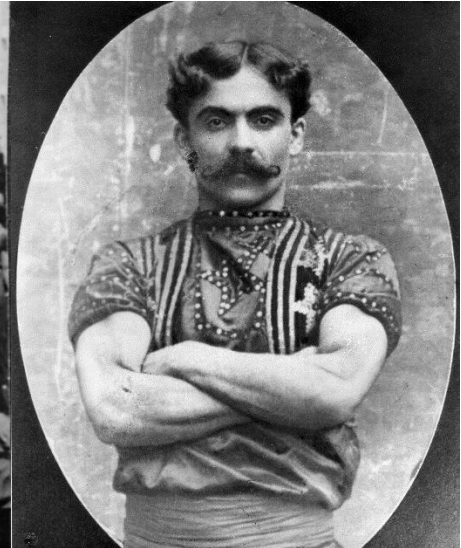
Bichara Awwad



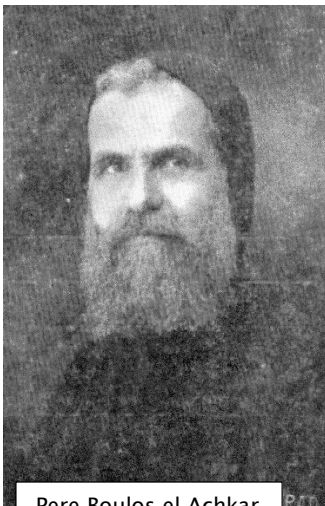
Amine Abi Hamad Neemtallah Abi Karam 1931



Elias el Achkar Funeral 1932



Amine Abi Hamad



Pere Boulos el Achkar



Amine Asaad Abi Hamad



"Bou Nadim" shows top-middle!! ☺ ; Fete de L'arbre 1954 Dec 5 below



1954 at Peroquet



Brummana is as old as Phoenicia, before the Romans came around and made it and Beit Mery a summer resort for their Law school students.

Saint Matrona in Beit Mery

During the late fifth century AD Saint Matrona visited the area near Berytus and stayed in a pagan temple now inhabited only by demons, according to her hagiographers. The idoleon is more fully described thus: 'in the region of Berytus...a temple of the idols.' Matrona was visited by a series of disguised demons who offered her information about the temple and her situation. Eventually one of these demons was made visible in the form of an old woman beggar who spoke to her thus:

'If I was not able to defeat you, the brave one, while you are a young woman, in old age, I shall bring upon you the most painful of things. Now I will set against you those who are in Beirut, for you dishonor their temple and, as much as you can, you neglect it.'

It seems quite likely that the temple site was either Deir el Qalaa where a Christian monastery was built upon the foundations of the temple to Jupiter (as Baal) and to Juno or Beit Meri where there has been a Maronite convent for many centuries. The conversion of a temple site to a church or monastery is a continuing motif in the hagiographic literature.

The site is described as deserted. Now, it happened once, as she performed the nightly psalmody, that demons sang most fervently in response, for she heard the voices of many men singing. Taking fright and fortifying herself with the sign of the cross, she completed the psalmody, considering within herself and saying, 'this place is deserted and the house unhallowed; there is no village in this place, nor have any passersby approached; whence, then, come these voices?'

In another visitation by a demon who has transformed himself into 'a woman fair of face and of solemn and noble bearing,' Matrona was told: 'What are you doing here, madam, you who are young and quite fair of form? This is no place [the temple] for you: it is a dwelling of idols and demons. Come to Beirut, for it is a beautiful and hospitable city, which provides for all people. It is desolate here: there is no provision for the necessities of life. Furthermore, heaven forbid

that any of those men who often come here should do you harm, desirous of committing sin with you.'



Matrona made a reputation for herself by combating these demons and by public teaching. She attracted a number of women converts from Berytus and the surrounding areas. Among these converts was a pagan priestess. The account of her duties as a priestess and the reactions of the pagans when she ceased performing these duties provides a rare window into the praxis of paganism in or near Late Antique Berytus and perhaps by extension into paganism of the larger world of Phoenicia or Syria or even the Greek East.

Aqueduct Near Brummana – Nahr El Je’emani



Je’emani River

Churchill and Urughart mention visiting and seeing this Aqueduct and bridge below Brummana in the 1860s. The water is drawn from inside the mountainside, through a tunnel, in a stone duct, carved meticulously with a covering stone fit into its grooves. The bridge for the duct was in ruins then, and must have been scavenged since.

From "Roman Berytus" by Linda Jones Hall:

The city of Berytus received, perhaps from imperial donation, the typical structures deemed appropriate for urban life. The aqueduct may date from the reign of Nero and the improvements made by his envoy in 56 AD. The aqueduct crossed the Magoras River (Nahr Beirut) just to the north of the city by a bridge which measured 240 meters in length and was composed of three ranges of arches. The ruins which survive are impressive and have been compared to those of the Pont du Gard. The water was dispersed within the city by a series of canalizations. A canal cut from rock which then allowed water to flow into rockcut basins has been found in the city. A system of sewer pipes which removed wastes from the city has also been discovered.

From E. Robinson, "Biblical Researches in Palestine and the Adjacent Regions: A Journal of Travels in the Year 1838.":

"Passing over the higher ground southeast of the city we forded Nahr Beirut at some distance south of the bridge; and crossing two low ridges, which here lie between the river and the foot of the mountain, we began to ascend along the projecting buttress or angle of the mountain, formed between the western declivity and that towards the south along the deep gorge of the Beirut river. The way led up by el-Mansuriyeh and some other smaller villages. It was steep, rough, and difficult, passing often over tracts of naked rock, sometimes smooth and slippery, sometimes rising by steps and layers. In some places the road was a narrow lane between parallel walls, filled in nearly or quite to the top with loose round stones, and presenting the worst possible footing for the horses. Such roads are not unfrequent in Lebanon; but we nowhere found them worse.

The sides of the mountain are laid off into terraces, wherever there is soil enough to permit it; and even where only a few feet of soil can be scraped together, it is cultivated. Tracts of land, which at first seem wholly covered with stones and rocks, are thus reclaimed; and the rude narrow terraces, rising in steps and covered above with strong mountain soil, become verdant with grain and the foliage of mulberry and fig trees. These terraces constitute a very striking feature in the agriculture of the mountains. They prevail especially along the western slopes of Lebanon, and mark these as the home of a hardy, industrious,

and thrifty population.

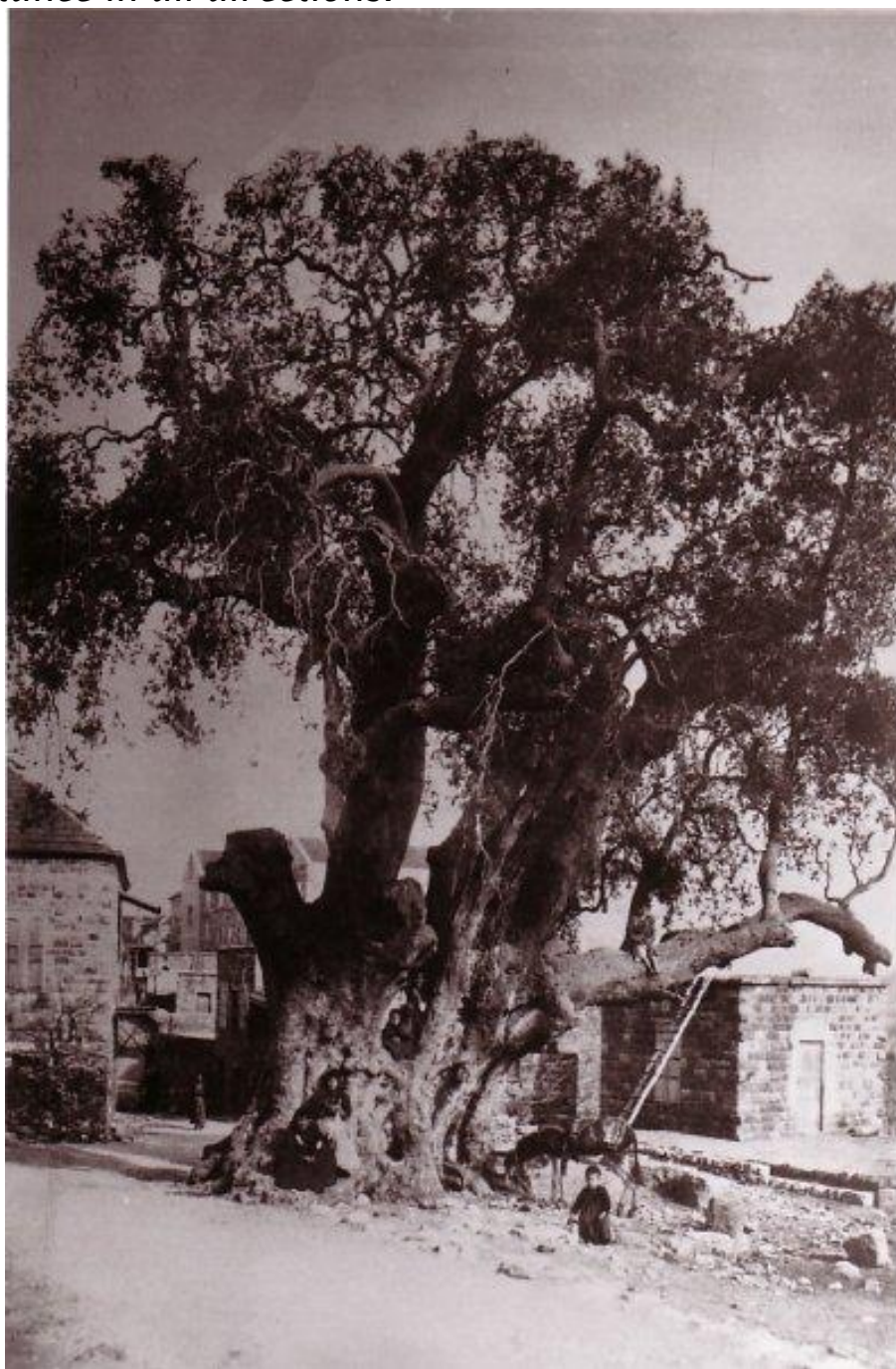
The gorge of the river was on our right, as we continued to ascend; and we could see in it the remains of an ancient aqueduct along its southern side, by which the water of a large fountain not far above was once conveyed to Beirut. At one point the aqueduct crossed a branch of the gulf in a double tier of arches; and further down is said to have been carried for some distance through a tunnel in the rock."

"We returned home by another route; passing first to Beit Mery, a large village just back of the Deir northeast, on a higher point of the ridge. It lies in part straggling upon the steep eastern side, looking down into the deep gulf below. Across this gulf, the inhabitants are able to make themselves heard by the people of the villages on the other side in the Upper Gharb; a distance of nearly or quite two miles in an air line. A portion of the village lies in a saddle of the ridge, beyond the higher point just mentioned. Here we were obliged to apply to the Bitar or horse-shoer of the village, to fasten the shoes of one of our horses. This was done in a primitive way. The hoof is pared by an instrument drawn towards the operator; and the nails clinched after first placing the animal's foot firmly upon a smooth flat stone. The Bitar is strictly a horse-doctor, who includes shoeing as a portion of his art. He is not a black-smith; but procures the shoes and nails from the latter.

*Beyond Beit Mery we came upon the remains of an ancient aqueduct, which ran along the saddle above mentioned, and also along another still lower neck or saddle nearer to Brummana. In some parts it is like a wall of large stones, laid up in an orderly manner to cover and protect a line of perforated stones or tubes, through which the water flowed. Some of these perforated stones remain along the way. They are about two feet long, with a hole nearly a foot in diameter. By this contrivance, the water was conveyed across the low neck to the higher site of Beit Mery; precisely as the Croton aqueduct is carried over the Harlem river on the high bridge. Whether the water was anciently carried beyond Beit Mery to the temple, is doubtful. Similar perforated stones are said to have been found nearer the convent; but this needs confirmation. There is nothing now in or around the ruins, that indicates a former abundant supply of water. **The water was***

brought from the great fountain Ar'ar near Mar Musa, two hours distant in the northeast.

Brummana is also a large village, lying upon the crest of the ridge, with a wide prospect west and east. An immense oak tree stands in the middle of the village, and the palaces of the Emirs, are seen at a great distance in all directions."



That Old Oak Tree

ولدت في برماتا وله أخ وأخت... وقبل أيام المجاعة بقليل هاجر والده بحثاً عن لقمة العيش على متن إحدى البواخر من مرفأ بيروت وحط به الرحل أولاً في لندن ومن ثم نيويورك...
توفي جدي والد أبي منذ أعوام عن عمر يناهز ٩٩ عاماً إن صدقت إحصاءات ١٩٣٦...
تذكر وما تنمنا... هذه القصة القصيرة وقصة للكرى جدي "سليم بلك فرح"
...
بعد سفر والده توفيت والدته وأخيه بسبب مرض كان قد نكس بالآفة الشباتين في أيام الحصار العصائ وكان لا يزال ولداً يافعاً... وفي أيام الحصار كان يزور عائلة فرطاس في ب... برماتا طلباً للطعام (عائلة فرطاس التي كانت على صداقة مع مؤسس الجامعة الأمريكية مسر بلس في بيروت ومن خلال هذه الصداقة استطاعت مدام فرطاس تأمين كميات من الطعام أسوة بآساعاً فيها المتسبين الجائعين على سد جوعهم فوكتها كان الأمريكيان على علاقة جيدة مع العثمانيين وقد كان لمسر بلس بعض المكرمات)... هناك من المتسبين كانوا يزورون هذا المنزل أسوة بآساعاً من أجل الحصول على قليل من الثورية التي تسد جوعهم لساعات وكذلك دبر مل منصور للراحيات العازيات الذين باعوا كل شيء للكرى من أجل تأمين الطعام للجائعين... كترت أعداد الباحثين عن الطعام وأصبح صعب جداً أن يلقى دور جدي وأخيه الصغير للحصول ولو لمرة في الأسبوع على تلك الثورية فقرر مع أخيه الأصغر سناً السفر إلى "حوران" حيث كانوا يسمعون أن الطحين والخضرة تأتي عبر حوران (قبل حرفها لاحقاً) عليهم يستغلون الحفاظ على حياتهم في تلك الأيام الصعبة متى جدي وأخيه وابن عمه خلف "الجمالة" راكبي الجمال والنبال ولم يكن يعرف أين هو ولكنه كان يسمع أن جوبنيه وضبية وحبي جبل أصبحت خالية من الناس وقد مسحها الجراد ولينا من الأفضل البقاء خلف "الجمالة" فهم أدرى بالطريق ويعرفون الاتجاهات... فمضوا ألباناً في العراء ومن دون أخية... لا طعام ولا ماء ولا دواء حيث كانت الأوبئة منتشرة والجراد الذي أكل الأخضر والبس في جبل لبنان يغطي الأرض والسماء... في إحدى الليالي وعند حلول الظلام في إحدى الوديان حل التعب على الثلاثة "جدي سليم وأخيه حليم وابن عمه بلس رحيم الله" ففروا سلقاً إحدى الشجرات اللوز على أغصانها خوفاً من الحيوات البرية الجامدة والمشتتة في تلك الوداي... وعند الصباح نظر جدي إلى الأسفل ليرى أن أخاه حليم قد سقط ليلاً عن الشجرة وأنه أحد الضالين وصل جدي إلى حوران وحضر المعركة التي حُرقت بها معظم ضياع حوران وعند بعد الحرب إلى برماتا وأثناء عائلته كبيرة وسمى أفرادها على أسماء عائلته التي غابت في مأساة المجاعة... تتذكر ما عناه جدي دائماً ومن أجل أن لا تضع نكري حليم... قرر أبي تسمية أخي الأصغر مني حليم أطل الله صوره حليم الذي كان له مزة خاصة عند جدي رحمه الله وكذلك أحسن بلك وأخا كثيراً منه أحياناً أخبرني جدي هذه القصة وكنت أراها كقلم حتى شاهدت فيلم سفر بلك لأتقن أن معاناة جدي كانت نسخة عن معاناة آلاف اللبنانيين الذين عاشوا تحت المصروفية العثمانية... وفي جدي يعطيني من ما عناه تحت الحصار وكنا نلاحظ ذلك من خلال تصرفاته بحيث أنه كان يتنعم الحس والرز والطحين وغيره المتوفر بكثرة في المحلات وذلك خوفاً من أن يعود المصملي وأيام المجاعة مرة ثانية وكان يترك دائماً أن لا تنسى أن تتنعم الحبيب دائماً...
...
وكانت نصلي لأن "تتذكر وما تنمنا"
...
PF رحم الله جدي وكل اللبنانيين الذين عاشوا تلك الأيام



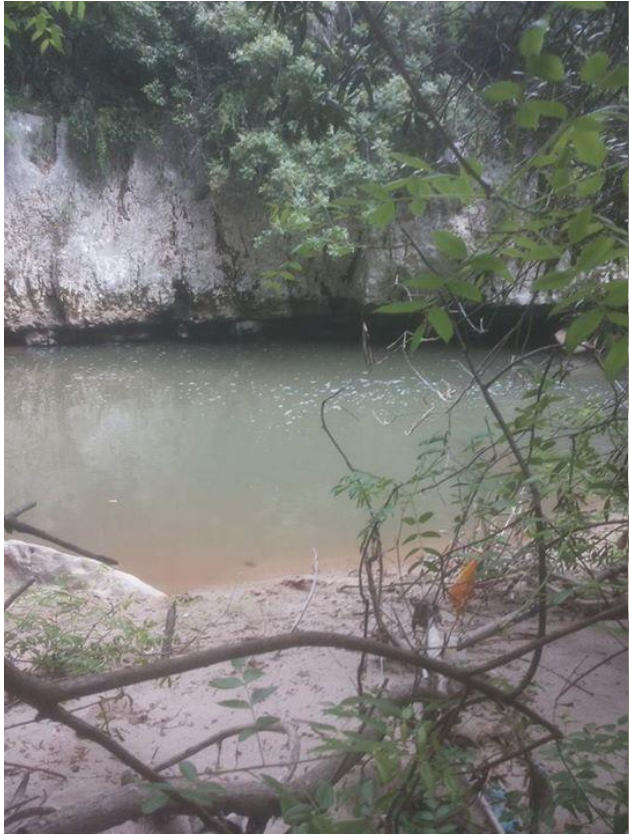
Aqueducts





Jeemani River











Father Francis pointing to a fountain well in St. Acharys Church

Brummana During the Roman Conquests ...

In the last century B.C. the Romans decided to put an end to the piracy of the Etrurians. During the summer of 63 B.C. they besieged the locations of their fortresses including Brummana (especially the Phoenician Temple and the Etrurians' Fortress) and its neighborhood. It is said that Roman soldiers spent summer vacations in Brummana, their favorite holiday destination; and Augustus Caesar as well as Julius Caesar gave presents to Brummana's princesses.

Queen of Palmyra

Zutayda or Zaynab Al-Zabon', Queen of Palmyra, is engraved in the memory of Beirutana and other Lebanese regions. She fought the Romans in the 4th century and in 387 A.D., and dug out canals to bring water from "Alasur" source through eastern Brummana for her people and army in Beirut and the coast.



Queen of Palmyra

"Al-Maradah"...The First Christians in Brummana...

In the 6th century A.D. a series of earthquakes rocked Lebanon. Beirut -including the coast and hills of Metn- was badly hit in the 555 earthquake that caused the emigration of many people. In 688, Brummana was once again crowded, but this time with the Maronites who came from different parts of Mount Lebanon and Syria, fleeing the Arab and Islamic persecution. They built Brummana before they moved to Antelias, Bikfaya, Bsharri and Beit Chelab. Afterwards, they were known as the Maradah who bravely fought the Ommeyyad and Abbassid armies. They were more powerful after their unification with the Jarajmah -mercenaries of the crusaders- who were hostile to the Arabs. The leaders and the kings of the Maradah played later on a key role in the innovation and prosperity of Mount Lebanon. Among their most famous personalities: Emir Ibrahim (nephew of the Patriarch Youhanna Maroun), Emir Youhanna, Emir Semaan I and Emir Koura I.



Maradah's Soldiers

...The Druz in Brummana...



A Druz Sheikh

In the first half of the 11th century, the Druz Call for Unity spread in the Syrian regions and in south Lebanon. Some resided in Brummana. The history of Lebanon was then based on both Maronite and Druz confessions. The hostility between the Druz and the Crusaders was open and a war broke out during which the Druz took over the Shoul. The latter developed a model relationship with the Maradah in Mount Lebanon (particularly in the High and Middle Metn). This relation improved after the Mamlukes (Muslims) entered Lebanon and publicly snubbed the Druz due to a doctrinal conflict between the two confessions.

The Abbassids and the Mamlukes in Brummana...

The Mamlukes are Islamic groups from the Arabic Peninsula. They conquered the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, northern Africa and Western Europe (Andalus). The authority of the Maradah (the Maronites) grew stronger in Mount Lebanon thanks to the exploitation of land resources and the foundation of convents, churches and firm societies. This fact forced the Abbassids to induce the Innukhit Druz and other Arab tribes to defeat them. Brummana thus witnessed continuous battles that soon turned into a conflict between the Christians (supported by the Crusaders) and the Druz (supported by the Muslims).



Arab Innukhit Troops

...1307, Brummana a Desert for 200 years...

In 1302, 1306 and 1307 Arab king Nasser headed fierce military battles against Kesrwan (the southern side of Nahr Beirut, Kneiseh, the coast and the mountain of northern and southern Metn including Brummana). The decisive battle took place in Ain Sawtar in 1307 where the Mamlukes killed and displaced most of Kesrwan people (Maronites, Druz, Shiites and other Muslim minorities) and controlled the mountain that became deserted from its people except for Bani Al-Fawares (the forefathers of the Abi-Al-Lamass), princes who settled in this land for a few years.

LAZARISTE MONASTERY



Lazariste Monastery



Lazariste Monastery, from 1840's – my first school







Soeur Madeleine, Soeur Marie Antoinette; Aunt Nadia second from left

بيت في برمانا في فترة الدهوات

(1)

يقع بيتنا في الجبل على ٧٥٠ متر عن سطح البحر وبنفة كيلومتران عن المدينة
 بيروت . لم تكن نعلم كيف سيحدث دور الدهوات في بيتنا عند سنتين
 وبرمانا امتدأت كعادتنا بالطاعنين ورويدا رويدا التجأ اليها بعض ~~الطوائف~~ ~~الطوائف~~
 من المدن الساحلية والوصول الى برمانا كان لابد منه المرور قرب كعب تلالة
 ولما نسمع يوميا عن عمليات قتل وقتل وتعذيب . وقد قتل أخ لادري رفيق
 برصاص قناص وهم في طريقه الى بيته في المدينة . ولم يتوقف القتل عما
 مختلف القتل وحسب بل تعداه الى السلاح الثقيل كالرشاشات والمدافع من
 تحمل العيارات . وكل الليل كانت الصواريخ الحادة والانفجارات
 تحل اسماعنا وتقطع علينا نومنا . الطلاب الداعيات عدت ولكن باعداد
 قليلة . وبعد فترة قنطر وتردد . كان الاعل بخافرة مفارقة اولادهم
 هذه السنة لم تتعدت عدد الطلاب الستين .
 بعدا اجتمعت بلدة الدامور في كائنه الثاني ١٩٧١ كميننا مايقارب
 الستين لاجئا كانوا قد هربوا مع من هرب ثيرهم بالاولاف من اجمالي
 ملك البلدة المتخوفة . هربت القرية كما علمت لغيرهم ~~حجبا~~ وجعلنا
 طالة النعم محل اقامة لهم تلك الصالة الدعية التي كان يوسفنا تدفيرا
 ساء الشتاء كان على اسسه في تلك الحقبة .
 ساهى الا لام معدودة حتى امتدت نيران الحرب الى الجبل وركزت
 المدافع تحت ~~نيراننا~~ ناعذ بيتنا فيجب العدو على نيران المدافع بالمد
 وكانت تطلق النيران على قرية برمانا من الناحية الثانية للدادي
 ذمروا اجل الدامور اللابئين من رسمه المدافع ومنه الصواريخ التي
 بدأت تساقط على القرية وفي هذه الاونة لاحت طائفة من
 غشياننا الخارجيات عرسا . وكان ذات صباح تلعب في الشارع مع
 ثلاثة اولاد كندا سقط صاروخ وقتلوا مع رفيقه ليا وصرخ طالعوان
 الاخران . ونقط صاروخ اخر على البناية التي تواجه كنسنا والاخذ
 لم تعدت تفسير الرجاء وراء احتمالات التدبيرة العذراء .

وكانه تأثير الزلزال في قلوب المواطنين ان تفقدوا من التراب والانهيار
اعصابهم من صدمات المدافع وسقوط الصواريخ ضربت الراهبين من جديد
اي اكله اكثر مما ينبغي. بقي لنا الراهبون ~~الذين~~ الستين اولئك
الذين كانوا ~~يعيشون~~ يرعون في القيد عندما تنهر القذائف وكانوا بعض
الايام ينامون ~~في~~ في قسم من القيد هم هنا لهم وامن لنا
في الطابق الارضي لا سقفه كان من الباطون المسلح بينما سقفه
النفوس كان يصنع من الخشب عندما يتكرر اذا حاسق صاروخ على
عند ذلك الحين والانفجار ان تتضاعف في شرايلك ونفوسنا في
ولم يكن من المستغرب ان نجد عند الصباح نظايا الصواريخ والقذائف
التي انفجرت في الليل في اننا وعينا ذات مرة صاروخ لم يتغير لحسن
في الملعب الضيق. وبعد حين انقطع التيار الكهربائي عن القرية واضطر
لأن مياه الشرب لم تكن تصل القرية الا نادرا.
في تموز استطاع كل اولاد القرية ان يعودوا اليها بعدما استندت
الحرب في الضفة الى بالنسبة لقريننا.

الرابع عشر من ايلول كان يكون ~~مهم~~ شق في الكنائس
بالجبل وهم نزل مسالكهم في لبنان. الورداد المتكررة به بعضنا
الافرنج من الاديء فمروا مختلف الميادين في ساعات الاغتفال
بالقداسين. كنا في الساعة الحادية عشر صافاء السابعة مائة
الكنيسة الصغرى لتفقد التراتيل ~~للروح~~ وذات حاء ال
السابعة تمامًا قمنا من تأثير دوي الانفجار وركضنا نلتجئ في
الكرسي لأن صقفا استهلاكة من سقف الكنيسة وتلا
الصواريخ بالجحش وعلما ان الرئيسة الكاثوليكية وكنيسة الروم
والبيوت المجاورة اجيبت منها اجيبت ديرنا.

انضم الامتقال لعبد الصليب وبعدها فيم الهندو واستطفا اما
نقول الترائيل في الكرستينا على نور السحج. عند الزرج ذهب
لنرى الدمار. الجدار لناحية الوادي قد ثقب ثقباً كبيراً وتكر
فصب السد عند وزجارج.

لستة قلت حقل اف الرابية وديرة ١١. و به بفضة
ايام في ٢٢ ليول اتصل احد الاسر فاد بنا حاتقياً يقول: فتمذ
لقد التقطت فبراً لاسكيا يقول سيطفوه النار. عليكم لوانكم تقومون
بلهجه تجمعات ولا سيما في هذا الزمان بالذات؟ هذا اليوم لم يكر
لدينا اي اجتماع ولكننا قمنا باجمع اجتماعات منذ شهرين.

اهل القرية ارادوا ان يجمعوا ليقدموا في الطرق الواجب اتخاذها
مع اهل نظامه السواع ونداء مع المياه والوقاية الصحية. وفي الواة
قد صنا حالة كبيرة مع اهل هذا الغرض. لكننا لم نتوقع شيئاً ذلك الى
ما ننقص بالسلامة. لكن عند الساعة الخامسة حان وقت الانقضاء
بكل خوي فخرج بعض سكان الديرة الى القيو والبعض الاخر الى الكر
او الى اي مكان آمن واخذوا يتلوهم المسبحة. هذه المرة كنا مع
من المستردين وكانت تطلق القذائف على الحديقة والمنقرات
واستمرت هكذا مدة ساعة كاملة ثم عاد الهندو. فرجنا
لتفقد الزاب فاضع او ثلاثة صواريخ ما نوع G.R.A.D
سقطت على السقف فوق طرف النعم وتكسرت مئات القطع مما
القرميد وانخلع وتكر باب فخره الغزم وكذلك الاسرة
وثقب الفراش وكنا قد استرناهم ~~في~~ ديارنا. ثم ثقب ط
حابل القرميد وكأنه مضاف. وتكسرت كليات كبيرة مما الزجاج وقد
الذجاج وتكسرت المجاري فكانت الصواريخ والقذائف تلف مؤسفنا

جميع النوافي ولكل العناية الأثرية كانت تنظر بعين الرحمة
 و اتقونه العذر الذي وضعت قبل سنة في الجدران كانت الضيفه
 اما بخصوص التصليلات فاجانا ننظر الى الله باه يساعدا على
 انجازها. هكذا جاء وانه الانفجار الأخير وسيمر الجبل
 فتوات الردع في طريقهم اليها لطرده المخربيه من الجبال ومنها
 الكيوب. سيعود الشيا الكهربي والمياه. عدستنا القاريه
 والتي اقبلت ابوابها منذ اذار ستفتح ابوابها للسلامه منذ
 بداية تسريحه الاوله والسنة الدراسية ستشتر كامله هذه المره
 هي نفا تيريا.



أدى الأمراء اللمعيون دوراً بارزاً في تاريخ لبنان الحديث، وبخاصة في الحقبة الممتدة من العام ١٧١١ حين وقعت معركة عين دارة حتى عهد القائمقاميتين والمتصرفية^(١). واللمعيون من العائلات اللبنانية الإقطاعية التي حكمت منطقة المتن بكاملها من رأس المتن وكفرسلوان وفالوغا وحمانا والشبانية والميتين وبكفيا وبرمانا وبيت شباب وبيت مري حتى الساحل ما بين الدكوانة والبوشرية والجديدة وانطلياس وضيبة.

وقد بنى الأمراء اللمعيون في مناطق حكمهم القصور والمنازل الفخمة التي ما يزال الكثير منها حتى اليوم^(٢).

ومن القصور التي لا تزال تحافظ على رونقها، سرايا اللمعيين في وسط برمانا الواقعة على تلة مشرفة على قرى المتن الشمالي والجنوبي وعاليه. وتمتد هذه السرايا على مساحة كبيرة قرب حي أثري لا يزال يحافظ على طابعه الريفي على الرغم من الحركة العمرانية والسياحية التي شهدتها برمانا في هذه المدة. وتتميز هذه السرايا بكثرة آثارها وتنوع أشكالها، ويشهق لها كل زائر وسائح^(٣).

بنى هذه السرايا الأمير أحمد اللمعي الملقب بأبي شهاب جدّ الأمراء اللمعيين في برمانا في النصف الأول من القرن التاسع عشر من دون معرفة التاريخ الدقيق للبناء. وكان فوق الباب الكبير للسرايا حجر نقش عليه بيتان من الشعر يتضمنان تاريخاً هجرياً يستدل منه على أن البناء تم بعد ذلك التاريخ بنحو مئتي سنة، مما يدل أن ناظم تلك الأبيات لم يحكم التاريخ، فجاء قبل أوانه، أما البيتان فهما:

«أبو شهاب أبو اللمع الأمير بنى داراً مشيدة الأركان والعمد

فيها لأحمد فخر طول مدته أرخ وذكر بها يبقى إلى الأبد

١١٢٨ هـ»

وقد بنى أبو شهاب هذه السرايا وجعل أمامها ميداناً فسيحاً كانوا يعدّون فيه كل أسبوع

سباقاً على مرأى من الأمير المذكور وحضور رؤساء العائلات المرموقة المسيحية والدرزية^(١).

في العام ١٨٤٥ نقل الأمير بشير اللمعي ابن الأمير أحمد مركز القائمقامية من بكفيا إلى برمانا حيث قصر والده بعد أن عُيّن قائمقاماً على المسيحيين؛ وقد أدى الأمير بشير اللمعي وقصره دوراً بارزاً في تلك المرحلة عندما كان مركزاً لاستقطاب رجال التاريخ البارزين أمثال يوسف بك وكرم وطانيوس شاهين.

في العام ١٨٨٤ تمّ بيع السرايا إلى راهبات المحبة اللعازريات، ليحوّلته إلى دير على اسم القديس منصور دي بول وفي داخله مقيم ومدرسة للأطفال والصغار ذوي الحالات الاجتماعية الصعبة. وكان للأخت جلاس^(٢) الدور الأبرز في هذا العمل الخيري. أما أبرز صكوك البيع فهذا نصّها^(٣):

دير مار منصور للراهبات اللعازريات - برمانا ٢٦٣

رئيس (مكان الخاتم)	اعضاء (مكان الخاتم)	اعضاء (مكان الخاتم)	كاتب (مكان الخاتم)
«الداعي لتحريره،			

انه يوم تاريخه قد حضر مجلس عقده جناب الامير يوسف ابن المرحوم الامير امين منصور قيدييه وحضرة الاب اخيه الخوري لويس الوصي الشرعي عن جناب اخيه الامير مجيد القاصر عن درجتي البلوغ والرشد المستفادة وصايته عليه من سيادة المطران يوسف الزغبى مطران ابرشية قبرس الجزيل الاحترام. وحضر ايضاً جناب الامير سليم منصور شهاب الوصي الشرعي عن جناب الامير سامي ابو المرحوم الامير امين منصور المومى اليه القاصر عن درجتي البلوغ والرشد المستفادة وصاياته عليه من سيادة المطران يوسف الزغبى مطران ابرشية قبرس الجزيل الاحترام. وحضر ايضاً جناب الامير سليم منصور شهاب الوصي الشرعي عن جناب الامير سامي ابن المرحوم الامير امين منصور المومى اليه القاصر عن درجتي البلوغ والرشد المستفادة وصايته عليه من سيادة المطران المشار اليه. جميعهم من قرية برمانا من الطائفة المارونية واقروا اقراراً صحيحاً شرعياً واصالة ووصاية بانهم باعوا من وقف دير المحبة المعروف براهبات العازاريات الكاينة في مدينة بيروت عن يد حضرة رئيس الدير المذكور الام مريم جالاس وذلك المبيع الدار الشهير المعروف بملكهم الكاين بدار قرية برمانا المتصل اليهم بالارث الشرعي عن حياة المرحوم والدهم المتوفي من مدة اربعة سنوات وصار لهم بموجب مقاسمة شرعية فيما بينهم وبين بقية الورثة بموجب صكوك شرعية مسجلة في محكمة قضاء المتن بتاريخ ٤ جمادى الاخرى سنة ٩٨ و ٢١ نيسان سنة ٩٧ نومرو ١٢١ المحتوية على طابقين

عمار سفلي علوي. فالسفلي على سبعة محلات وبيت خلا ودار من ضمنها جنيئة مشتمل على اشجار مختلفة وفي وسط الدار بير جمع ماء شتوي والدار مبلط والعلوي مشتمل على اربعة محلات وإبواتين ومتخت خشب في احد الاوض وبوابتين منهم باب شمالي والآخر شرقي. ويتبع ذلك جنيئة تحت الدار للجهة القبلية محتوية على اشجار مختلفة ويتبع ذلك ستة قراريط من اصل اربعة وعشرين قيراط في الميدان الشهير الذي قدام الدار المذكورة شراكة جناب الامير خليل والامير نجيب بشير بالنصف وحضرة الست جوليا علي بالربع الآخر الواقع ذلك من اصل نومرو ٣٢٤ قيراط وحق هذا المبيع حبة ٦ نقلاً عن دفتر مساحة القرية المسطرة وخراجها بحد ذلك شرقاً لآخر الميدان ملك نمر غندور وتماهه ملك دوريش الاشقر وقبله ملك حبيب الاشقر وتماهه ملك جناب الامراء اولاد الامير بشير احمد المحترمين غرباً ملك جناب الامراء المشار اليهم اي الدار المعروف بهم شمالاً ملك الست جوليا المومي اليها وتماهه ملك الامراء اولاد المرحوم الأمير بشير احمد. تمت الحدود، بتمن قدره لهذا المبيع مبلغ اثنين وخمسين الف غرش مقبوض من يد حضرة الرئيسة المشار اليها فمال الوقف قبضة واحدة ليد الباعين ولم يتأخر قبل المشتريين ولا بارة الفرد بيعاً وشراء صحيحين شرعيين قاطعين ماضيين ممضيين لا رد به ولا معاد خاليين من كل غبن وغرر بتسليم وتسلم من الطرفين والمسوغ ٢٦٤ دبر مار منصور للراهبات اللعازريات - برمانا

لهذا المبيع من جهة القاصر المحررين هو لاجل مشتري عقارات الورد نفعاً واحسن ريعاً لهما. وغب التخلية والمعاقدة الشرعية قد صار هذا المبيع كائن بتماهه مع كامل طرقه وطريقه وحقوقه واستحقاقاته ومضافاته ومشمولاته وما يعرف به ويعزى اليه شرعاً من كثير وقليل من حقوق ظاهرة ومنافع شرعية ذكر وما لا يذكر ملكاً شرعياً للوقف المسطر من جهة املاكه يتصرفون به اولياه حسبما شأوا وارادوا كتصرف اصحاب الاملاك باملاكهم واصحاب الحقوق بحقوقهم من دون معارض ولا منازع ولما تم الحال على هذا المتوال غب سبق النظر تحرر هذا الصك الرعي تحريراً في ٦ يب سنة ١٨٨٤ والمتصل هذا المبيع ايضاً لجناب الامير يوسف احد الباعين ستة قراريط مبنية بالشراء الشرعي من حضرة شقيقه الخوري لويس بموجب صك في محكمة القضاء ايضاً بتاريخ جمادى الآخر سنة ٩٩ و ١٥ نيسان سنة ٩٨.

قابل بما فيه	بالوصاية عن الامير سامي	(مكان الخاتم)
سليم منصور اللمعي	امين قيديه	
قابل بما فيه	بالوصاية عن الامير مجيد	(مكان الخاتم)
الخوري لويس الليكي	امين قيديه	
	كاتبه وقابله على نفسه	(مكان الخاتم)
	امين قيديه	

شهود الحال:

شاهد بصحة هذا البيع	خليل خليل
كاتبه بطرس الدبس	فرح بو حمد
	(مكان الخاتم)

«صح،

انه لما كان المبيع المدروج بهذا الصك قد صار لاجل ابتياع محل آخر اكثر فائدة لجناب القاصرين المذكورين ادناه، فقد اجزناه غب التحقيق عليه وايداناً بذلك حرر في ٦ آب سنة ١٨٨٤.

الحقير يوسف الزغبى

مطران قبرس

انه في ١٥ شوال سنة ١٣٠١ و ٢٦ تموز سنة ١٣٠٠ في الاحالة حضر محكمة قضاء المتن كل من جناب الامير يوسف الاصيل وحضرة شقيقه الخوري لويس الوصي بانفسهما والشيخ جرجس نعمة الله بالوكالة عن جناب الامير سليم الوصي ايضاً الباعين الموما اليهم الثابتة وكالته عنه بموجب صك ممضى ومختوم منه بشهادة خليل بو حمد وفارس مقصد ملصوق على هذا الصك ومن حضرة الخوري بطرس نفاع خادم موارد برمانا قبل الشرا بالوكالة عن حضرة الرئيسة المشترية الموما اليها بموجب صك ممضى منها بشهادة الشاهدين المرقومين وتصادقوا على كلما تضمن بطن هذا الصك من المباشرة الشرعية فلذلك واتماماً للنظام العالي صار قيده بسجلها ليؤكن العمل بموجبه تحريراً في ٢٨ شوال ١٣٠١ و ١٩ اغسطس سنة ١٣٠٠.

وهذه موافقة الامير سليم منصور ابي اللمع على بيع السرايا للراهبات^(٧):

«انه بتاريخه بناءً على وصايتي الشرعية من سعيد الذكر المرحوم المطران يوسف جعجع على ابن شقيقتي الامير سامي امين قيديه القاصر عن درجتي البلوغ والرشد قد بعث من حضرة الام جلاس رئيسة راهبات المحبة في بيروت ستة قراريط شايعة في اربعة وعشرين قيراط في جميع الدار الكاينة في قرية برمانا المعلومة الحدود شراكة جناب اخوي الامير يوسف والامير مجيد امين قيديه في الثمانية عشر قيراط الباقية بثمان وقدره عن الاربعة وعشرين قيراط اثنين وخمسين الف غرش عمله رايجه بندر بيروت تدفع حين تسجيل الصك الممهور وممضى منا من الباعين الموما اليهم ومصادقة على الصك المذكور من سيادة المطران يوسف الزغبى الجزيل الاحترام. والآن حيث لا يمكنني التوجه بذاتي الى محكمة قضاء المتن الموقرة لاجل مصادقتي على صك البيع المذكور وقبضي الثمن فقد وكلت عني بموجب هذا الصك حضرة المحب الشيخ جرجس نعمه من قرية برمانا ليعترف تجاه

(٧) ضو، المرجع نفسه، ص ٣٦٢ - ٣٦٨.

المحكمة المشار اليها بصحة البيع المذكور وقبض الثمن. وقد اشهدت على ذلك من ذوي الاسماء المحررة بذيله. وللبيان حرر في ١٥ آب سنة ١٨٨٤.

شهود الحال	فارس مقصد	(مكان الخاتم)	كاتبه
خليل بو حمد	من برمانا	سليم منصور	ابي اللمع

وبعد عشر سنوات من الشراء أصبح الدير يضم خمس فتيات خُصَّصْنَ للعناية بأربعين يتيمًا، ومدرسة لفتيات القرية ومعملًا للغزل وآخر لتعليم مهنة الخياطة للنساء، إضافة إلى مركز للتعليم الديني ومستوصف وصيدلية للفقراء في المنطقة. وقد أدّى الدير، وما زال يؤدي، حتى اليوم، المهمات الاجتماعية والتعليمية وبخاصة في فترات الحروب العالمية والدأخلية التي عصفت بלבنا.

وفي منتصف القرن العشرين قامت الراهبات بترميم الدير بجميع أجزائه وأقبيته ليبقى شاهداً على أبرز الأحداث السياسية منذ سنتي سنة حتى اليوم^(٨).



HISTORIQUE DE LA MAISON

1548 Commença l'Oeuvre des " Enfants Abandonnés ".

Un an après l'arrivée des Filles de la Charité à Beyrouth, le (24 Septembre 1847), elles trouvèrent une petite fille naissante déposée dans le chantier de leur future maison . Elles reconnurent là une indication de la Providence en faveur d'une Oeuvre spécifiquement Vincentienne . Elles ne purent cependant pas élever elle-même cet enfant, et les autres qui suivirent, à cause des préjugés de l'époque et de la mentalité des musulmans . Elles confièrent donc à des nourrices sous la surveillance d'une Soeur ces chers enfants .

Récit de la Mère Gélas - Edition 1923, p. 25

" Voici comment la chose arriva . Un matin, nous trouvâmes en -
derme sur une poutre une petite fille qui avait à peine quelques heures d'existence . Ses cruels parents l'avaient placée au dessus d'une fondation profonde ; et si l'enfant eut fait le plus léger mouvement elle eut inévitablement perdu la vie . A la vue du péril auquel elle venait d'être exposée, nous frissonâmes, et nos coeurs émus ne purent lui refuser un asile que Dieu semblait lui destiner . Après l'avoir fait baptiser nous lui cherchâmes une nourrice, nous promettant de recevoir à l'avenir ces pauvres petits délaissés . L'Oeuvre était commencée : l'épreuve devait suivre . Les Musulmans ne comprenant rien à notre dévouement, nous abreuvèrent d'amertume, nous jugeant tels qu'ils se sentaient eux-mêmes . Nous dûmes nous abstenir de témoigner aucun intérêt extérieur à ces chères petites créatures, et les abandonner à des nourrices ; car autrement des bruits étranges eussent couru sur notre réputation . Nous étions entre deux extrémités ; en face de nations qu'il fallait édifier et en face d'un grand bien à faire qu'il fallait délaissier . Je l'avoue, je réfléchis un instant ... J'hésitai ... J'allais me jeter aux pieds de Saint Vincent le Père des Orphelins ; Je pleurai en silence, méditant sur ces paroles de notre bienheureux Père : " Or sus, Mesdames, ces enfants sont entre vos mains ; si vous les secourez, ils vivront ; si vous les abandonnez, ils mourront . " O mon Père lui dis-je, dans le secret de mon coeur, pardonnez-moi mon indécision : ils vivront, car je suis votre fille . L'enfant qui avait provoqué tant d'odieux soupçons fut nommée Cécile Lapoutre . Elle a vécu ; et aujourd'hui, mariée à un brave ouvrier, elle est devenue une bonne mère de famille . " Nous verrons plus loin les admirables développements qu'a pris cette Oeuvre . Il y a à peine un an que les Soeurs sont à Beyrouth ; comme on le voit, Soeur Gélas n'a pas perdu son Temps .

30 ans durant, les bébés abandonnés, furent confiés à des nourrices, aux bons soins des Soeurs qui les visitaient pour leur assurer le nécessaire .

1851 - Ouverture de l'Orphelinat de Zouk pour les petites placées chez les nourrices jusqu'à l'âge de 3 ans, un peu plus tard, les petits garçons, allaient à Broumana .

1928 - Le 8 Septembre Ouverture de la Crèche proprement dite " Khandak el Ghamik " . Une maison attenante à l'Hopital du Sacré-Coeur, leur fut destinée ; bénite par le Révérend Père Haudre, Visiteur des Pères Lazaristes et des Filles de la Charité, en présence de Soeur Méglin, Visitatrice, de Soeur Buisson, Soeur Servante de l'Hopital .

Les enfants abandonnés ne seront plus placés en nourrice, mais pris en charge dès leur abandon .

1951 - Un décret est obtenu du Gouvernement donnant l'autorisation d'établir un " Etat Civil " à ces enfants avec des noms d'emprunt .

1955 - Transfert à Achrafieh .

1956 - Le Tribunal Ecclésiastique Latin élabore un acte d'adoption en référence aux lois du Pays, rendant ainsi légale cette institution qui semblait se développer avec les demandes plus fréquentes provenant des émigrées Libanaise, dispersées en tout pays, principalement aux U . S . A .

1963 - L'Adoption prend une telle ampleur qu'aucun enfant abandonné et normal mentalement ne reste sans foyer . Les demandes dépassent le nombre d'enfants adoptables . Si bien que plus un, n'atteint l'âge d'entrée en Orphelinat . Il ne reste à placer que les orphelins et les cas sociaux, à partir de 3 ans . Ceux-ci nous viennent maintenant, en grande partie de l'Office du Développement Social .

1975 - Les bébés abandonnés arrivent de moins en moins, 2 à 3 par mois, alors que dans le passé, ils arrivaient 4 à 5 par semaine .

1980 - Ils n'arrivent presque plus, sinon des malades, des bébés plus ou moins fongés, de mères étrangères ; peu importe la couleur, ces chers petits êtres trouvent des Parents adoptifs pour les combler d'amour .

1981 - La Garderie prend son essor . Pour les jeunes Mamans qui travaillent, elle est de grande nécessité . Une centaine de bébés, pour nous, jusqu'à 2 à 3 ans sont accueillis de 7h à 14h 30 pour des frais symboliques .

Les Internes, une cinquantaine, la plupart, des cas sociaux, nécessiteux, sont sur le compte de l'Office du Développement Social ; l'utile et l'agréable leur sont assurés .

Les demandes d'adoption s'accumulent ; les couples sans enfant, même s'ils sont aisés, veulent adopter pour aimer, non acheter, ils refusent le trafic d'enfants qui se répand ...

1924 - Accueil des Jeunes, adoptés depuis 18, 20, 30, 34 ans .

" Les boutons porteurs d'espérance " ! partis bébés, ils nous reviennent adultes . Ils arrivent anxieux à la recherche de leurs origines, de la mère qui leur a donné le Jour; ils repartent allégés des tourments qui leur pesaient, assurés qu'ils n'ont été ni vendus, ni achetés; leur mère (fille-mère,) non, qu'elle n'a pas voulu d'eux , mais n'a pas pu les garder .

De longs parloirs s'imposent ... écoute attentive, échanges fructueux, constructifs, nos chers adultes nous quittent à regret, heureux de connaître le Liban, la Crèche qui les a accueillis les premiers Jours de leur vie, heureux d'avoir été adoptés par amour .

Geste providentiel, quand ... les adoptés rencontrant sous le toit de cette " même Crèche ", un couple venant adopter un bébé ..., plus besoin de commentaire !... de leurs propres yeux, ils voient l'amour sans mesure, le bonheur profond des adoptants, et ceux-ci, voient déjà "leur bébé" adulte, comprennent encore mieux comment accompagner leur enfant, apprennent déjà par des témoins vivants, la peur et le contre dans l'éducation pour un avenir heureux .

Ci-joint quelques lettres, témoins du bonheur des familles adoptives, comme celui des adoptés après leur retour à la Crèche, pour un petit séjour, grand en amour .

Pour terminer notre " historique " permettez-nous de faire revivre Mère Gélus, la Première Fille de la Charité au Liban qui a su aimer les enfants trouvés, à l'image de notre Saint Fondateur simplement bonnement .

" Notice Soeur Gélus Edition 1923 p .61

" Les enfants trouvés n'avaient cessé d'être l'objet de la sollicitude de la Bonne Mère . Tous les malheureux lui furent chers, mais pour les Enfants Trouvés, c'était de la tendresse qu'elle ressentait . Elle pleura amèrement les premiers qui échappèrent à ses soins ;

Dans les derniers temps de sa vie, une de ses plus douces jouissances était de recevoir sur ces genoux les derniers arrivés . Avec quel esprit de foi elle traçait sur ces petites créatures le signe de la croix ! Avec quelle anxiété elle interrogeait l'avenir pour le cher Bébé .. Que deviendras-tu, pauvre enfant ? disait-elle ; puis exhalant les désirs de son cœur dans une fervente prière : que le Bon Dieu fasse de toi un bon chrétien, une bonne chrétienne . "

Fait à Beyrouth le 03 Décembre 1997

مَسْجِدُ التَّارِيخِ



« حَقَائِقُ جَارِحَةٍ بَيْنَ الْيَوْمِ وَالْبَارِحَةِ »

إِدْوَارُ أَبِي حَمَدَ

١٩٦٩



إذا لم تذكروا الماضي اذكروني
فرسي بينكم يبدي شجوني
يذكركم بأن الكون فنان
وإن الموت قهار الظنون
فلي ارض بقرب النهر ارجو
بظل صخورها ان تدفنوني
لكي لا يلمس الاوغاد قبوري
ولا اشم انفاس الخؤون
ادوار امين أبي حمد

مقدمة

ان عظاما بالية في جثث مهتمد ، افضل من هامات اشباح
تسير في شوارع المدينة .
فما الفائدة من مواطن يأخذ ولا يعطي
يستهلك ولا ينتج
يثرثر ولا يعمل
ينتقد ولا يصلح
يقلد أبناء الحياة حسدا وغرورا ، ويمعز عن اللحاق
بموكب أبناء الحياة ؟
لقد رغبت دائما في مشاركة الصالحين من ابائنا بتعبير
مرافق بلدتنا الحبيبة ، لكنني لم اجد الى تحقيق تلك الرغبة
اي سبيل ، لأن طاقاتي وامكانياتي ، كانت وما زالت ، تنحصر
في هبة فكرية صغيرة من لدن الله ، وفي قلم . هو الآخر ،
هدية من اصدقاء مخلصين .
ولما كان هذا هو الواقع ، لم اجد غير القلم اسخره في
القيام بقسط من واجب ، لا مفر من ادائه . تجاه بلدي
اولا ، وتجاه أبناء بلدي الاجباء ثانيا .

الى الذين يمرون برمانا بعظفهم ، وبكل جوارحهم ،
مواطنة وترايا ، ويعملون في سبيل توحيد كلمة ابنائها
الى الذين وضعوا حجر الزاوية في صرح يقظتها ،
فاوصلوها الى ما تتمتع به من رخاء وازدهار
الى الذين يعتزون وينفتخرون بالانتماء اليها ، والى
الذين حضنتهم واجبتهم ، فقدروا عطائها واحبوها
الى الذين سخروا مواهبهم الخلاقة ، وطاقاتهم الكبيرة ،
في خدمة مرافقها الحياتية العامة
الى الذين يعتبرون كل مواطن برماني أخا لهم ، بدون
تشاؤف ، أو تكبر ، أو عنجفة
الى الذين يؤمنون ، بالقلب لا باللسان ، بأن برمانا
قلعة من قلاع استقلال، وسيادة ، وكرامة وطننا الحبيب
لبنان

الى جميع هؤلاء اهدي عصارة تفكيري ، في هذا
الكتاب الذي ملأته نقدا وتقريرا ، أملا بأن اتسكن من
القيام بقسط صغير من واجب كبير ، مترتب علي نحو
بلدي العزيزة الالية .

فاذا كنت عاجزا عن العمل في حقول الانشاء ، والتعمير ،
والبناء ، فانا لست عاجزا - على ما اعتقد على الاقل - عن
تسخير اليراع في تخليد عباقرة عمالقة من عندنا ، منهم
من طواهم الردى ، وما زالوا بساترهم وبسكارم اخلاقيهم
يذكرون ، ومنهم رعط فاضل صريح ، يعمل جادا في سبيل
اعلاء شأن مجتمعنا الصغير المسالم الطموح .
اذن لماذا لا اقدم فاكب ؟

الماديات تحول دون تحقيق حلمي الصغير ؟
« الله يهونها » كما نقول بالعامية .

ففي استعراض سريع دقيق عميق ، لحقبة قصيرة عايشتها ،
من تاريخ هذه البلدة المنكودة الطالع ، اتضح لي ، وهذا
مما يؤسف له اشد الاسف ، ان احدا من المقتدرين الكبار
- سياسيا وماديا - لم يفكر ، ولو لمرة واحدة ، بتكريس
او بتخليد رجالنا الافذاذ ، حتى ان اسم واحد احد منهم
لم يطلق على اي شارع من شوارعنا العديدة ، تلك التي
ما زالت حتى الساعة مجهولة وبدون اسماء ، باستثناء ثلاثة
شوارع اطلقت عليها اسماء المغفور لهم :

شارل دباس

بشارد خليل الخوري

اميل لحود

فماذا قدم هؤلاء لبرمانا ، مع احترامنا لكل ما قاموا به

تجاه الوطن ، كي نخصهم بعطفنا دون رجائنا ؟
ولماذا اغفلت - مثلاً - أسماء :

ابراهيم بك الاسود

شاهين الياس الاشقر

المطران نعمة الله ابي كرم

الموسيقار الخلاق الاب بولس الاشقر ؟

عندما وصل بي التفكير الى هذا الحد ، وجدت ضالتي
المنشودة : فاعتقدت بان تاريخنا مقتضبا موجزا ، اضع اسمه
يقدر ما يتوفر لدي من معلومات وامكانيات ، قد يعوض عن
هذا الاهمال من ناحية ، ويرضي قناعتي بانني قمت بواجبي ،
من ناحية اخرى .

قد أسأت واخطأت ، فلتاريخ وللصالحين فقط ، اترك امر
اصدار الحكم علي ، لاني احقر الذين يحكمون خيرا
او شرا - بقدر ما يستفيدون او يحرضون .
فهؤلاء جميعا زائلون ، اما التاريخ فهو وحده الذي
يبقى .

حكمة

« فاذا اراد الله نشر فضيلة

طويت اتاح لها لسان حسود »

« اذا كان الغراب دليل قوم

يسير بهم الى جث الكلاب »

« واعلم بان عليك العار تحمله

من عضه الكلب لا من عضه الاسد »

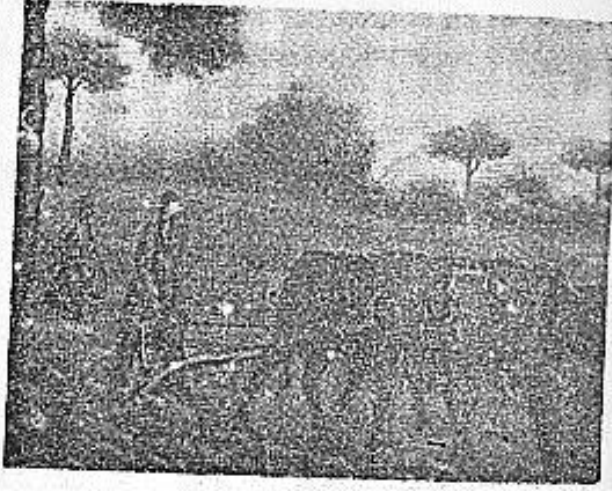
فاعتمادا على طاقة عقلانية آخذة بالتلاشي في افاق فكري
المكمد ، واستنادا الى مكتبة صحية تذوب تدريجيا في
جسدي التحيل ، عقدت العزم على استباق القدر المحتوم ،
لاصدار هذا الكتيب ، كي يكون في ما بعد فهرسا لاسماء
عدد من نوابنا ومن عباقرتنا ، يعتمده اي مقتدر من بعدي
في العمل من اجل وفاء هؤلاء حقهم ، راجيا من صميم
القلب الا يؤخذ عدم ذكر بعض الاسماء التي لم تصلني
عنها اي معلومات ، مأخذ العرضية والميل .
فلذا كنت قد اجدت في ما عقدت العزم على تحقيقه
وانجازه ، فانما يكون لبلدتي الحبيبة ما اقدم ، واذا كنت

مدرسة الاستاذ سلامة الاشقر ايام زمان



الاستاذ سلامة الاشقر في الوسط ، عن يساره - جورج شاهين الاشقر ،
ودواءه اميل خطار عواد - فارس خليل الاشقر ، ووراءه داود كرم - انطوان
عساف فرج ، وسعد جبران عواد ،
عن يمينه : نعيم جرجي حبيب ، ووراءه حنا لعمان كرم ، نعيم عواد ،
كرم لعمان كرم ، وفارس لعمان كرم .

برمانا الغائبة ، الحاضرة



برمانا التي عرفتني يوم كنت طفلا ، وكانت يومئذ في طور الاحتضار ، والتي عرفها الكثيرون «سنن يكبروني سنا ، ومن تشعوا بخيراتنا ، ونعمها ، وبغنائها

وبرمانا التي بدأت ذكرياتها تتلاشى من الازهار ، يوم أصبحت انا في سن المراهقة ، واقرض بعض من الجيل الذي سبق جيلنا المتوسط اليها

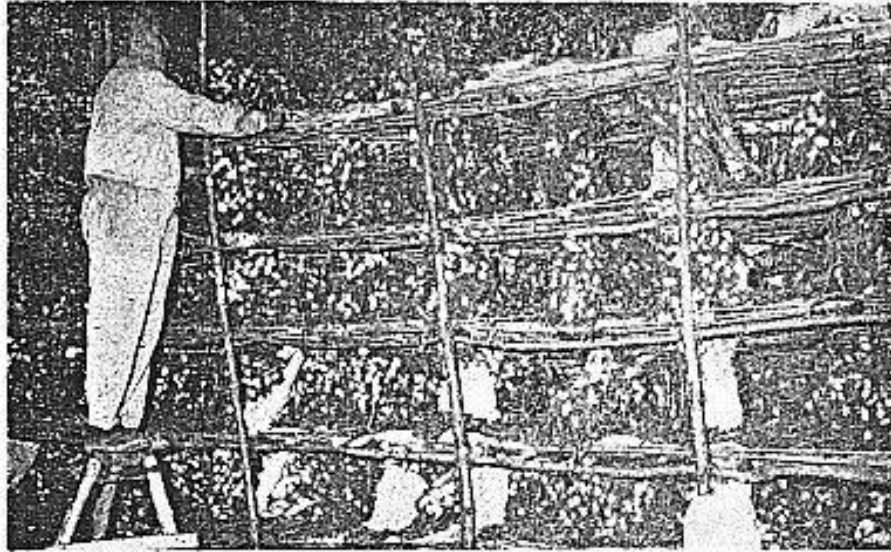
برمانا هذه قد امتحت صورها من كثير من الخيلات ، لان بعض ابناءها قد جهلها لانه لم يعايشها ، ولان البعض الآخر

يتعمد تجاهلها ، لانه يخجل بها ، فلنا منه بان الماضي قد عفا عليه الزمن ، ولم يعد من الجائز الرجوع اليه ، وهو في اعتقاده يمنح الناس في هذا الجيل من معرفته على حقيقته ، ومن تعريته من لباسه المزيف المصطنع .

أما انا فاتي اعتر واقتخر بصور برمانا التي غلاها غبار النسيان ، فانطوت على فضائل المحبة ، والايمان ، والثقة المتبادلة ، فجئت امسح الغبار عنها ، توقا مني الى التمتع بمعالمها الباهتة الشاحبة ، تلك التي ظنت عليها صباغات النهضة الحديثة ، كما يسميها البعض ، بما حوتها من انايات ، وشكوك ، واباحية ، كما جئت اصورها من جديد ، كي لا اترك اي مجال للتفاخر والتباهي ، امام اي مواطن منا على الآخر ، سيما عندما يرى نفسه في صورة جده ، او والده او نسيه ، فيدرك اننا جميعا متساوون بكل شيء ، وعلى جميع المستويات ، باستثناء المادة اذا اعتبرت من المستويات ، وباستثناء التفوق في مضمار المحبة ، والعطاء ، ومكارم الاخلاق .

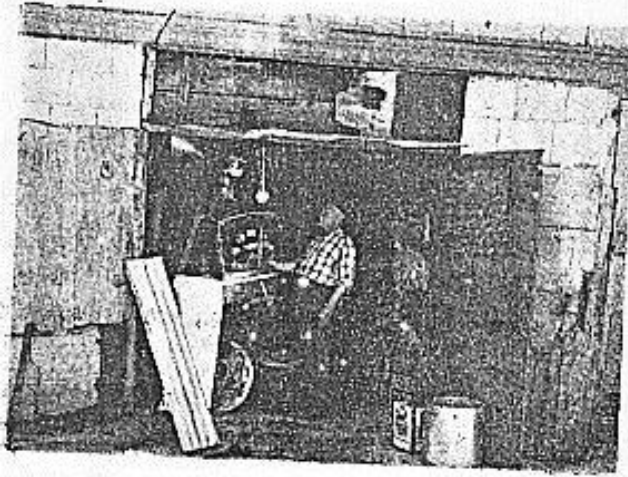
لهذه الاسباب مجتمعة جئت اذكر برمانا الغائبة العريقة ، كي ادرج بالكلام نحو برمانا الحاضرة :

موسم القز ، موسم الخير والعز



جدودنا واباؤنا كانوا يعملون على موسم القز في معيشتهم ، وكانوا كلما فكروا بشراء شيء يقولون : « بكرة يجي الموسم » ولذا اطلقوا عليه اسم موسم الخير والعز ، وفروسة التوت كانت فروسة مباركة في نظرهم ، فابن أصبح التوت والقز

عقل علوان مقصد



رجل مستقيم من برمانا الغالبة ، خسر ثروته المادية ، لكنه ما زال يحتفظ بالكثير مما اكتنزه من فضائل ومزايا بلده ، كما انه يحفظ الكثير من اخبارها ومن اقايسها ، فقال لنا بان محله الحالي افضل بكثير من الحوايت التي كانت قائمة في الماضي ، وهو يفاخر به لانه يذكره بتاريخ برمانا الغابر .

برمانا التطور والنشوء
برمانا الشوارع المريضة والقصور الشاهقة

برمانا الانوار الزاهية ، والحركة الدائمة

برمانا المزيج والخليط من الفكر والمادة . ذينك المزيج والخليط اللذين حولاهما الى دبل جديدة ، تضج فيها القيم ، وتضجحل الفضائل ، وما سميت الى تصويرها معا . اي برمانا القديسة ، وبرمانا الجديدة : الالافسح مجل المقارنة بين الاثنئين ، امام ابناء الجيل الحاضر ، علمهم يتكئون من تركيز مستقبل برمانا المانع ، بما يستمدونه من عبر ، ومن مكاسب الارث العريق ، على اسس ثابتة لا تتزعزع .

ومن غير ابناء هذا الجيل ، اذا ما وعوا حقيقتهم ، يشكن من انقاذ برمانا التي تكاد ان تخلو : في هذه الحقبة من تاريخها ، من القيادات الحكيمة ، الرصينة ، الواعية ، تلك التي تعرف ماذا تريد ، وكيف تخطط ، والى اين تتجه بمستقبل هذه البلدة المنكوبة بالحزبات الضيقة ، وبالفتحات الهدامة ؟

اجل

ان برمانا تكاد ان تخلو من القيادات المحبة البناءة ، واقولها بالتم المليان ، وبدون اي ثورية او مواربة ، لانني ما اعتدت الاكثر ابلومة لانهم ، او بنقمة ناظم ، في مجال الاضطراب الى قولة حق صراح يفرض في ان اقولها .
فهناك زعيم يقول في الناحب :

افخم وسائل النقل القديمة



عربة خيل فخمة ، تقف امام مدخل مدرسة برمانا
الانكارية العالية ، ونقل اساتذة ومعلمي « بالسون » الفارسيين

« شرايتو احسن من تربايتو » اي ان بإمكانه ان يشتري
الناخب ساعة يشاء .

وهناك زعيم يدعي انه سيطلق السياسة ، تهربا من حمل
المسؤوليات ، ويعود الى استرضاء الناخب في ما بعد .
وهناك زعيم يعتقد بان من واجب المواطنين ان يؤيدوه ،
كأنه ما كانت سياسته واتجاهاته .

هكذا ديست القيم والمفاهيم .
لا شك في ان برمانا تملك طاقات فكرية ومادية هائلة ،
لا يتجاهلها او يجهلها غير كل مكابر ، وغير ذي الغرضيات
والميول ، لكن ما يؤسف له ، فهو كونه اصحاب قسم من
تلك الطاقات يهدرونها او يستغلونها في الخارج ، وكون
اصحاب القسم الثاني قد اتخذوا من تلك الطاقات وسائل
للتشاؤف والتباهي على الغير ، وللكنفشة في ممالك
صغار النفوس ، وفاقدي الشخصية ، وكون اصحاب القسم
الاخير يخلون به حتى على انفسهم ، ففضوا بجزء منه حتى
على الاسهام في تحقيق اي عمل خيري .

فالقضية ليست قضية علم واختصاص وثروة ، بقدر ما
هي قضية نفسيات وعقليات قابلة للتفاعل ، وهذا ما سنعالجه
في الصفحات الآتية .

فالويل كل الويل لاولئك المتعاليين فوق صهوات ثرواتهم
على الناس الطيبين ، لان كل شيء زائل ، فلا يبقى غير

الصيت الحسن ، والاعمال المشكورة ، والمآثر المبرورة .

حكمة

قال شريح :

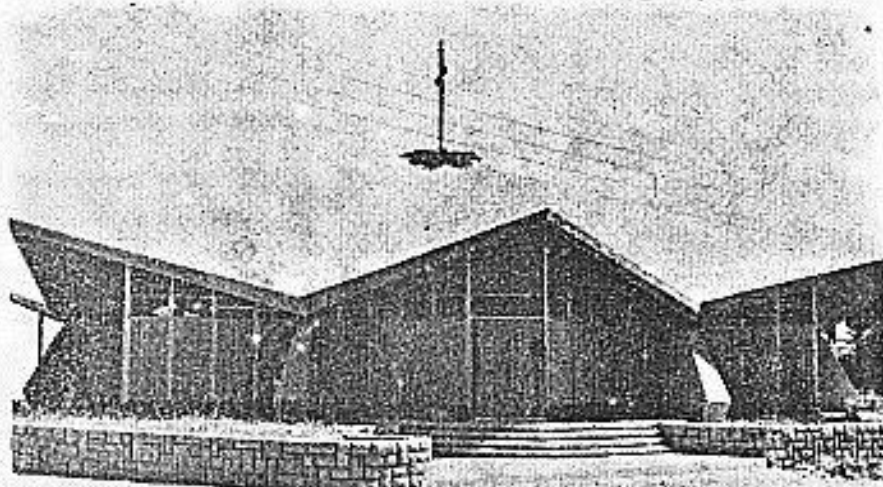
« من سأل حاجة فقد عرض نفسه على الرق ، فاذا اجابه
المسؤول عليها فقد استعبده بها ، واذا رده عنها فقد عاد
حرا ، وكلاهما ذليل :

الاول بذل البخل والثاني بذل الرد » .

« فما نيل المطالب بالتمني

ولكن تؤخذ الدنيا غلابا »

كاتدرائية الروم الارثوذكس



الكاتدرائية الفخمة التي شيدتها الانسة ماري علام الاسود ، بمالها
الخاص ، بعدما باعت بيتها وارزاقها لهذه الغاية .

مقهى برج الحمام



في الصورة : شكر الله سعد بشارد - بالطربوش وقبائلته،
ادوار ابي حمد ، يتوسطهما ناصيف فارس الاشقر ، تحت
« الحصر » الميترلة ، وعلى الكرسي المحطمة ، يلعبون
« السبعة ونص » .

★ ★ ★

برمانا اتقصايين ، والحلاقين ، والافران ، والظناير ،
ومحلات صنع الاحذية

برمانا السطوح الترابية الرابضة بين بعض سطوح القريم
النادرة

برمانا هذه ، تأبى الا ان نحكي حكاياتها القديمة المنسية ،
على مسمع برمانا الحديثة الصاخبة ، تغليدا للراجلين
« الاوادم » وابتاعا لضماير السادرين في مناهات المادة .

برمانا الماضي

اللياقة والكياسة قد تفرضان على الانسان في الحفلات
العامة ، او في المآكب والسهرات .
والتورية واللباقة في الحديث ، قد تكونان من مستلزمات
المباحثات والمناقشات السياسية والديبلوماسية .

لكن امرا من هذه ليس جائزا في كتابة التاريخ ، لان
التاريخ لا يعود تاريخا صحيحا ، اذا لم يكن كاتبه صريحا
الى حد الوقاحة ، حتى ولو واجه لوم المتسترين وراء
الاصابع ، وتحمل لعنة لاهي مسوح التمسك في عالم
الدجل والرياء .

جميع هؤلاء زائلون ، ولا يبقى غير التاريخ ، وغير
سعة كاتب التاريخ .

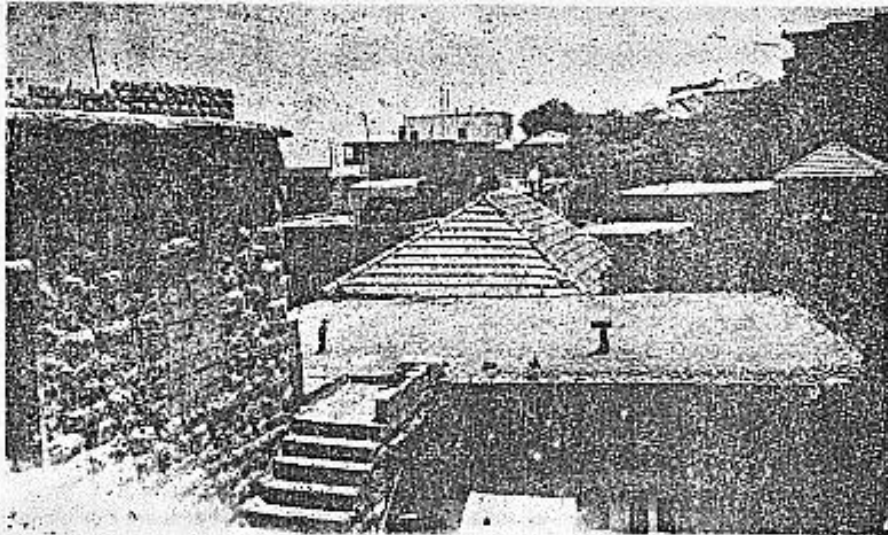
فبرمانا الماضي

برمانا الازقة الترابية الضيقة ، والحوانيت الصغيرة
الفقيرة

برمانا المقاهي البلدية القائمة تحت ظلال اغصان السنوبر
والوزال

برمانا « القوائيس » المعلقة على الجدران المغبرة
المتداعية

برمانا المحبة والقناعة والوداعة



تحت هذه السقوف الترابية عاشت الاجيال القديمة بالمحبة ، والبركة ،
والقناعة ، وكنت اذا سألت احدهم عن احواله اجابك فوراً :
« بالف لعنة كرام »

ولم يكن يؤنس وحشتنا في تلك الضاحية النائية ، غير
قصر « أنيس الهاني » وفندق « لويس روسلي » السوري ،
الرايضين بصمت مهيب تحت الاشجار القديمة الضخمة



بيتنا قبل تحويله الى فندق ، وكان من اكبر
واجمل بيوت البلدة .

★ ★ ★

واذكر كيف كنت افق حالما ، على شفير منحدر سحيق ،
لدى انبلاج الفجر ، فلا يوقظني من شرودي العميق ، غير
رؤية « الكارثة » وهم يتسللون على « القادوميات » فوق
اكثاف « المسقى » و « الغابه » و « خربة العدس » حينئذ
كنت انتص بشغف ولذة الى اصوات الاجراس النحاسية
الصغيرة التي كانت تعلق باعناق الدواب ، والتي كانت
تبعث الحانا سحرية جذابة ، فوق امواج الاثير ، واصدا
ترجمها الوديان البعيدة انغاما بديعة ، مقرونة باغاني يوسف

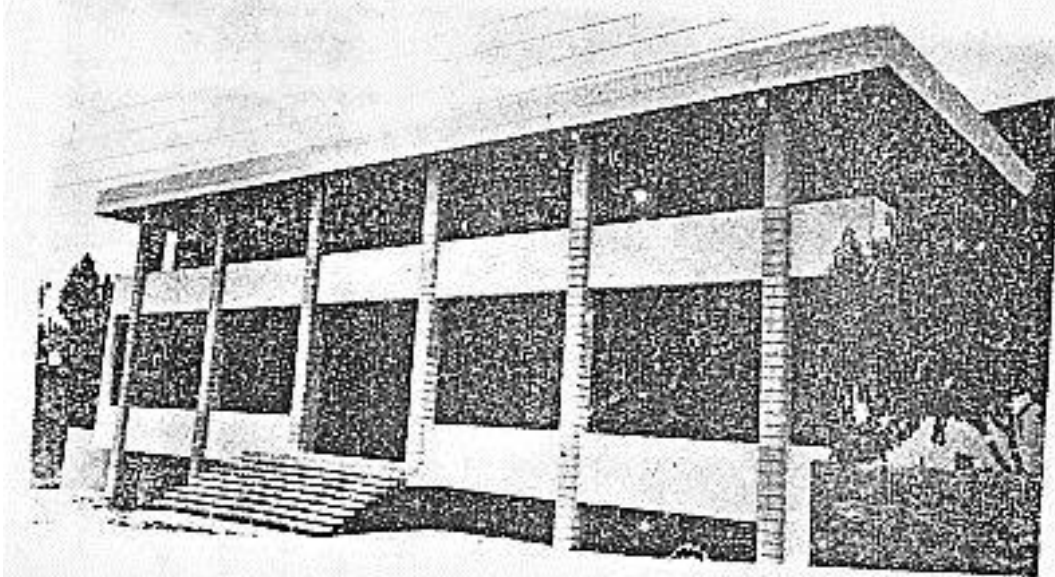
برمانا التي اذكرها

من اجمل الذكريات التي يحفظها الانسان ، بل من اتمن
مكتنزاته الفكرية ، هو ما يرسخ في ذهنه من احداث
الطفولة ، وما يرسب في ذاكرته من اقايص من المراهقة ،
ذلك لانه عندما يظأ اول درجة من سلم الاكتمال والانضباط ،
يفقد لذة التبغ بماضيات الاحداث وصغائرهما ، فلا يعود
ينظر الى الوراء الا ملأما ، لانه ينشغل بالخوض في مجاهل
الحياة وتبذيل مصاعبها .

أما انا ، وبالرغم من المحن التي مرت بي ، او انني تسببت
بها لنفسي ، بطريقة او بأخرى ، فاني ما زلت اعزي النفس
بالذكريات ، وكأنها كنز ثمين ، على اعتبار ان الحياة ذكرى
وامل ، او لاني ما عدت املك غير الذكريات من حطامات
هذه الدنيا .

انني ما زلت اذكر برمانا التي احببتها ببراءة وسذاجة .
برمانا « القصة » الهرمة المبددة بين احضان غابات الصنوبر
السندسية الخضراء ، والمتأثرة بتراخ وكسل ، بين دخان
المواقد والاقران ، واذكر كيف كنت اتمتع النظر بجبالاتها
الطبيعية الخلابة ، من على سطح بيتنا الكبير ، المستسلم
بضمول لاحلام الاصبحة ، فوق تلة من تلال « مارشعيا »

برمانا الحديثة



مركز البريد والبرق والهاتف الفخم

تاج عزالدين ، او بأغاني شقيقه نجم عزالدين ، بصوتها
المخلي الشهير .
ومن في لبنان ودنيا العرب ، لا يعرف الشيخ يوسف تاج؟



الشيخ يوسف تاج

واذكر كيف كنت اهبط الى البلدة ، من راييتنا الكنية ،
بين اشجار الصنوبر الباسقة ، المتعاقبة في الفضاء ، عناق
احبة علي اشتياق .

اهبط الى البلدة على طريق ضيق متعرج ، تزرعه الحفر
والاخاديد ، وترتفع على جانبيه ازهار « الوزال »
و « السيسمي » متمايلة بدلال فوق « الغبري » و « عصاية
الراعي » .

واذكر كيف كان « الجبالي » اي اصحاب الجبال ،
يؤمنون برمانا ، في مواسم وفي فصول معينة ، وكيف كان
الاولاد يركضون وراءهم ، وسط الحصى والغبار ، ثم
يتبعهم الاهلون الكبار ، الى حيث يكونون قد حطوا رحالهم

في احدى الساحات ، كي يشتروا منهم ما كانوا ينقلونه
من عدس ، وحمص ، وفاصوليا ، وتبن ، اذ كان الجبل
في تلك الايام ، اعظم مركبة للنقل ، بعد « كارو » لطوف
والياس الحكيم .

واذكر كيف كانت امهاتنا وخالاتنا ، جميعا وبدون
استثناء ، ينقلن العجين في معاجن نحاسية نظيفة لماعة ،
فوق رؤوسهن ، او على صدورهن ، ويتجهن زرافات
ووحدانا الى افران سليمان داود ، وعقل البتروني ، وبني
الرومي ، باستثناء اللواتي كن يضعن خبزهن بأنفسهن
على الصاج قرب البيت .



احدى فنياتنا الجميلات النشيطات ، تصنع الخبز على
الصاج بمهارة فائقة ، فابن فتاة اليوم « المتخففة » من فتاة
الامس ، فتاة الفضيلة والعمل ؟

تخليداً « لصوت برمانا »



الاحتفال الكبير الذي اقيم بمناسبة صدور العدد الاول من جريدة
« صوت برمانا » ويبدو من اليمين الى اليسار :

جورج الاشقر رئيس المجلس البلدي ، الدكتور بطرس ديب ، امين عام
غرفة رئاسة الجمهورية حاليا ، ميشال توما ، مدير عام السياحة
والاصطاف بومدالك ، ودع فرح نائب رئيس البلدية ، الكسندر الاشقر .

وفي الاقراڻ كان صفيق اكف النساء ، فوق « المرق »
الخشبي ، او على البلاط الحجري ، يختلط برثرتهن
التافهة التي لا تنقطع ، الا عندما كان يدعو القراڻ احدهن ،
بصوته الخشن ، من حين الى آخر ، لتقديم عجينها الى
بيت النار .

واذكر - غفر الله لهم جميعا - جرجي السن حبيب ،
وفكاته المستلحة المستحبة ، وسليمان الحايك بنظارتيه
البدون زجاج ، واللتين كان يزعم انه يستعملها لمنع
جفنيه من الاطباق على عينيه فقط ، وشديد غصن ابرجوده ،
وشرواله الذي كان يكنى الارض وراءه ، والذي كان
يغطي مساحة كبيرة من الرصيف عندما يجلس عليه ،
وفرسان ابو جوده « الحداد » الوحيد في المنطقة ، والذي
كان يتأخر في فنه كلما تقدم في سنه ، وابوسليم « الداماتي »
وغيرهم وغيرهم ، ممن كانوا يمضون النهار وهم يلعبون
« الداما » تارة يتعايطون ويتشاجرون ، وطلورا يتحلقون
ويضحكون .

واذكر سليمان « مازله » السغراوي ، وحصانه الاعبور
الافكح العجوز ، و « قلبه » الذي كان يذكر الناس بالحكم
التركي ، وبأيام الجوع الرهيبة .
واذكر الحوانيت الضيقة ، ذات الابواب الخشبية
الضخمة « المهائلة » وبعض محتويات تلك الحوانيت من

البضائع . كان من عسجدنا فوح ، ومكسد بشكل فوضوي
على رفوف محدودة فخر ثلاثة ارباعها السوس ، وكان
زبائن تلك الحوانيت من القراڻ والجراڻ في الليل ، اكثر
من زبائنها من الناس في النهار .

واذكر « موني » برمانا ، اي الذين كانوا ينقلون اليها
« الموني » من العاصمة ، وهم : شعيا الحايك ، وشربل
بوانطون ، ونايف مقصد ، وكيف كانوا يجلسون ، كل على
مقعد مطبره ، بشراويلهم و « لباداتهم » وكانتهم من سلالة
القيصرة ، كي يودعوا ذويهم واصدقاءهم ، قبل سفرهم
الى بيروت ، لشراء ونقل ما يكون اصحاب الحوانيت قد
اوصوهم عليه ، اذ ان الرحلة كانت تستغرق يومين او ثلاثة
ايام ، ذهابا وايابا ، وكانت الفرحة تعم انحاء « الضيعة »
الدى انتشار خبر وصولهم ، او وصول احدهم ، الى « شير
النص » او الى مركز « الخروبي » على طريق بيت مري .
في طريق العودة .

واذكر مدرسة « بونا ارسانيوس » الذي كان يعلمنا
في غرفة ضيقة من بيت « الوقف » تحت السنديانة ، وكيف
كان يشير نحونا غاضبا ، مهددا بأصبعه المقطوعة ، والتي
كان يعود ليدها في لحيته المشعثة ، والويل ثم الويل لمن
لا يعرف امثلة الكرشوني او السرياني ، وحينئذ كانت
تدور معركة مناخنة بين « البونا » من جهة ، وبين ناصيف

نادي الجبل الرياضي



بعض اعضاء نادي الجبل الرياضي ، بعد احدي مبارياتهم المظفرة ،
يتوسطهم المحامي وديع فرح نائب رئيس البلدية ، ويحيط بهم عدد من
الاصدقاء والمناصرين .

خير الاشر ، و خليل يوسف عواد ، وجوزف جبران عواد
من جهة اخرى ، لان هؤلاء كانوا يأتون الى المدرسة كي
محبوباً من الجميع ، بفضل كده وجهاده واستقامته ودمائة يلعبوا فقط ، وكانت المعركة تنتهي دائماً بفرارهم جميعاً
من النافذة ، بعدما يكون احداً قد فتحها لهم متعمداً ،

واذكر كيف كنا نزرع نجيب الحاج « ابو ابراهيم » ما ولم يكونوا ليعودوا الى المدرسة ، الا بعد مفاوضات
كان يربي دود القز في موسم العز ، وكيف كنا نركب على
« النورج » لنعاونه في « دراسة » الحصاد ، فنمضي ساعات المسكين .

طويلة في « المباحة » لنعود بعدها الى البيت شبه عراق .
لانا نكون قد مرقنا ثيابنا .

واذكر كيف كان جورج كسباريان - وهو صديق
حسيم لوالدي - يحمل حقيبة جلدية صغيرة بيده ، ينقل
فيها معدات تصليح الساعات ، واذكر انه كان يزورنا مرتين



فيلان عواد

كل شهر ، كي يصلح لنا ساعة نحاسبية هزمية ، ذات اربع
قوائم ، كان والدي قد استقدمها معه من اميركا ، وكان المعلم
كسباريان يتناول فنجاناً من القهوة بعد العمل ، لتعود
خالتي اليس وتبصر له كأنها الدكتور داهش .

واذكر كيف كانت الحركة تنشط في السوق عند الصباح
الباكر ، لتعود فتتقدم طيلة النهار تقريبا .
فهذا سليم اسعد ابي حمد ، يقابله خليل الخوري ، وهما
يذهبان العجول المسمنة ، والخراف المعلقة ، ويتباريان
بزخرفة وبتزيين اللحوم بالازهار الجميلة ، للتباهي امام
الزبائن القلائد .

الشرطة البلدية في المكتب



رئيس شرطة بلدية برمانا ، رامي نايف مقصد ، والى جانبه الشرطي
جورج نجيب الصالح ، وهما يتداولان في تنظيم الخدمة .

وهذا غالب ابو حمد يعاون زوجته ملبينا في تصفيفه
يضاعتها امام دكانهما ذي السطح الزرابي ، على طاولات
صغيرة اكل الدهر عليها وشرب ، ثم يعودان فيجلسان
امامها ، على كرسيين قديسين ، كل الى جانب معين ، بانتظار
ان يخطيء اي عابر سبيل فيشتري من تلك البضاعة ،
وكانا قد حولنا دكانهما الى بيت للسكن في نفس الوقت ،
بالرغم من ضيق رقعته .

وهذا يوسف نقولا الاشقر يعمل بهارة فثقة في صنع
الاحذية ، وراء طاولة طويلة العمر ، امام باب دكانته ،
وقد اكسبته مهارته زبائن كثيرين ، حتى في اوساط
المغتربين في افريقيا .

وهؤلاء هم ابناء جبران سعد عواد :

سعد ، والياس ، وجوزف ، وناف . احدهم يقص
شعر صديق ، والاخر يخلق ذقن رفيق ، والاخران يعزفان
على آلتين من آلات الطرب ، وسط رهط من الاصحاب
قصد تسليةهم ، كي لا ينتقلوا الى محل آخر ، وجبران
عواد قد انجب اولادا كلهم موسيقيون ، بإمكانهم ان
يؤلفوا فرقة موسيقية لوحدهم .

وهذا جبران زيادة عواد ، برفقة ابنائه ، وكلهم يعملون
بالتجارة ، يحملون السلال المليئة بالمعدات الصغيرة
الدقيقة ، يتبعهم اسرائيل شموني ، المعروف بالارمني ،

وهو يحمل لهم معداتهم الكبيرة الثقيلة ، لانه كان يعمل
معهم ، وكان يرتدي قميصا ممزقا بدون اكمام ، وبنطلونا
« شورط » و « صندل » بدون كعب .

وهذا سليم خرويان ، المعروف بالارمني ايضا ، ينقل
صندوقة خشبية على ظهره ، وهو يشي صامتا ، لانه لم
يكن مضطرا الى المداقة للتعريف بهنته ، فزبائنه كانوا
معروفين ، وكانوا ينتظرونه في ايام معينة من كل اسبوع ،
لتصليح احذيتهم ، في يرمانا ، وفي كل القرى المجاورة لها .
وهذا كبريال اندريا ، المعروف بكبريال « البوكر »
لكثرة ما لعب وخسر بالبوكر ، وهو زوج نسييتا « الست »
مني . هذا هو يصنع « البوظة » في علب مهترئة مخلعة ،
ويغري الاولاد باعطائهم ، ملعقة ، لكل منهم ، ان هم
عاونوه على « برم » العلب لمدة معينة من الوقت .

ومن اجمل ذكريات الماضي البعيد ، تجهرنا يوميا امام
دكان « شار » عازار الخياط ، وكان شار يضع نظارتيه
القديمتين فوق قمة انفه ، ويربطهما الى مؤخرة اذنيه ،
يخيط لا يعرف له لون ، لكثرة ما علق به من اوساخ
وغبار ، وكان ينظر الى الزبائن من فوق النظارتين ، وليس
من خلال زجاجتيهما ، وهو يجادل بعنف ، محاولا اقناع
الناس بأنه سينيهم لهم اشغالهم يوم الاربعاء ، وشار

برمانا في الصرح البطريركي



هكذا جاءت برمانا ابنتها اليسار ، جورج الاشقر ، للترحيب بغيطة
البطريرك الماروني في بركمى .

المذكور لم يكن يعرف يوما اسمه اربعاء ، بل كان يتسلح به ليماطل ، ويؤجل ، بعيدا عن مفاهيم الصدق ، حتى عرف يوم الاربعاء باسمه ، وبات الناس يتندرون به كلما جيء على ذكر الاربعاء :

« هذه اربعاء شار »

وكنّا لما يطردنا حضرته ، مكشرا عن سنين وحيدتين صفراوين باقيين في فكه العلوي ، كنا نهرب الى دكان جاره فيليب سالم ، كي تشتري طبشورة ، او بلبلا ، او اوتية من « العجوي » التي يكون الذباب المعافي قد سبقنا اليها ، وامتص كل ما في « حباتها » من قطر ، فنضطر الى القبول بها يابسة جافة ، ومن ثم كنا تشتري عددا من السجائر التي كان يبيعها « بالمفرق » كي ندخلها سرا وراء « تصونة » دير الراهبات .

ولم نكن لننسى الاحتفاظ ببعض من تلك السجائر للمعلم « فيسا » .

وما ادراك من هو المعلم « فيسا » ؟

لقد كان احد ابناء « العازارية » ممسوخا بشكل انساني ، يكسح من احدى رجليه ، استخدمه المجلس البلدي للعمل على طبر مخرج ، عجز عن حمل اثنال سنين ، وقد ركز فوقه برميل حديدي صديء ، مليء بالمياه ، يجرهما معا ، بغل نفرت عروق فخديه ، وضربت عضلات يديه ،

شعبية شاهين الاشقر الوارفة



بعض المواطنين يحاولون حمل الشيخ شاهين الاشقر على الاكتاف ، وهو يعتذر بدمائته ولطفه .

وترهل بطنه بالرغم من جوعه ، وتدلت اذنه فوق خديه . وكانت مهمة المعلم « فيسا » تنحصر في رش ازقصة برمانا الترايية بالمياه ايام الصيف ، منعا لتضاعف الغبار ، واتقاء لازعاج المصطافين المصريين في نفس الوقت .

كنا نرشو ، اي « فبرطل » المعلم « فيسا » ببعض السجائر ، كي يسمح لنا بالركوب فوق البرميل ، او الى جانبه ، وكان حضرته يختار اجملنا ، لانه كان يحب الاولاد كما قيل لنا .

لكننا كنا تفاجأ بالبغل المسكين وهو « يحرن » فيتوقف عن السير ، لانه كان ، لكبر سنه ، يعجز عن جرها بالاضافة الى الطبر والبرميل ، وحينئذ كنا نكتفي بركض وراء المعلم « فيسا » ووراء طبره .

هكذا كانت برمانا ، على حقيقتها المجردة ، فلماذا يخجل بعض الباقيين من جيلها الماضي من الاعلان عن حقيقته المجردة ؟

اجل هكذا كانت احوال الطبقة المتوسطة التي كانت تشكل اكرية السكان الساحقة :

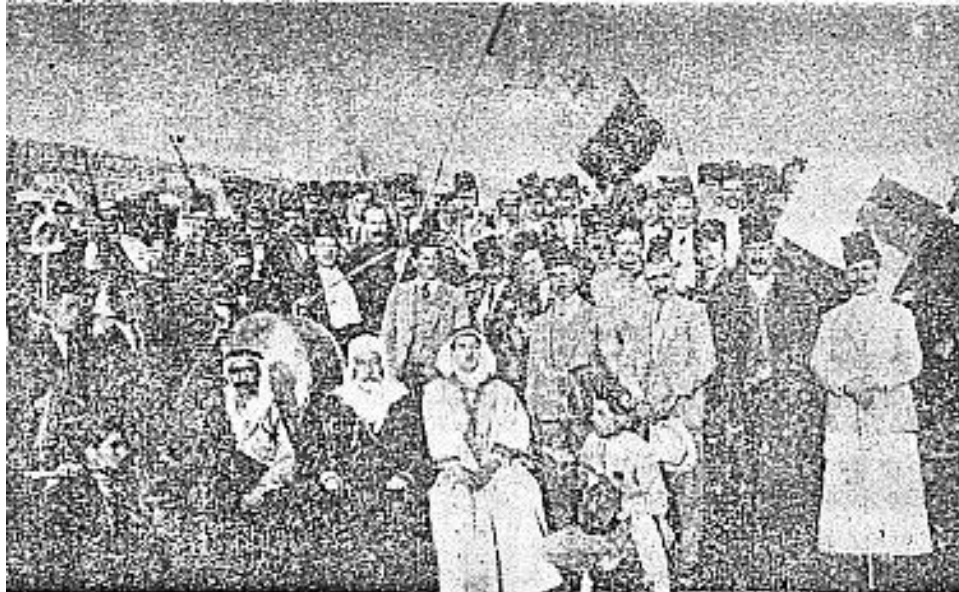
حانوتيون ، ولحامون ، ومعلمو عمار ، ومزارعون . وصباغون ، ومربو دودة قر ، وساسرة شرايق ، وعمال عاديون ، والكثير الكثير في ما بينهم كان صاحب « كرخاني » ثم عاد فأفلس .

فهل يجوز ان تغير اشروات التي هبطت علينا ابد وبعد يطالعون في الصفحات التالية ، ما قلته في ابناء برمانا ، الحرب العالمية الثانية ، بطرق مشروعة او غير مشروعة ، عما يتعلق بدمائة اخلاقهم ، ولطف معشرهم ، ولذا اعلن هل يجوز ان تغير من حقيقة وجودنا وكيونتنا ، وان تلوث بصراحتي المعهودة ، عن اتي اعتبر كل ابناء برمانا ، بدون نسيات وعقلياتنا ، تقتضي على روح المحبة والاخاء التي استثناء ، من ذوي النيات الحسنة ، والقلوب الطيبة ، كانت متأصلة فينا ؟

والاخلاق الرضية ، لكن ما خسروه اكيدا ، وهذا ما يؤسف له اشد الاسف ، وهذا ما انعيه عليهم ، فهو غيرتهم على بعضهم ، وتبادل الثقة ما بينهم والتواضع الذي اثبت مدى الدهر ان كل الناس متساوون ، امام وجه الله وتحت التراب ، فهل اذا جرحنا الحقائق تفلح في اعادة ما اصبح من الذكريات والنوادر ؟ هذا وجه من وجوه برمانا القديمة العريقة ، قدمت به هذا وجه من وجوه برمانا القديمة العريقة ، قدمت به بايجاز واقتضاب ، نظرا لشح المادة ، ولنضوب ما يتطلبه في الاستقامة افضل بكثير من النجاح بالامايب الملتوية التوسع في الكلام من امكافات . فالي الوجه الآخر

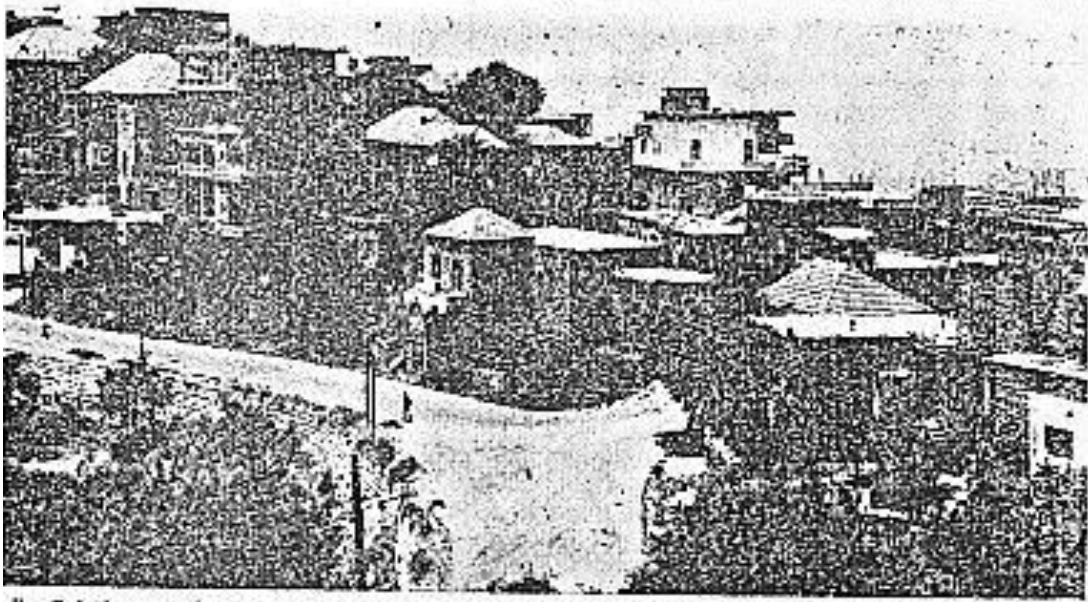
حكمة

« ان رجلا بدون مال هو حتما رجلا فقير ، لكن الاقفر منه ، فهو رجل ليس له غير المال » .
★★★
« واذا قضاء الله حل بأمة »
شمخ العبيد بيا على الاسياد »
لقد تأكلت مسبقا من ان اكدا من الشاتم ومن اللعنات ستوجه الي ، بسبب اعلاني عن الحقائق ، وعدم مراعاتي للمشاعر ، ولذا فردت في صدري امكنة واسعة لها ، كي اتمكن من المقارنة جارا وعلائية ، بين برمانا الواعدة الامنة التي احببت ، وبين برمانا الصاخبة التي وئدت فيها كل فضائل الاقدمين ، فتساقطت القيم الرفيعة اشلاء مبشرة تحت نعال المادة الحقيمة .
سوف يهمني القراء حتما بمناقضة نفسي ، عندما



كانت تشد برمانا القديمة الى بني معروف الاشواوس ، وشالج ود قلبية بعيدة عن التصنع ، وفي الصورة اعلاه ، وفد يمثلها لدى سلطان باشا الامارش في جبل الدروز ، برئاسة شيخ شباب و فرقة موسيقى برمانا ، الشيخ درويش اسكندر الاشقر .

برمانا والوجه الاخر



في هذه البيوت القديمة الحاملة ، ترعرع الفكر ، ونشأ أبناء الطبقة المختارة ، الطبقة التي تسلمت بالمحبة ، والتواضع ، والمواطنة الصحيحة.

برمانا والوجه الاخر

اولئك الذين كانوا يلعبون « الداما » في ما ذكرته عن وجه برمانا الباهت الكالنج ، هم افضل بكثير من الذين اصبحوا يلعبون بثقة الناس ، وبأخلاص الناس ، وبمقدرات الناس ، في هذا العصر .

فالاولون كانوا حتما ابرياء صالحين ، لانهم ، الى جانب محبتهم ، وثقتهم بعضا ببعض ، كانوا يلعبون من باب التسلية لا غير ، ولان الظروف الحياتية ، والعمرائية ، والاجتماعية التي عاشوها ، لم تسمح لهم بان يعملوا اكثر مما عملوا في ايامهم .

اما لاعبو اليوم فانهم مذنبون ، كي لا اقول غير ذلك ، لانهم مسؤولون عن المجتمع الذي محضهم ثقته ، وعلق اماله على ما توسسه فيهم من خير ، فاستغلوا ثقة المواطن ومحبتة ، وهذا في اعتقادي ارتكاب وجداني لا يغتفر ، لانه عبث بمصير جماعة ، ومس بكرامات افراد .

واذا كان لبرمانا وجه كالنج باهت في غابر الايام ، شأنها شأن كل بلدة في لبنان ، من الناحية المادية والعمرائية ، فلقد كان لها وجه آخر مشرق ، بزت به كل

جاراتها ، فحق لها ان تفاخر به وتعتز ، وهذا ما جعلني اعتقد بان الاية قد انقلبت بين الاثنتين ، اي برمانا القديمة وبرمانا الجديدة ، لان الوجه الثقافي الفكري في برمانا القديمة ، قد عوض اضعاف التخلف المادي ، في حين ان التطور العمرائي المادي في برمانا الجديدة ، بالرغم من عظمتة ورونقه ، لم يتمكن من التعويض عن جزء يسير من النقص الحاصل في الناحية الفكرية .

وكأني ببرمانا القديمة ، بالرغم مما اعترض تطورها من عقبات كأداء ، ومن عوامل خارجة على ارادة بنيتها ، كأني بها قد ابت الا ان تبقى حفيذة فينيقيا ام الحرف والحضارة والتسدين ، فأنجبت رهطا كبيرا فاضلا من العلماء ، والادباء ، والفنانين ، ورجال الاجتماع ، سوف ادون اسماء ما امكنتني الحصول عليه من فوائدهم ، وما توفر لدي من معلومات عنهم ، بعيدا عن التقيد بتاريخ او بتسلسل الايام ، لان المعلومات كانت تردني في اوقات مختلفة ، فلم اتمكن من ضبطها ، بالرغم من انني اعدت كتابة هذا السجل خمس مرات متتالية .

فالى ابناء اليوم اقدم فوائغ الامس ، عليهم يقتدون بهم ويفلحون ، وعلمهم يعتبرون ويتعاونون باخلاص ، كي يعيدوا الى بلدتهم ما سلبته من فضائلها ومن تاريخها يد الايام .

امراءنا ، بالرغم مما لاقوه من تجاهل ونكران ، مازالوا حتى اليوم محتفظين باسمائهم في سجلات نفوس مسقط رأسهم برمانا ، دليلا على وفائهم وعلى اخلاصهم .

الامراء اللعيون

الامير احمد

اذا كان من المتوجب علينا ، ان نبرز شخصيات برمانا التي لعبت ادوارا خطيرة في تاريخنا الحديث ، فقد وجب علينا ، قبل كل شيء ، ان نتطرق ، ولو بإيجاز ، الى تاريخ سلالة اللعيون العريقة الاصيلية ، هذه السلالة التي حكمت لبنان يوما باسم برمانا ، فتكرت برمانا لها ، يوم اتاخ عليها الدهر بكل كلكه ، ففضل بناؤها الهجرة بشرف ، على العيش بمذلة ، بين قوم مالحوها ، وعندما عثرت بها القدم تجاهلوما .

وماذا يرتجى من مجتمع يتكر لبنيه عندما يكون ، ويرحف على البطون نحو ادراجهم عندما يثرون ويفتون؟ فاللعيون لم يستجدوا ، بل حافظوا على كرامتهم ، وعلى عزة نفوسهم ، بين اولئك الذين انتزعوا منهم ارزاقهم بالمسيرة ، والمداهنة ، والغش .

وبهذه المناسبة ، لا يسعني الا ان اطالب جميع اصحاب النفوذ في برمانا ، باقناع اللعيون الكرام بالعودة الى مسقط رأسهم ، كما فعل الامير شفيق الذي عاد واشترى ارضا بنى له ولائته فيها شبه قصر صغير ، لاسيما وان

هو الامير احمد ابي اللع ، واند الامير بشير احمد الذي سيأتي الكلام عنه ، والامير احمد قد نصر اولاده . اي ادخلهم في الدين المسيحي ، وعندما سئل عما يسعنه عن اعتناق الدين المذكور بنفسه اجاب : « لقد قتت بواجبي ، نحو اولادي ، اما انا ، فاني ساقى على مذهبي » .

وعندما شب اولاده عن الطوق ، وقفوا قسا كبيرا من ارزاقهم لدير مار اشعيا الماروني في برمانا .

الامير بشير احمد

هو جد الامراء اللعيون الاحياء حاليا ، وعندما قسم لبنان الى قائمتين : قائمية النصارى ، وقائمة الدروز . عين هو حاكما لقائمة النصارى ، فحكم بمعدل : وشجاعة ، ومروءة ، ومن المشهور عنه ، انه استضاف ملكة بلجيكا لمدة اربعين يوما ، مع حاشيتها الكبيرة ، كما انه

هكذا برمانا في كل ازمة او مهرجان



في كل ازمة وطنية كانت برمانا تقف في الطليعة ، وفي كل مهرجان كان مركزها في القلب ، وها هي في هذه الصورة تستقبل البطريرك الموشي الماروني بمد عودته من المؤتمر السكوني في روما .

بنى السراي المعروفة بأسسه حتى الساعة سنة ١١٣٥ هجرية ، وهي دير الراهبات الحالي ، والمدرسة التي قامت بجواره سابقا ، ومعالم الخيل الكائنة في الحائط بين القصرين ، خير دليل على ذلك ، كما اشتهر عن الامير بشير انه استقدم يوسف بك كرم الاهدني الى قصره ، بواسطة حنا بك ابو صعب ، لا قناعه بوجوب احلال السلام في جبل لبنان ، اما علم الامير فانه ما زال محفوظا حتى اليوم لدى احد اخفاده ، مع رمز السيف والسنديانة ، وهذا الرمز له قصة لا مجال لذكرها الآن .

الامير امين منصور

انه والد الامراء : سليم ، وامين ، وفؤاد ، نخص منهم بالذكر الامير سليم الذي حصل على رتبة فارس من الكرسي الرسولي في روما ، نظرا لما قدمه من خدمات وتضحيات في سبيل وطنه ودينه ، والامير فؤاد الذي اصبح رئيسا لمجلس الادارة في عهد المتصرفية ، بعد إلغاء نظام القائماتيين .

الامير نجيب

هو مالك السراي الكبير بعد والده الامير بشير أحسن - اي دير الراهبات الحالي - وقد باع السراي من

رئاسة عام الراهبات ، وتنازل عن قسم كبير من ثمنها ، شرط ان تستخدم لايواء الاطفال اليتام ، وعندما كباه جواد الحظ ، تنكر له جميع عارفه واصدقائه ، ففضل الزواج عن مسقط رأسه ، بعدما اخذ بيته منه بطريقة غير مشرفة .

الامراء الحاليون

الامير بشير نجيب ، حفيد الامير بشير احمد ، ووالده تولى مناصب رفيعة في حكومة السودان ، ومنها منصب ترجمان اللورد كيتشر ، ذي السطوة والنفوذ هناك ، وقد جاء بعدهم بالتتابع :

الامير خليل ابي اللمع

الامير شفيق الذي بنى له داره فخمة في بلدته

الامير مالك ابي اللمع

الامير جوزف ابي اللمع

اما الامير اميل ابن الامير مجيد ، فهو موقف كبير دو احترام وتقدير في احد ملاكات الدولة .

هؤلاء اعترفوا بجهود جورج الاشقر واحبوه



الاف المواطنين يتزاحمون لحمل جورج الاشقر على الاكف، تدفعهم

محبتهم له ، وثقتهم به .

المطران نعمة الله ابي كرم

فيلسوف «ملفان» ولاهوتي.
ورع ، واسع الاطلاع ، وافر
الثقافة والعلم ، ترجم كتاب
الفيلسوف الكندي الكبير
« الكاردينال دي مرسيه »
- الفلسفة النظرية او علم
الحكمة البشرية - و اضاف
اليه تعليقات نظرية خطيرة



له عدة مؤلفات قيية ، منها ، على سبيل المثال لا الحصر:
مجموعة الردود على الخوارج - قافون اصول المحاكمات
الكنيسة - ردود على اليونان والارمن وغيرالمسيحيين
- الكنيسة وانتدبن -الحكمة الادبية فيالحقوق -
ترجمة فلسفة « ابن سينا » الى اللاتينية .

ابراهيم بك الاسود

اديب كبير ، ومؤرخ شهير
ذو منطق سليم ولغة سليمة ،
له عدة مؤلفات ادبية وتاريخية ،
اشهرها مجلد : « تنوير الازهار »
في تاريخ لبنان » وهو مؤلف
من ثلاثة اجزاء ، كل جزء منها
يضم حوالي خمسمئة صفحة
من الحجم الكبير ، تعاون مع
انيس الهاني ، شقيق الشهيد



اللبناني الكبير ، على تأسيس حزب سمياء : حزب العمال
العام .

كان اول من اصدر جريدة اقليلية اسمها « لبنان »
وقد اشتهر عنه انه قد درس اللغة الانكليزية وهو في
التسعين من عمره ، ونظم بها الشعر ، وقد حول دارته
الى كعبة يحج اليها كبار رجال الدين والدنيا ، مما
اهله لان يرئس الوفد الذي مثل البطريرك الماروني لدى
جمال باشا السفاح ، عندما رفض البطريرك التنازل
للسلام عليه .

الاب بولس الاشقر

كان مدبرا عاما للرهبانية

الانطونية المارونية ، خدم
رعية مسقط رأسه برمانا
سنوات طويلة بدون اي مقابل ،
علم عددا كبيرا من ابنائها
اصول العزف على مختلف
الآلات الموسيقية ، وضع الحان



ملقوس الذبيحة الالهية للكنيسة المارونية التي ما زالت
معتمدة حتى اليوم ، كما وضع ولبع عشرات المؤلفات

التي كان يحتلها في المحافل السياسية والاجتماعية ، في الموسيقى التي ينهل منها الملحنون المصريون في ايماننا
لبنان والمهجر .
هذه .

الاخوان الرحبانيان من خريجي مدرسته .

الاب حنا ابي كرم

خليل افندي الاشقر

ذو ثقافة عالية ، متطرف في وطنيته ، خدم رسالة العلم
ردحا طويلا من الزمن ، جريء ، جسور جواد ، اتفق
ثروته الطائلة كالمطاني لتكريم رجال الدين والدنيا الذين
كانوا يحجون الى دارته ، نظم تشيدا في اواخر العهد
العثماني ، ندد فيه بالاتراك ومدح الحلفاء ، فكاد ان
يودي به الى المجلس العرفي فالمشقة .
الاخيه

الاب يوسف الياس عواد

القس يوسف الياس الاشقر

قليلون هم الذين عرفوا كون هذا الراهب الماروني
الورع ادبيا وشاعرا ، لانه كان يعمل بمحبة وصمت ،
ولان مؤلفاته آلت الى الرهبة بعد موته ، كما قيل ، وواضع
هذا الكتاب قد نهل الكثير من ادبه ومن شعره ، وهو
يحتفظ ايضا بالكثير مما نشرته له كبريات الصحف اللبنانية .
كان سياسيا محنكا ، مرنا ، جريئا ، وجه سياسة برمانا
ردحا طويلا من الزمن .

الياس بك الاسود

عين رئيسا للبلدية بواسطة شقيقه ابراهيم بك الاسود
الذي كان واسع النفوذ يومذاك ، وكان متواضعا ، لطيفا ،
حسن المعشر .

قيلان ابي سمرا

كاتب عدل بكل ما في الكلمة من معنى ، خدام وفيلقته
بأمانة وإخلاص ، سنوات طويلة ، خير واسع الاطلاع ، ذو
مكافأة مرموقة محترمة في المجتمع .

جورج حبيب كرم

مهندس لامع ، احتل مركزا كبيرا في مصفاة طرابلس
للبنترول ، ذو ثقافة عالية وإخلاص رضية ، انتخب عضوا في
المجلس البلدي عام ١٩٥٢ ، كان ينتظره مستقبل باهر ،
لكن المنية وافته وهو في عمر الورود ، في الثانية والثلاثين
من عمره .

فرنسوا كرم

ذو ثقافة عالية ، متواضع
لطيف المعشر ، دائم الابتسامة ،
بشوش الوجه ، كان مديرا
عاما لاحدى كبريات شركات
البنترول في العاصمة بيروت
لمدة سنوات عديدة ، انتخب
عضوا في المجلس البلدي سنة
١٩٥٢ نظرا لامتقائه وسمو اخلاقه ، ولشدة المواطنين به .



الياس اسكندر الاشقر

اديب كبير ، وشاعر مبدع ،
سلس الاسلوب ، لغوي ضليع ،
وخطيب مفوه قوي الحجج ،
نشرت له عشرات المجلات
والصحف الادبية والسياسية
الكثير من اتاجه الذي ذهب
هدرا ، لان احدا لم يفكر
بجمعه او بطبعه كرس حياته
لخدمة رسالة العلم ، ومات
معلما ، وكان في نفس الوقت
امين سر مجلس بلدية برمانا سنوات طويلة ، توفي فجأة
وهو في شرخ الشباب ، فبكى فيه ذووه وعارفوه مزايه
الخلقية الرفيعة .



خليل نجم الاسود

ياور مظفر باشا التركي ، في العهد العثماني ، ثم اصبح
ملازما اول في الجيش الاميركي بعد هجرته ، فعين قائدا
لاحدى الحملات ضد المكسيك هناك ، فانتصر انتصارا
باهرا استحق عليه ثناء القيادة المركزية العليا .

يوسف خليل ابي احمد

شكري جريس رزق

مخام بارع يوم كانت مقاييس الحمامة دواة وريشة
تعلقان بالكمر - اي بالزفار - غيور ، فهم ، لبق ، قدم الجيش التركي في الحرب العالمية الا
خدمات كثيرة لابناء عشيرته .
مشاهير ابناء برما ، انسانيا واجتماعيا .

بشاره وطانيوس منمى

اسعد ابي مهرا

طبيان شهيران سبقا عصرهما بما ابتكراه من وسائل
خاصة لمعالجة بعض الحالات المرضية المستعصية ، فاصبحت
علمين خفاكين في جميع انحاء لبنان .
قاص ذو ثقافة عالية ، ادى خدمات جليلة في نصرته الحق
والعدالة ، يوم بطل الحق ووئدت العدالة .
العدالون .

لهنا شقيق انساني كبير ، هو الصيدلي اسبيريدون منمى ،
بالرغم من كونه صيدليا ، كان يعالج الناس بهمة واندفاع ،
وفي بعض الاحيان بدون مقابل .

موسى سعد بشاره

يوسف يونس بشاره

انتخب رئيس للبلدية بالاجماع ، فبرهن
في ادارة شؤون المواطنين ، مما اكسبه ثقة
قبل اصدقائه ، فاصبح حكما في خلافاتهم .
جداره فائقة
شراهم مناقسيه

الياس يوسف عواد

انتخب رئيس للبلدية في ظروف صعبة ،
اشتهر بالعزم ، الجرأة ، والكرم ، وهو
عواد ، وفؤاد الياس عواد مدير مركز بريد
عاليه لسنوات طويلة .
قد
اب يوسف
مدينة

مختار برمانا بالانتخاب ، وهذا دليل ثقة المواطنين به ،
كان ذا همّة قعساء ، وغيره لا تضاهى على بني قومه ،
كان يدفع الفريضة ، اي الضريبة ، للحاكم من ماله الخاص ،
كي يقطع سبل التدخل بشؤوننا بوجه الموظفين الاتراك ،
وكان يستوفي ما يدفعه من المقتدرين دون العاجزين .

جورج فيليب سالم



عين رئيسا للمجلس البلدي في عيد الاستقلال الثاني ، نظرا لاستقامته ، فعمل طاقته في سبيل تنفيذ ما امكن من المشاريع المفيدة في بلده ، واسهم في دعم النهضة السياحية بواسطة مؤسسته الخاصة -

اوتيل جورج - عامل جميع الناس بالسواء لانه كان معتدلا في سياسته ، يكره التطرف والعنف ، لطيف المعشر ، بشوش الوجه ، صريح جريء محب للضيف ، احب جميع الناس فبادله جميع الناس بالمثل .

الاب مارون ابي كرم



راهب ماروني تقي ورع ، حاصل دكتوراه في الفلسفة واللاهوت ، رئيس ديوان المحكمة الروحية في مطرانية طرابلس سنوات عديدة ، اشرف على تنسيق وطبع مؤلفات المطران نعمة الله ابي كرم الفلسفية والقانونية ، كان بشوشا محبا للنكتة ، سريع لخاطر ، ذا مكانة محترمة في الاوساط الراقية .

الشيخ حبيب كرم



من مواليد سنة ١٨٧٩ ، انتخب شيخا لبرمانا في العهد العثماني ، وكان مازال شابا يافعا ، نظرا لما توسعه فيه المواطنين من خير وصلاح ، وكان الشيخ يومذاك ذا صلاحيات واسعة خطيرة .

اعيد انتخابه شيخا ومن ثم مختارا ، ثلاث مرات متتالية ، فكان في ولاياته كلها يجتمع الاموال الاميرية ، ويحصى الانفس ، ويهتم بشؤون ابناء بلده عامة ، دون تمييز بين هذا وذاك ، مما اكسبه ثقة واحترام كل المواطنين .

عاون الدولة معاونة قيمة في الاحصاء الاول الذي اجرته بعد الحرب العالمية الاولى سنة ١٩٢٠ . كان دمث الاخلاق ، لطيف المعشر ، متواضعا ، معتدلا في سياسته ، ولو انه كان صلبا في عقيدته ، وحزبيته ، وفيما لمبادئه واصداقائه .

سليم يوسف الاسود

الفرد عبدالله بشارة



اديب مرموق ، وشاعر فنان
مبدع ، وخطيب اشتهر بمواقفه
الجريئة ، اعتمد على ثقافته
العالية ، فأنشأ مدرسة ابتدائية
لتعليم أبناء بلدته العاجزين عن
دفع الاجور المدرسية الباهظة ،
وكان مازال شابا يافعا ، تخرجت

من مدرسته افواج عديدة من الذين لم يكونوا يأملون
بتحصيل القليل من العلم لولا بادرته البناءة .

اسهم في النهضة السياحية بواسطة مؤسسته الخاصة
« فلوريدا اوتيل » .

لطيف المعشر ، بشوش الوجه ، كريم حتى الاسراف ، احب
الضعيف ، ووقف بجانب العاجز ، فقدر فيه أبناء برمانا
مزاياه العلمية والخلقية السامية ، فانتخبوه مختارا سنة
١٩٦٣ بأكثرية ساحقة .

خدم الجميع بالسواء ، وبدون اي مقابل ، حتى وافقنا
النية فجاء ، وبكتبة قلبية سنة ١٩٦٨ فبكته المنطق
بأسرها .

انتخب مختارا في العهد العثماني نظرا الى ما كان يتحلى
به من مزايا خلقية سامية ، اذ انه كان للجميع بالسواء . مصلح
محبوب ، معتدل في سياسته ، فوثق بالناس كما وثق
الناس به ، كان يجمع انقيضة ، اي الفرية : معاملا كل
الناس باللين والحسنى ، فاستحق احترام وتقدير أبناء
بلدته عموما .

سليم رزق

من رجال برمانا التقدماء المعروفين بالعزم ، والصلابة ،
والجرأة ، وسداد الرأي ، عين مختارا سنة ١٩٣٩ ، ثم انتخب
مختارا سنة ١٩٤٧ ، وما يدل على طيبة عنصر هذا الرجل
من عندنا ، كونه كان يصرف ساعة او ساعتين يوميا للاتصال
بالد اخصامه السياسيين ، ولما قشتم بأسلوبه النكتي المحب .

سركيس واغوب غازريان

طيبا اسنان معروفان ، كان لهما فضل كبير على المنطقة
بأسرها في أيامهما ، لانهما كانا ، في كثير من الحالات ،
يعالجان المصابين بدون مقابل ، فأنبأ كونهما انسانين قبل
ان يكونا طبيبين .

فؤاد مفرج

عالم كبير واديب خلاق ، لمع نجمه سريعا في السياسة العربية والعالمية معا ، رئيس وفد الشباب العرب الى احد المؤتمرات في الولايات المتحدة الاميركية ، حيث قيل بان الاستعمار والصهيونية قد تأمرا فاجتلاده ، للتخلص من بسائه وجراته ، ومن قوة منطقه واقتناعه .

يوسف ابي كرم

اديب كبير ذو ثقافة عالية ، دمث الاخلاق ، بشوش الوجه ، متواضع محب ، مؤمن الى حد الورع ، له عدة مؤلفات بالفرنسية والعربية ، لم يبق منها غير النذر اليسير ، منها : سعادة الشباب في طهارة الابدان - نوتر دام دي لورد - تاريخ فرنسا بالعربية - اول كتاب صدر عن حياة الراهبين القديسين ، شربل والحرديني - وصف فرنسا : زراعتها ، صناعتها ، تجارتها ، مستعمراتها للمغاربة .



امين امعد ابي احمد

هاجر الى الولايات المتحدة الاميركية وحيدا ، ولم يكن قد بلغ اشدده بعد . هربا من حياة الخمول والكسل . وهناك بنى نفسه بنفسه ، فاشتهر بقوته الجسدية الاسطورية الخارقة ، والاخبار عن اعدائه اكثر من ان تحصى ، تنقل بين عشرات العواصم في الاميركتين وفي اوروبا ، فحصل على عشرين وساما . من ملوك ومن رؤساء الدول التي زارها ، فاطلق عليه لقب « بطل الشرق » تقديرا واعجابا . كان لطيف المعشر ، يحب الاختلاط بالناس ومعاشرتهم ، فيدعوهم يوميا الى دارته ، بعد عودته الى مسقط رأسه برمانا ، ذو اخلاق عالية ، وقلب كبير ، يقدم عند الحاجة ، ويعفو عند المقدرة .

حكمة

« ليس من مات فاستراح ميت

افسا الميت ميت الاحياء »

بين القديم والجديد

وجه برمانا القديم ، الذي صورناه قدر المستطاع في الفصلين السابقين ، كان يمثل عقليات ونفسيات من ذات المستويات تقريبا ، بغض النظر عن بعض شواذات لم يكن يعتد بها او يعول عليها ، ومن هنا كان منشأ الانسجام بين افراد المجتمع الواحد في ذلك العصر .

والمجتمع القديم الذي كان يتحلى بالكثير من الفضائل التي يفتر اليها مجتمعنا المادي الجديد ، ماذا كان من الممكن ان يصل او ان يصير اليه ، لو توفرت له اسباب التطورات التي توفرت لهذا الجيل ، كالعلم ، والمال ، وسرعة المواصلات ، والماء ، والكهرباء ؟

البراهين كامنة في ما حققه رجالات قدماء عاصروا ابناء هذا الجيل ، فتفوقوا عليهم في كثير من الحقول والميادين ، بالرغم من كون بعض القدماء شبه اميين ، او انصاف متعلمين .

ففي هذا الفصل ، وفي ما يليه من فصول ، سندكر بعضا من اولئك القدماء الذين ما زالوا ، الحمد لله احياء ، يعملون في سبيل تطوير الحياة العامة ، ولا سيما من الناحية الاقتصادية ، والعمرانية ، والاجتماعية ، كما ان بعضهم

ما زال يوجه السياسة العامة ، او يفرض نفسه عليها ، فكان منه المختارون ، والاعضاء الاختياريون ، واعضاء المجلس البلدي ، وكثيرون من ذوي النفوذ في الاوساط الشعبية .

ومما يؤسف له ، فهو كون ابناء الجيل الجديد الذين تتوسم فيهم الخير ، ونعلق عليهم اكبر الامل ، يتهربون من تحمل المسؤوليات ، ويعملون كل لنفسه ، بالرغم مما يملكونه من امكانيات فكرية ومادية هائلة .

فالتي الفتيين معا اقدم هذا الفصل ، من صور ابناءنا القدماء ، وابناء الجيل المتوسط ، كي يبقى صورة عنهم . ابد الدهر .

حكمة

« ولبس عباءة وتقر عيني
احب الي من لبس الشفوف »
« لو كل كلب عوى القمته حجرا
لا صبح الصخر ، مثقالا بدينار »

حبيب شاهين الاشقر



جرجي حبيب زلزل



شاعر زجلّي ذو شهرة واسعة
اشترك في عدد من «الجوّات»
الزجلية التي كانت تغني على
المسارح ، نشر بعض اتاجه في
عدد من الصحف والمجلات
الادبية والشعرية .
ينظم كتابة مثلما يغني ارتجالاً ،

وهو ذو صوت مخملي جميل .

سريع الخاطر ، حاضر النكتة ، محبوب من الجميع .

شعراء الزجل

انجبت برمانا عددا كبيرا من الشعراء العامين ، اي
شعراء الزجل ، لكن ما يؤسف له ، فهو كون كل مؤلفاتهم
قد ضاعت ، وذهبت طعم الاهمال ، مع ما فيها من فن
وعبقرية ، باستثناء ما يتناقله الناس منها شفهيًا ، ومن
اشهر اولئك الشعراء :

سعد ناضر عواد ، نعمان خازن الاشقر - اسعد فائز فندقه الشهير « برتانيا » الذي استقطب كبار
مخول البتروني - ناصيف وهبة - داود الطايغ - الياس
السن حبيب .

كروم نعمان كروم



ذو ثقافة عالية ، خدم رسالة العلم بكل جوارحه ، أسس المدرسة الاهلية وادارها بنفسه ، يوم لم تكن هناك اي مدرسة وطنية محلية في برمانا ، تخرج منها عدد كبير من رجال هذا العصر .

سلامه الاثيرة



شاعر واديب مبدع خلاق ، وخطيب مقوه ، له مواقف وطنية جريئة ، غزير الانتاج ، لكن اتاجه ما زال حتى اليوم بدون جمع او طبع ، نشر بعضه في الصحف وفي المجلات الادبية الكبيرة ، صديق الجميع

بالسواء ، خدم رسالة العلم سنوات طويلة ، واسهم في تدعيم النهضة السياحية بواسطة مؤسسته الخاصة «الجبل الاخضر» .

البر غالب ابي حمد

بدأ حياته العملية موظفا عاديا في ادارة البريد والبرق في برمانا ، وقد تدرج من مركز الى آخر باستقامته ، ومثابرتة ، وحسن ادارته ، حتى اصبح مديرا لمركز البريد والبرق في مسقط رأسه .

لطيف المعشر ، صاحب ثكاث فادرة ، سريع الخاطر ، رضي الخلق ، يحترمه ويحبه جميع عارفه . ويقدر كبار المسؤولين همته ، ونشاطه ، ومواظبته الدقيقة على خدمة وظيفته .

سالم فيليب سالم

موظف كبير في وزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية سنوات طويلة ، وهو رمز الموظف المثالي ، ذو ثقافة واخلاق رضية ، جري ، مستقيم ، لطيف كريم ضياف ،

اسهم مساهمة فعالة في احياء الحركة السياحية ، له مواقف سياسية خاصة ، متقل برأيه ، صريح ، ذومكانة محترمة .



اميل ابو سمرا

محام بارع ، وقاض عادل
طيلة حياته ، عضو مجلس
الشورى ، اشتهر بنكاته
المستلحة الحلوة ، وبمحاضراته
المصطبغة بصبغة النكتة ايضا ،
خفيف الظل ، قريب الى القلب ،
سريع الخاطر ، محبوب من
الجميع . حائز على وسام الاستحقاق اللبناني المذهب .



توفيق موسى كبروز



من مواليد ١٨٩٦ ، تولى
التدريس مدة طويلة من الزمن
في مسقط رأسه برمانا ، ومن
ثم هاجر الى الولايات المتحدة
الاميركية سنة ١٩٢٠ وعاد الى
الوطن نهائيا سنة ١٩٦٧ .

شاعر بانقطة نشرت له بعض الصحف المهاجرة والوطنية
عددا كبيرا من قصائده ، متواضع ، لطيف ، سريع الخاطر ،
لبناني حسيب .

رياض خليل رزق

مهندس متبول كبير ، انتخب قسما للمهندسين ببيروت

رشيد ابو فاضل



جامعي ذو ثقافة عالية ،
واخلاق رضية ، بشوش الوجه
متواضع ، متقيم ، خدام
رسالة العلم سنوات عديدة
وما زال .

تولى امانة سر بلدية برمانا
مدة طويلة كان خلالها رمز
الموظف المثالي الامين ، وقد ادار شؤون البلدة واشرف
على مشاريعها عدة سنوات ، يوم لم يكن فيها اي مجلس
بلدي .

علي خطار مقصد

ناطقة مبدع خلاق من عندنا ، رفع اسم برمانا عاليا
في جميع انحاء العالم . اجري عملية جراحية خطيرة للقلب
مريض ، لم يسبقه الى اجرائها اي طبيب آخر ، فنقل
التلفزيون البريطاني تفاصيل تلك العملية من لندن .
ادهش المحافل الطبية فاستحق ثناءها وتقديرها .

فيليب منسى

طبيب ذو شهرة واسعة ، بشوش الوجه ، محترم من
الجميع ، موثوق بقدرته وبراعته الطيتين .

الياس عساف البتروني



انتخب عضوا اختياريا سنة ١٩٦٣ ، ثم اجتمعت الكلمة على تعيينه مختارا بعد وفاة المختار الاصيل الفرد عبدالله بشاره . رجل مستقيم ، صادق ، مؤمن ، متواضع ، بشوش الوجه ، لا يتقاضى اي رسم .

عن اي معاملة ، لانه يعتبر المختارية تشريفا لا تكليفا . ربي عائلته تربية دينية صالحة ، فنبغ منها الصديق اميل الياس البتروني ، حامل شهادة ب.ع و ب.ع و ب.ع و ب.ع في كل مهامه الجديدة .

سليمان مفرج

طبيب لامع ، يعالج ابناء برمانا وضواحيها بحسنة لا تعرف الملل ، فاكتسب ثقة المواطنين نظرا لشهرته وبراعته ، سياسي لبق ، عديد في عقيدته ، صلب في مواقفه ، مستقل برأيه .

يشرف ، بالإضافة الى عمله في عيادته ، على المستوصف المجاني الذي انشأه المجلس البلدي .

صيادلة

اليك منسى ، عادل مقصد ، بطرس نقاش ، نيكول فرح

جوزف دارد الاسود



جامعي ذو ثقافة عالية ، وطني مخلص متطرف ، مستقل برأيه ، جري ، لطيف المعشر ، دمث الاخلاق تجدد في خدمة رسالة العلم مدة من الزمن ، ثم تلقيا كي يعمل في امتياز كهرباء برمانا وذلك في سنة ١٩٣٧ ، ومن ثم أصبح مديرا لمشروع كهرباء برمانا وضواحيها سنة ١٩٥٧ .

انتخب عضوا في المجلس البلدي سنة ١٩٥٢ فعمل مع زملائه بحيوية ونشاط من اجل تنفيذ عدد من المشاريع الكبرى في البلدة .

ماري علام الاسود

آنسة رفيعة التهذيب ، وانسانية كبيرة ، ذات اخلاق رضية وثقافة عالية ، مديرة المقاصد الخيرية لمدة طويلة من الزمن ، باعت كل ماتملك لارضاء ربها ، متبعة كلام المسيح ، وشيئت كاتدرائية فخمة لطائفة الروم الارثوذكس ، بلغت تكاليفها ما بين مئة وخمسين ومئتي الف ليرة لبنانية .

شارلي داود الاسود

انتخب عضوا اختياريا سنة ١٩٥٤ ، ثم تسلم مهام المختارية اثر استقالة المختار الاصين سنة ١٩٥٨ . من مواليد سنة ١٩٠٠ ، هاجر الى اميركاسته ١٩٢٠ ، وعاد الى الوطن اول مرة سنة ١٩٣٦ ، حيث استعاد جنسيته اللبنانية ، ثم عاد وسافر مرة اخرى وعاد نائيا الى لبنان سنة ١٩٣٤



عندما تسلم مهام المختارية خدم جميع الناس بدون تمييز ، وبدون اي مقابل ، حتى انه كان يدفع رسوم المعاملات ومصارف الانتقال لانجازها ، من ماله الخاص ، ولم يقبل يوما بان يصنع باي صبغة حزبية .
ويوم لم يكن في برمانا مجلس بلدي ، كان يلتفت انظار المسؤولين الى متطلبات البلدة الملحة ، ويلاحق المعاملات شخصيا عين في منصب كبير في ادارة الجيش البريطاني المدنية ، ابان الحرب العالمية الثانية .
صادق مستقيم ، لطيف المعشر ، مؤمن الى حد الورد وهو صاحب فكرة انشاء مستشفى عصري في برمانا ، يضم جميع اطباؤها للاستفادة من مواهبهم .

يوسف زيادة عواد

انتخب عضوا اختياريا ، وعضوا في المجلس البلدي في نفس الوقت ، وقد شغل هذين المركزين طيلة عشرين سنة .
ثم عين مختارا في نفس الوقت وذلك سنة ١٩٣٤ حتى سنة ١٩٤٣



متطرف في حزبيته ، يشفع في ذلك طيبة قلبه ، وجهه للناس ، وحسن ضيافته ، كريم ، متواضع ، حسن المعشر ، وفي لبائده ولصدقاته ، يكبر على المحن ، ولا يقبل بان تكبر اي محنة عليه ، وهكذا استقر اليوم في حياة سعيدة هادئة بين احفاده ، بعدما افلح في الحياة ونجح ، وسر نجاحه يعود الى صدقه والى استقامته .
جبران فارس كنعان

خريج الجامعة الاميركية في بيروت ، ذو ثقافة عالية ، تقلب في عدة مناصب ، ثم انتخب مختارا سنة ١٩٥٢ ، لكت عاد واستقال سنة ١٩٥٨ بسبب انشغاله بادارة اعماله في العاصمة ، لطيف المعشر ، بشوش الوجه ، محبوب من الجميع .

ناصر سيف فارس الاشقر



واحد من شبابنا المثقف
الراقي الذي تفاخر به برمانا •
تولى ثلاثة مناصب في آن
واحد في ملاك بلدية برمانا ،
ثم أصبح امينا للسر بالوكالة
لمدة ثلاث او اربع سنوات ،في
غياب المجلس البلدي ،فاشرف
بنفسه على تنفيذ عدد لا يستهان به من المشاريع المفيدة ،
لطيف المعشر ، قريب الى القلب ، محبوب من الجميع ، ذو
علاقات وثيقة بالمراجع الحكومية المسؤولة ، خدم جميع
المواطنين بأخلاص ، ودون تمييز او تفرق ، فاستحق
الشكر والثناء •

انطوان تامر الاسود

من كبار موظفي وزارة البريد
كان مديرا لمركز البريد والبرق
مدة اربعين سنة ، وهو اليوم
متقاعد •



شاعر رقيق ، له قصائد نشر
بعضها في المجلات والصحف
والبعض الاخر مازال محتفظا به ،

لطيف ، رضي الخلق •

البيير سليم رزق



مهندس ذو ثقافة عالية ،
وسياسي متلاح معتدل ،
الابتهامة لا تفارق ثغره
الجميل ، انصرف الى العمل في
الحقل السياحي ، اسهاما منه
في تدعيم النهضة السياحية في
لبنان ، لانه ادرك ان اقتصادياتنا
تعتمد اول ما تعتمد ، على
الخدمات الخاصة التي تقدمها للسياح ، فأنشأ عدة
مؤسسات فندقية في العاصمة بيروت ، وفي مسقط
وأسه برمانا

يكره التطرف والعنف في كل امر ، ومن هنا كان ان
دعا دائما ، وما زال يدعو الى ازالة الخلافات والحزازات
الحزبية الضيقة من البلدة ، والى القضاء على رواسب
الماضي ، سعيا وراء توحيد كلمة ابناءها ، كي يسكنوا من
العمل متكئين متضامنين ، لما فيه خيرهم جميعا ، وفي
سبيل تحقيق النهضة العمرانية الاجتماعية التي تصبو
اليها نفوس النالحين •

وترفع البيير رزق عن صغائر الامور ، وعن كل الحترقات

والمناورات السياسية القائمة على اسس الضغائن ،
والاحقاد ، قد اكسبه ثقة ومحبة جميع المواطنين . من
مختلف الفئات والهيئات المتناحرة .

له علاقات وطيبة حنية مع كبار رجال السياسة في
لبنان ، ومع المراجع الحاكمة ، وهذا ما يفسح امامه مجال
العمل لتقديم خدمات كبيرة مشرة لبلدته التي احبها
فاحبته ، والتي تؤهله لان يرشح نفسه للنيابة عن المن
السالي .

صريح جريء ، ورياضي من الطراز الاول ، ويكفي ان
يكون رياضيا ، كي ندرك ما يتسع به من زوايا خلقية
رفيعة سامية ، اكتسبها من ابوين فاضلين ، اخس منها
بالذكر ، والدته الفاضلة الجليلة ، ذات المكافاة المرموقة
المحترمة في المجتمعات الراقية .

ادي امين رزق

محام ذو ثقافة عالية ، وديبلوماسي لبق محنك ، علاقاته
السياسية على مستويات رفيعة ، عين عضوا في وفد لبنان
الدائم في هيئة الامم المتحدة .

غسان خليل رزق

خريج جامعي ، وطبيب فاشي ، ينتظره مستقبل باهر ،
متواضع ، لطيف العشر .

رامز سليم رزق



مهندس مثقف لامع ، تقلب
في عدة مناصب كبيرة في
مؤسسات انشائية عمرانية
شهيرة ، لكنه اعتزل الوظيفة
وبدأ العمل مستقلا ، فانشأ عددا
من المؤسسات في بعض الدول
العربية ، ثم نقل نشاطه الى

وطنه لبنان ، فاصبح متعهد اعمال كبيرا ، بالاضافة الى
المشاريع السياحية والسكنية التي نفذها بنفسه ، كما
اسهم في تأسيس احدى شركات التلفزيون اللبنانية ،
واصبح عضوا في مجلس ادارتها .

سياسي جريء ، مقدام ، متطرف في سياسته ومستقل
برأيه ، يثق بنفسه الى ابعدهد ، وهذا مما اكسبه ثقة
فئة من المواطنين الذين اتموا في اتجاهاتهم السياسية
اليه .

عبوسه وتقطيب جبهته يدلان على عكس ما في دخيلته
وطولته ، لانه طيب القلب ، غيور ، محب ، جواد ، وفي
لمبادئه كما لصداقاته .

مرعي ابي سهر

مهندس نسيط مثقف ، اشرف على «مسح» منطقة
برمانا العقارية ، قبل صدور قانون المسح الاجباري ،
لليف المعشر ، يتحلى بمميزات خلقية رفيعة ، اكبته
محبة وثقة الجميع *

نعيم نعيم الخوري

طاقة طيبة خسرتها برمانا ، لان صاحبها قد هاجر منذ
زمن بعيد ، لكن حينه الى الوطن ما زال يحده على
زبدته من آن الى آخر *

اليس ابي كرم

محامية بارعة ، ضليعة باللغة
الفرنسية ، وهي ترفع حاليا في
في محاكم باريس ، ولقد كانت
ثاني فتاة تحصل على شهادة
المحاماة في لبنان ، بعد السيدة
نيينا طراد ، عقيلة رئيس
الجمهورية الامتاذ شارل حلو ،
ذات صوت مخلصي اكسبها شهرة ذائعة ، لكنها ماغنت
الا قليلا ، وهي كريمة الاديبي الكبير ، المرحوم يوسف
ابي كرم *



الجيل الجديد

امل برمانا الكبير

قبل الانتقال الى الكلام عن كيفية تطور برمانا ، عمرانيا ،
وساسيا ، واجتماعيا ، على ايدي المصلحين الكبارين ،
المرحوم شاعين الاشقر ونجله جورج من بعده **

قبل الانتقال الى هذا الموضوع ، يهنا جدا ان تقدم
بعضا من ابناء الجيل الجديد الذي نعمل عليه في بناء
مستقبل برمانا ، واذا ما تكلمنا عن هؤلاء بايجاز واقتضاب ،
فانما نفعل ذلك بسبب كونهم ما زالوا في اول الطريق ،
وما خضوا غير خطوات قليلة في مجاهل الحياة ، باستثناء
عدد معين منهم ، تمكن من استباقاته فبلغ درجة التفوق *

واتنا اذ تقدم على هذا العمل ، نأمل بان يستخلصوا
كل مفيد مما يطالعونه في هذا الكتيب ، كي يتخذوا منه
سلاحا لمجابهة صعاب الحياة ، ومشاكل الايام ، فهم ابناؤنا
وفلذات اكبادنا *

حقوق الله بهم ما نعلق عليهم من امال *

سامي ميشال البتروني

من شباقنا الناهضين ، لطيف
المعشر ، سريع الخاطر ، بشوش
الوجه ، رقي تدريجيا حتى
شغل منصب مدير مكتب البريد
والبرق في بمبداث ، اكتسب
ثقة رؤسائه وثقة الناس بصدقه
وباستقامته .



نادي الجبل الرياضي

تتأدى عدد وافر من ابناء برمانا الى انشاء حركة رياضية
فيها ، لمجارة النشاط الرياضي الوطني العام ، فكان ان
اسسوا ناديا عاما اطلقوا عليه اسم « نادي الجبل الرياضي »
وذلك خلال سنة ١٩٦١ ، وتقدموا بطلب ترخيص رسمي
من الدوائر والمراجع المختصة فحصلوا على الترخيص سنة
١٩٦٥

عدد افراد النادي اليوم يفوق الستين عضوا ، كلهم من
ذوي الاخلاق العالية ، اجروا مئة وخمسين مباراة تقريبا ،
فحصلوا على ٣٣ كاسا فضيا .

رئيس النادي اليوم ، جوزف شارل عازار ، رياضي
نشط ، لا يعرف الملل ، يغار على النادي غيرته على نفسه .

جورج فارس الاشقر



خبير محلف في حوادث
السيارات لدى المحاكم اللبنانية
رجل مستقيم ، نشيط ، ذو
اخلاق عالية وادب جم ، لطيف
المعشر ، متواضع ، ذو مكانة
مرموقة في المجتمع .

فاديا الاشقر

سيدة راقية مثقفة ، ذات
اخلاق حميدة ، متواضعة ،
لطيفة المعشر ، تشغل مركز
رئيسة القسم المالي في مجلس
بلدية برمانا ، تعمل بتفان
واخلاص في خدمة الجميع ،
وهي زوجة جورج فارس
الاشقر .



حبيب جورج زلزل

مدير غرفة الجائف في بلدة بيت مري ، رمز الموظف
المثالي ، بشوش ، لطيف ، حاضر النكتة ، ينظم الشعر
العامي بطلاقة ومرونة .

كمال جوزف الاسود



تخرج من الجامعات اللبنانية
بدرجات تفوق ، ثم سافر
للتخصص في جامعات الولايات
المتحدة الأمريكية ، في الاقتصاد
والسياسة ، فكان له ما اراد ،
وهو من ابناؤنا الذين يصلون
عليهم لبناء مستقبل برمانا .

عدنان نعيم الاسود

من ابناؤنا الجامعيين البارزين
ذو ثقافة عالية اهلته لان يحتل
منصب مدير الحركة والادارة
العامة في مطار الكويت ،
التابعة لشركة الخطوط الجوية
الكويتية .



يتنقل بحكم وظيفته بين
مختلف العواصم العربية والاوربية ، نشيط ، مستقيم ،
لطيف المعشر ، دائم الحركة .

كاثيا ديمقري فرح

فتاة ذات ثقافة عالية واخلاق رضية . بشوشة ولطيفة
المعشر ، تشغل منصب امانة صندوق بلدية برمانا .

مهندسون مشهورون

مرسيل مرعي ابي سمرا - نديم سليم ابي سمرا - اميل
طويلا الاثقر - انور سليم رزق - اسعد شاهين مقصود
انطوان ابو ناضر ، وكلهم على اختلاف اختصاصاتهم
يحتلون مراكز اجتماعية محترمة .

فريد نجيب الطويل

جامعي ذو ثقافة عالية ، يحتل مركزا كبيرا في احدى
شركات الطيران السياحية ، متواضع ، حاضرنكتة ، لطيف
المعشر .

سامي يوسف الطويل

من حملة الشهادات الجامعية العالية ، مثقف ، متواضع ،
محب للنكتة ، سريع الخاطر ، رمز الموظف المثالي ، يحتل
مركزا مرموقا في احدى شركات الطيران العالمية السياحية .

خليل زهران الانثور

موظف قديم ، سلخ خمسة واربعين عاما في خدمة الدولة
كمدير لمركز البريد والبرق في برمانا ، صادق ، مستقيم ،
حاضرنكتة ، ذو مكانة اجتماعية محترمة .

ميشال ومرسيل زلزل

طبيب وطبيبة من ابناؤنا ، لمع نجمهما في الولايات المتحدة الاميركية ، بالرغم من صغر سنهما .
ولدا في برمانا من والدين فاضلين ، هما :
توفيق وأليس زلزل ، وتخرجا من جامعات لبنان ،
ثم سافرا للتخصص في اميركا ، وتبعهما والداهما للاعتناء
بهما فبقي الجميع هناك حتى اليوم .

فيوليت الفرد يونس

جوزف امعد سمعان

طبيب انساني رقيق الشعور ، دائم الابتسامة ، لا يتقاضى
اي اجر مقابل معالجة ابناء بلدته عموما ، دمث الاخلاق ،
متواضع ، ذو مكانة مرموقة ، ومحترمة في المجتمع ،
احب فيه الناس خصاله الرفيعة الحسنة ، وميزاته الخلقية
السامية .

فؤاد سلامة الاشقر

طبيب نابغة مبدع خلاق ، محامية تخرجت بتفوق من كليات الجامعات اللبنانية ،
تخرج من معاهد الولايات المتحدة الاميركية . لكنها لم تمارس هذه المهنة الشريفة ، لان جمالها قد اوقعها
المتحدة الاميركية بدرجة مباشرة في ما يسمونه بالقفص الذهبي ، اي انها تزوجت
عالية ، ومارس مهنته هناك ، ياكرا جرئة ، ومتواضعة معا ، لطيفة المعشر ، دائمة
ابتكار طريقة خاصة لمعالجة داء الابتسامة .

نديم ورمزي قرطاس

هما نجلا السيد اميل قرطاس ، صاحب معامل قرطاس
الشهيرة للمعلبات ، فنديم هو طبيب انساني مرموق ،
وشقيقه رمزي مهندس كبير ، وكلاهما ذو ثقافة عالية
واخلاق سامية .



الغدد بدون ألم ، وبدون اجراء
اي عملية جراحية ، تعرض

المرضى للاختار كما كان يحدث سابقا .

التقى محاضرات عديدة لشرح طريقته ، ومنها محاضرة
في وطنه لبنان ، فتناقشتها كليات الصحف الوطنية والعلمية
ورفع اسم لبنان عاليا .

موريس ميشال خرما

شاب في عمر الورود حين
عندنا ، ظير نبوغه وهو بعد
يافعلا ، حين تخرج بدرجة
عالية من معاهدنا وجامعاتنا
في لبنان ، ثم سافر كي يتخصص
في جامعات الولايات المتحدة
الاميركية ، فحصل على شهادة
هندسة في «الالكترون» فرع
الادمعة الالكترونية ، وبعد ذلك عاد كي يستغل مواهبه
الكبيرة في وطنه لبنان .



منير ميشال خرما

رمز الذكاء الخارق المفرط ،
تخرج من جامعات لبنان العليا .
ثم سافر للتخصص في جامعات
الولايات المتحدة الاميركية .
للحصول على دكتوراه في علم
الفيزياء ، وهو شقيق النابغة
موريس خرما ، لطيف المعشر
متواضع ، ولبناني صميم ينتظره مستقبل باهر .



الاب يوسف نقولا يوسف الاشقر



ذو ثقافة عالية ، متواضع ،
غيور ، محب ، بشوش الوجه ،
تخصص في علم الموسيقى
وتخرج من كبريات المعاهد
الاوربية ، نظم ووضع الحان
عدة مقطوعات دينية رتلها
بنفسه وبصوته المخملي الساحر
فأدهش الجماهير التي انصتت اليه بخشوع واكبار ، ولا
عجب في ذلك ، لانه ، على ما يبدو ، قد ورث هبة جبال
الصوت من والده يوسف نقولا الاشقر المشهور بصوته
الرخيم الجميل .

موريس وديع حبيقة

موسيقي كبير ، اشتهر بالنهج الخاص الذي يتبعه في
تلحينه ، وضع الحان عدد كبير من المقطوعات والاغاني التي
اذيعت من الاذاعة اللبنانية ، حول دارته الى ندوة يلتقي
فيها رجال الفن والادب ، ويجتمعون حول مائدته السخية .
كريم ، جواد ، متواضع ، ليم العريكة ، والابتسام
الحلوة لا تفارق ثغره .

كمال ابي حمد



تخرج من الجامعات اللبنانية
بتفوق ، ثم سافر للتخصص في
جامعات الولايات المتحدة
الاميركية .

فيليب ملحم ابي حمد

رجل كون نفسه بنفسه ، نشأ يتيم الوالدين معهما ،
فتسكن باستقامته ، ونشاطه ، وكده ، من ان يركز حياته
على اسس قوية ، ومن انجاب عائلة كبيرة برز منها :

وليم فيليب ابي حمد



اكتشف غلطة في قاموس بر والده بالكند ، والنشاط ،
« كونسايير او كسفورد » فاعلم والاستقامة . جامعي عالي
اللجنة المشرفة على طبعه بالامر ، الثقافة ، لطيف المعشر ، متواضع
مسا اكسبه ثقة الناس .
يشغل حاليا مركزا كبيرا
في احدى شركات الطيران
السياحية العالمية .

غسان وبسام كرم

نجلا الياس جورج كرم ، صاحب فندق كرم في برمانا ،
تخرجوا من الجامعات اللبنانية ، ثم سافرا للتخصص في
الخارج ، ينتظرهما مستقبل باهر .

هؤلاءهم ابناء الجيل الجديد في برمانا ، وهؤلاءهم
الذين تنتظر انقاذها على ايديهم ، بعيدا عن الحزازات
والنعرات والاحقاد ، كي يحق لنا ان نقول فيهم :

« هؤلاء انساني فجني بشلهم

اذا جمعتنا يا جرير المجامع »

طوني ابي حمد

من حملة الشهادات العالية ،
ذو اخلاق رفيعة ، لطيف المعشر ،
بشوش الوجه ، يشغل مركز
مدير مكتب شركة خطوط
الطيران الكويتية في العاصمة
البريطانية لندن .



سامي ميشال البتروني

من شباقنا التاهضيين ، لطيفه
المعشر ، سريع الخطاير ، بشوش
الوجه ، رقي تدريجيا حتى
شغل منصب مدير مكتب البريد
والبرق في بعبدان ، اكتسب
ثقة رؤسائه وثقة الناس بصدقه
وباستقامته .



نادي الجبل الرياضي

تتأدى عدد وافر من أبناء برمانا الى انشاء حركة رياضية
فيها ، لمجارة النشاط الرياضي الوطني العام ، فكان ان
اسسوا ناديا عاما اطلقوا عليه اسم « نادي الجبل الرياضي »
وذلك خلال سنة ١٩٦١ ، وتقدموا بطلب ترخيص رسمي
من الدوائر والمراجع المختصة فحصلوا على الترخيص سنة
١٩٦٥

عدد افراد النادي اليوم يفوق الستين عضوا ، كلهم من
ذوي الاخلاق العالية ، اجرؤا مئة وخمسين مباراة تقريبا ،
فحصلوا على ٣٣ كاسا فضيا .

رئيس النادي اليوم ، جوزف شارل عازار ، رياضي
نشط ، لا يعرف الملل ، يغار على النادي غيرته على نفسه .

كمال جوزف الاسود



تخرج من الجامعات اللبنانية
بدرجات تفوق ، ثم سافر
للتخصص في جامعات الولايات
المتحدة الاميركية ، في الاقتصاد
والسياسة ، فكان له ما اراد ،
وهو من ابناؤنا الذين يصول
عليهم لبناء مستقبل برمانا .

عدنان نعيم الاسود



من ابناؤنا الجامعيين البارزين
ذو ثقافة عالية اهلته لان يحتل
منصب مدير الحركة والادارة
العامة في مطار الكويت ،
التابعة لشركة الخطوط الجوية
الكويتية .

يتنقل بحكم وظيفته بسين
مختلف العواصم العربية والاوربية ، نشيط ، مستقيم ،
لذيذ المعشر ، دائم الحركة .

كاتيا ديمتري فرح

فتاة ذات ثقافة عالية واخلاق رضية ، بشوثة ولطيفة
المعشر ، تشغل منصب امانة صندوق بلدية برمانا .

انطوان توما



أبى إلا ان يكون من برما
ولها . .

فمنذ ربع قرن وقع في حبها
يوم جاءها رسول علم وثقافة
يعنى بأجيالها المتعاقبة ، ولما
ضاعت في وجهه افاق العمل
الحر ، في خدمة رسالة العلم .

ورفض ان يبقى جنديا عاديا من جنودها ، اسس معهدا
كبيرا تولى رئاسته وإدارته بنفسه ، وهو « ثانوية برما
الوطنية » وكان ذلك سنة ١٩٦٣ ، وما زال يتدرج بمؤسسته
الراقية في مسار التطور والتقدم ، حتى أصبحت من
موكب المعاهد في الطليعة .

وما يذكر لهذا المربي الكبير بالحد والشكر ، فهو
كونه رفض باباء ان يحول مؤسسته الى « دكان » فراعى
احوال جميع المواطنين المادية ، كي لا يحرم احد الطلاب
من العلم ، ولو كان ذلك على حساب مصلحته الخاصة ،
وهو ما زال يعتمد نفس النهج ، حتى اكتسب ثقة الناس ،
فاستقطب الطلاب حتى من جميع الدول العربية . فأفاد
لبنان ثقافيا وماديا وسياحيا .

سمير جورج زلزل



منذ نعومة اظفاره بدت عليه
لباهة الفنية ، وكان وهو بعد
ياغيا ، يستغل كل دقيقة فراغ
للحرف على إحدى الآلات
الموسيقية ، او لدرس اصول
الموسيقى ، حتى وصل الى
غاياته المنشودة .

واضح اصول عشرات القطع الموسيقية التي عزفت وما
زالت تعزف في اكبر المناسبات والاحتفالات .
طبع كتابا موسيقيا ضم بين دفتيه عددا كبيرا من
المقطوعات التي نظمها ولحنها في نفس الوقت .



سمير زلزل والموسيقار الشهير الاب بولس الاشقر

خدم رسالة العلم سنوات طويلة ، وما زال يخدمها

الكشدر درويش الاشقر



اسطورة طغولة ، وصحفة
عبقريه تمخضت عن رجل ،
يكل ما في الكلمة من معنى .
دخل معترك الحياة فتي طري
العود ، فقاوم الزعازع بعزم لا
لايلين ، وارادة فولاذية بناء .
كان يعلم وهو ينهل العلم
بان يصبح صحفيا ، وكان اتلم سلاحه الوحيد . يوم
طلق مقاعد الدرس .

حصل على امتياز رسمي لاصدار « مطبوعة » اسمها
« صوت برمانا » وما كاد يصدر العدد الاول ، حتى شغلت
اثرأي العام في المنطقة ، فاقبست بهذه المناسبة حفلة كبيرة
تخليدا لها ، حضرها عدد كبير من رجال الفكر والسياسة .
فاضل وجاهد مكابدا الكثير من الخصمائر والعناء
والسهر ، حتى ركز جريدته على الاسس التي اختارها لها ،
فاصبحت منبرا يعتليه الادباء ، والشعراء ، والفنانون ،
وسوق عكاظ يتبارى فيها كبار رجال الفكر ، وهكذا
خلق نهضة ادبية فكرية لا امثل ولا ادوع .
وسع مجالات نشاطه تدريجيا ، حتى اصبحت « صوت

وهو في نفس الوقت صاحب مكتبة زلزل الكبيرة .
اديب لامع يكتب زاوية خاصة في مطبوعة « صوت
برمانا » منذ صدورها حتى اليوم ، وهو لطيف العشر ،
دائم الابتسامة ، سريع الخاطر ، متواضع ، ذو مكانة
اجتماعية محترمة .

رياض الفرد الطويل



واحد من ابائنا الذين تفاخر
بهم ونعتز ، تخرج من الجامعات
اللبنانية بدرجة عالية ، وسافر
للتخصص في جامعات الولايات
المتحدة الاميركية ، فحصل على
شهادة الهندسة في الفيزياء .

لطيف العشر ، بشوش
الوجه ، سريع الخاطر ، متوقد الذكاء .

فرح الياس فرح

متخصص في علم الفيزياء ، ضحوك ، لطيف جريء ،
متواضع ، وهو من الجيل الذي تبني عليه برمانا كبار
الامال ، وتعلق عليه اليب الالاماني .

اعضاء المجلس البلدي

وديع عساف فوج



محام بارع في الاستئناف،
ذو مكانة مرموقة محترمة في
الاورايد الحقوقية والاجتماعية
انتخب مرتين متتاليتين عضوا في
المجلس البلدي ، ونائبا لرئيس
المجلس .
اديب كبير ، خطيب مفوه ،

حاضر النكتة ، لطيف المعشر .

الياس ابو فاضل

عضو في المجلس البلدي ، خريج مدرسة برمانا العالية،
خدم رسالة العلم طيلة حياته ، شاعر رقيق الشعور ، ذو
نكتة مستلحة ، احب الناس فاحبوه ، يتطوع بدون مقابل
لدراسة اوضاع البلدة ، ولمراقبة الاشغال العامة .

الياس كنعان

عضو في المجلس البلدي ، تاجر كبير محترم ، بشوش
الوجه ، لطيف المعشر ، ذو مكانة محترمة في المجتمع .

برمانا « اليوم ، وفي الواقع الملموس ، صوت المتن
الشمالي بأسره ، واداة الوصل بين ابنائه وبين مختلف
مؤسساته السياحية ، والصناعية ، والاجتماعية .

وكيف تكون « صوت برمانا » صوتا حقيقيا للبلدة ،
وهي تطبع في بيروت ؟

هذا ما فكر به الكسندر الاشقر ، فجازف بانشاء اول
مطبعة من نوعها في قلب المتن ، لم توفر الطباعة لجريدته
وحدها ، بل وفرت على كل المؤسسات والاهلين مشقة
الانتقال الى العاصمة لانجاز المطبوعات التي يحتاجونها .

قام بعدة رحلات الى خارج لبنان ، واكثرها الى الاردن
الشقيق ، حيث كان يجتمع ، من وقت الى آخر ، بجلالة
العاهل حسين بن طلال ، وبكبار رجالات الحكم هناك،
كما ان له ارتباطات وثيقة بكبار رجال الدين والدنيا في
لبنان .

وصل الى ما وصل اليه باستقامته وصدقه ، وبحسن
معاملته .

جريء ، صريح ، جسور ، مربع الخاطر ، دائم الحركة،
نشط لا يعرف الكلل ولا الملل ، ذو مكانة كبيرة بين قومه
وبني عشيرته .

وليم امين ابي حمد

ذو ثقافة عالية ، متواضع ،
لطيف المعشر ، جري ، مقدم
يخدم مصالح البلدة وكانها
مصالحه الخاصة ، تاجر مرموق
في العاصمة بيروت ، حاول
تأسيس حزب اسماه :

« الحزب الجمهوري » وقد

تقدم بطلب ترخيص من المراجع المختصة بتأييد من عدد كبير
من المواطنين البارزين .



جورج يوسف عواد

ذو ثقافة عالية ، لطيف المعشر ،
نشط في خدمة مصالح البلدة
والاهلين ، اسهم في تنشيط
النهضة السياحية بواسطة
مؤسسته الخاصة - فوريست
ارتيل - مترن ، متواضع ذو
مكافاة محترمة في المجتمع .



قديم شديد الاسود

من ابناء برمانا النحسين ،
متواضع ، لطيف المعشر ، بشوش
الوجه ، يعمل ما يمكنه في
خدمة مصالح البلدة التي وثقت
به فانتخبته عضواً في المجلس
البلدي .



منذر فارس مننر

جامعي ذو ثقافة عالية ، واديب مرموق ، عقائدي صلب ،
صريح ، جري ، عضو نشيط في المجلس البلدي ، لطيف
المعشر ، متواضع ، ذو ثقة بين ابناء عشيرته واصدقائه
موظف كبير في الجامعة الاميركية في بيروت .

هنري حبيب كرم

مهندس لامع ، ذو ثقافة
عالية ، الابتسامة لا تفارق ثغره
حتى في اشد الصعاب ، حلو
المعشر ، حاضر النكتة ، غيور
مندفع جواد ، عضوفي المجلس
البلدي ، يشرف على المشاريع
التي يقرها ويتفدها ، محبوب



في جميع الاوساط ، ذو مكافاة رفيعة في المجتمع .

قاضي خرويان

عضو في المجلس البلدي ، جامعي ذو ثقافة عالية ،
بشوش الوجه ، دائم الابتسامة ، لطيف المعشر .

الشرطة البلدية

جورج انجيوب الصايغ
شرطي تشييط ، نظامي ،
انضباطي ، يعمل بهمة لا تعرف
الكلل ولا الملل في تنظيم
السير ، وتطبيق القانون ، تلقى
تهاني عديدة على خدماته
ونشاطه من رؤسائه .



رامز اسيريدون البتروني
يعمل بدقة ونشاط في سبيل
مكافحة جميع المخالفات ،
انضباطي ، لطيف المعشر ،
بشوش ، جريء .



خليل جرجي كنعان
رمز الموظف المثالي ، يعمل
في المكتب كما يعمل في الخارج
بهمة ونشاط ، بشوش الوجه ،
لطيف المعشر .



برمانا واليقظة الكبرى

المصلح الكبير الشيخ شاهين الاشقر



فلت برمانا عقودا طويلة من
الزمن ، غارقة في بحر الجسود
والركود ، دون ان يتحقق لها أي
تغيير في معالمها او في مرافقها
الحياتية ، وانا اعتقد بان
الاسباب تعود الى كون الذين
تولوا شؤونها يومذاك ، قد
اكتفوا بالعمل الروتيني ، اذ لم تكن لاي منهم احلام
بعيدة المدى ، اصف الى ذلك انعدام الموارد العامة ، لان
أبناءها كانوا ، بأكثريتهم الساحقة ، يعتمدون على
ما يكسبونه من ارزاقهم ، ومن الحرف والمهن الصغيرة
الحرة .

ولقد كان هناك مورد جنين هو مورد الاصطياف ، ولم
يفكر احد بتوسيع مصادره ، الى ان اتخبط شاهين الياس
الاشر رئيسا للمجلس البلدي
ففي بداية ولايته ، كانت ازمة برمانا ضيقة ، معدودة ،
تفاء بالقوانين التي تعمل على الكاز ، وكان شاهين الاشقر
يملك مولدا كبيرا حارريا ، يستعمله لادارة «مطحنته»

الخاصة ، فانتزع الفوائس ليستبد لها بالقناديل الكهربائية؛ ولما تأكد من ان المولد الصغير لم يعد يفي بالمراد ، بعد اتساع شبكة الانارة ، سعى لدى الحكومة لشراء امتياز يسكنه من اضاءة المنطقة ، وليس يرمانا فقط ، فتحقق حلمه الكبير سنة ١٩٣١ .

وكانني بالانوار التي شعت في بيوت برمانا ، وعلى جوانب طرقاتها ، كاني بها قد ايقظت الناس من غفلة اللامبالاة ، وبعثت الحياة في مرافقنا الخاصة والعامة ، فكانت النهضة ، وكانت اليقظة الكبرى .

ومما ساعد على استكمال عناصر النهضة المباركة ، وصول مياه نبع المنبوخ ، التي كان حبيب بك عقل قد استقدمها الى قرى المتن ، من ماله .

وكان شاهين الاشقر ، كلما انتهى من مشروع عبد الى تنفيذ مشروع آخر بهمة لا تعرف الكلال .

فالمراحيض التي كانت تقام خارج البيوت يجب ان تهدم، محافظة على النظافة وعلى الصحة ، فصدر الامر وهدمت .

و « الصحاحير » والخيام الزرية يجب ان ترفع من على جوانب الطرقات ، وهكذا « الاملباق » التي كان الحانوتيون يستعملونها لعرض بضاعتهم امام دكاكينهم .

والطرقات يجب ان « تنكس » وان تنظف يوميا ، بعدما كانت مهملة طلة سنوات .

فهذه المنجزات والمكاسب والتحسينات السريعة، ولو بدت صغيرة ، قد ادت الى تنشيط حركة الاصطياف ، فتهاوت المصريون وسكان العاصمة لتمضية فصل الصيف عندما ، يقينا منهم بأن كل ما يحتاجونه لراحتهم ولاستهلاكهم بات متوفرا .

وتدقق المصطافين والسياح ، بهذا الشكل ، قد جعل شاهين الاشقر يشعر ، ببعد فطره ، بان الازقة في بلدة اصطيافية تطور يوما بعد يوم ، لم تعد مناسبة ولائقة ، فصمم على انجاز امور خطيرة بالنسبة الى الظروف والامكانات .

فهنا خرائب يجب ان تهدم ، وهناك بيوت يقضي الاصلاح باستهلاك قسم منها ، وهناك بكساتين لاغنى عن اخذ جانب من مساحتها .

فكيف تذلل هذه المصاعب ، والعقليات القديمة كانت تقف سدا بوجه التقدم ، وموازنة المجلس البلدي ضئيلة وشبه معدومة ؟

فشاهين الاشقر لم ييأس ، بل عمد الى الاتصال ببعض اصدقائه ، واقنعهم بالتنازل عن بعض حقوقهم ، واقنع الآخرين بوسائله الخاصة ، فتحولت برمانا الى ورشة صاغية عاصفة .

وكم عانى شاهين الاشقر من اعتراضات ومعاكسات

شاهين الأشقر السياسي

منافسيه، الذين كانوا يقنعون الذين يلوذون بهم بالاعتراض حتى على اقتلاع غرمة « توت » او هدم حائط قديم ، لكنه ، اي شاهين الاشقر ، بمثل السحر ، كان يزِيل العراقل ويذل المصاعب بالحكمة وبطول الاناة .

وهكذا وسعت الازمة الضيقة ، وشقت طرقا جديدة فدبت الحياة في بلدة استسلمت طيلة قرن كامل للجمود والركود ، فهب ابناؤها يرمعون منازلهم القديمة وينشون منازل جديدة بالقرب من الطرقات الجديدة .

وهكذا انطلقت برمانا ، على يد شاهين الاشقر ، في مدارج التطور ، والرقى ، والعمران .

وهكذا اختفى طنبر « فيسا » وبطل لعب « الداما » لانشغال اللاعبين بأعمالهم التي ازدهرت ، ورحلت رفوف واسراب الذباب والبرغش الى غير رجعة .

اخيرا ، وليس آخرا ، هكذا غير شاهين الاشقر معالم برمانا الباهتة الكالحة ، والبرغم من ذلك وجد من يتفقه .

لم يحصر شاهين الاشقر نشاطه في الحقول العمرانية ، والانشائية ، والاجتماعية ، بل تعداها الى الحقول السياسية الوطنية ، فكان المظهر المجلي فيها ، اذ انه ، في وقت قصير جدا ، استقطب كبار رجالات البلاد ، من رؤساء جمهوريات ووزراء ، ونواب ، بالاضافة الى كبار رجالات الدين والادب ، فتحول بيته الى ندوة تقرر فيها القضايا الوطنية العامة ففتح وسام الاستحقاق ، تقديرا لخدماته ، ولميزاته السامية الرفيعة .

فشاهين الاشقر لم يشتر الزعامة من احد ، بل وصل اليها ، لانه ادرك مقاييسها ، وقيمتها ، ومفاهيمها .

ادرك انها تتطلب الحكمة ، والدهاء ، وسعة الصدر ، والمحبة ، الى جانب قلب خال من الحقد ، وديمعطاء ونزعة في النفس نحو خدمة الناس ، وبيوت مشرعة الابواب بوجه كل طالب حاجة ، ادرك كل هذا ، وجعل من نفسه عوناً وسندا لعدد كبير من العائلات ، حتى تلك التي كان يعرف انها تحاربه وتخاصمه ، فلا ينقم ولا ينتقم .

لقد ذهب كل شيء ، وبقي شاهين الاشقر بأكثره الخالدة

وبذكره العطر .

★ ★ ★

برمانا والعصر الذهبي



كل امة ، وكل شعب ، وكل
مجتمع ، في جميع انحاء العالم ،
تتعرض لحقبات وعصور ،
تختلف اوضاعها ووجوهها ،
باختلاف تفسيات وعقلييات
قاداتها ، وتفسيات وعقلييات
القيمين والمسؤولين عن توجيهها
ذلك لان القادة هم الذين يفرض فيهم ان يوجهوا تلك
الامم ، او الشعوب ، او المجتمعات ، نحو الخير ، او
نحو الشر .

من هنا كان ان سجل التاريخ عصور نهضات ، وعصور
انحطاط في الكثير من حقباته المتعاقبة .
فبرمانا ، كما قلت في مقدمة هذا الكتاب ، وكسجتم
صغير ، قد مرت بحقبات من الجود والركود ، كي لا اقول ،
من التخلف والانحطاط ، وما زالت هكذا ، الى ان قبض
لها الله أن يدبر شؤونها شاهين الاشقر ، وان يرك هذه
الادارة من بعده : نجله جورج الاشقر ، ذاك الذي قولاهما
بحكته ، ومحبه ، وعنايته ، حتى وصلت الى ما هي عليه

اليوم ، من عبران وازدهار .

فكلنا بدون استثناء نعرف برمانا اليوم
برمانا الشوارع ، والفنادق ، والقصور
برمانا البنايات الشامخة ، والقيلات الفخمة
برمانا المقاهي ، والملاهي ، والستريوهات
برمانا المعاهد ، والمدارس ، والنوادي
برمانا الحركة الدائمة ، في الصيف والشتاء
اجل كلنا نعرف برمانا هذه ، لكن ، من منا تنزه
عن ميوله ، وترفع عن غرضياته ، وتجرد من حزازاته ، كي
يحتكم الى ضميره ووجدانه ، فيستمد منها الجرأة
الادبية ، ويعترف بالتالي بما قام به جورج شاهين الاشقر
من نشاط ، وبما بذله من جهود مضنية ، وبما حققه من
انجازات ، حتى اوصل برمانا الى هذا المستوى الرفيع ؟
من منا قارن بتجرد وعدالة ، بين برمانا الامس الكئيب .
برمانا الازقة ، والحفر ، والغبار
برمانا الحوانيت الفقيرة ، والبيوت الباردة
برمانا الكسل ، والركود ، والضمول

من منا قارن بين برمانا الامس ، وبرمانا اليوم ، فاعترف
بما لهذا الرجل الكبير من ايام بيضاء على النهضة الحديثة ؟
فجورج شاهين الاشقر واحد من الافئدة الذين ذكرتهم
في صفحات هذا الكتاب ، وضمنت باقات انتاجهم بين

الحقيقة ، يقينا مني بانها ستجرح ، لانني اعتبر حقيقة تجرح فتنتج الخير ، افضل من مصافعة تفرح فلا تشر غير الشر .

وهل لي ان اتساءل عن هذه الحقائق :

اذا حلت محنة او نكبة باي مواطن ، بمن يفكر اول ما يفكر أليس بجورج الاشقر ؟

اذا وقع مواطن عادي باي مشكلة ، الى من يلجأ أليس الى جورج الاشقر ؟

وإذا احتاج اي مواطن عادي الى يد كريمة معطاء ، يد من يسأل أليس يد جورج الاشقر ؟

وجورج الاشقر الذي يتفاعل يوميا ، بل في كل ساعة ودقيقة ، مع جميع الناس ، الا يستحق ان نخصه بكلمة على الاقل ، تميزه عن اولئك الذين بدأوا يزدرون الناس ، عندما هبطت عليهم الثروات من أطواق الخفاء ؟

اولئك الذين لا يحنون على يتيم ، ولا يرحمون ارملة ، ولا يعززون بيت ، ولا يهنئون بزواج ، ولا يباركون بولادة ؟

يعيشون لانفسهم في ابراجهم ، ويعشون على الناس لانهم لا يؤيدونهم لمخافة جورج الاشقر .

دفتي . للعبرة والتاريخ ، لانه تسلم وزنته وتاجر بها فربح

ربح الكثير الكثير معنويا ، وادبيا ، وعمليا ، فاستحق نعم الله ، ومحبة الناس ، وثقة المواطنين ، بعكس اولئك الذين طمروا وزقاتهم في التراب خوفا عليها ، فربحوا المال وخسروا محبة البشر ، أو اخفوها في الخزائن الحديدية في « دهاليز » القصور القائمة وسط الحدائق التي تحرسها الكلاب المدللة ، ضنا منهم حتى يفتات يلتقط من تحت الموائد لعمل الخير .

اقول هذا مع علمي المسبق بما سيوجه الي من اتهامات ، لان هؤلاء يعتقدون بان مظاهر العظمة المصطنعة ، والوجهة الزائفة ، والثروات الطائلة ، يمكن ان تصنع من الانسان غير الانسان .

حكمة

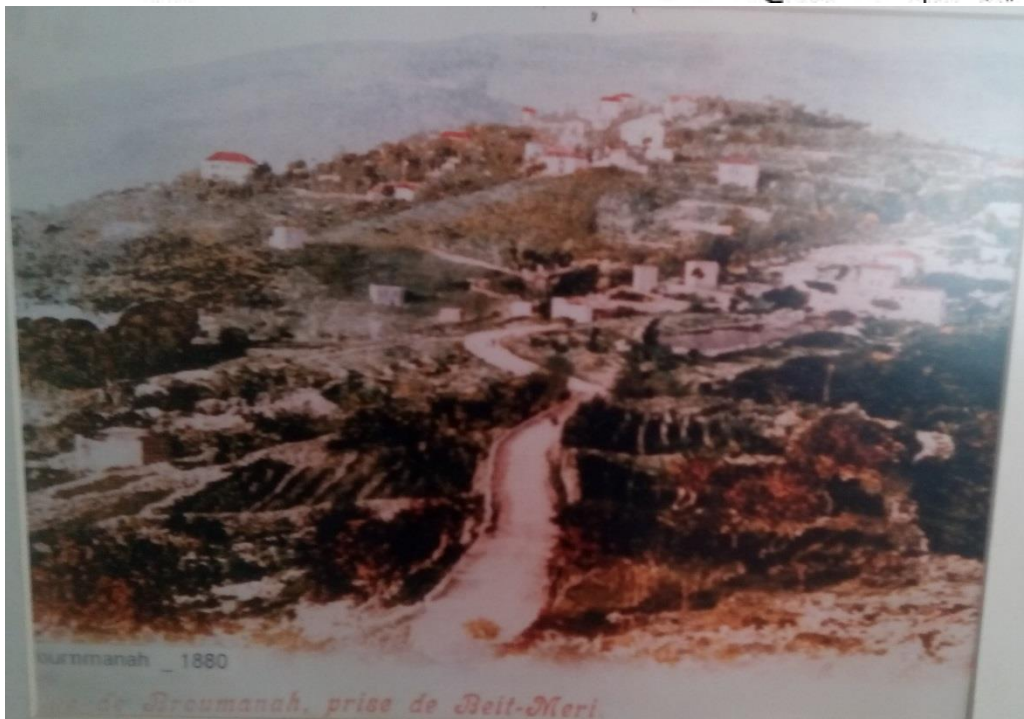
« وما كاتب الا سيفنى

ويبقي الدهر ما كتبت يداه

فلا تكتب بكفك غير شيء

يسرك في القيامة ان تراه »

يشهد الله ، ويعرف العادلون ، انني ما كتبت غير





ادى هذا الى حرمان البلدة من أي مساعدة حكومية ، فتمطت المشاريع . وتوقفت عجلة التطور والاصلاح ، حتى ان الاضطهاد والحرمان قد لحقا بكل من لاذ ، واصر ، او ايد جورج الاشقر . وما زال الامر كذلك الى ان حلت سنة ١٩٥٢ . وكان الشيخ بشارة الخوري ، رئيس الجمهورية ، قد استقال من منصبه يومذاك .

قفي تلك السنة شهدت برمانا معركة ضارية لم تشهد مثلها من قبل ، في تاريخها السياسي الطويل ، حيث لجأت بعض الفئات الى اساليب العصابات ، والى ارهاب الناس بجميع الوسائل ، ومع ذلك كله ، رشح جورج الاشقر نفسه على رأس لائحة من خيرة رجالنا ، وفاز بأكثرية ساحقة بقيت حديث الصحف والافندية اشهرا طويلا .

هنا تجلت وطنية ونفسية جورج الاشقر بأبهى مظاهرها ، وباسمي مفاهيمها

لقد اتصر ، وتسلم مقدرات البلدة ، فلم يثار ، ولم ينتقم ، ولم يحقد ، بل عامل اخصامه بأفضل مما عامل به انصاره ومريديه ، مقدما لهم خدمات لا تحصى ولا تعد ، على الصعيد الرسمي ، وعلى الصعيد الشخصي ، فأعاد الامن والسلام الى سابق عهدها ، الى البلدة التي احبها مثلما احب نفسه . كي يتفرغ لتنفيذ المشاريع الجبارة التي كان يحلم بتنفيذها ، استكمالا لرسالة والده .

فأول ما فكر به : هو اثارة برمانا افارة كاملة ففعل بسرعة ، كي يسبق حتى لبنان ، في مضمار التقدم والتطور ، فشعت اضاء القلوريات في جميع الانحاء ، حتى وفي المنطقات النائية بين البيوت ، فتحوّلت البلدة الى كتلة من نور ، وكافت اول بلدة تضاء بالقلوريات على الاطلاق ، في لبنان قاطبة .

دبت الحركة من جديد بعد النكسة التي اصابت برمانا في العهد الاستقلالي ، فازدهرت مرافقها ازدهارا كبيرا ، حتى ضاقت بساكنها ، فكيف بها وبمساكنها ، ومساكنها : وضيقها ؟

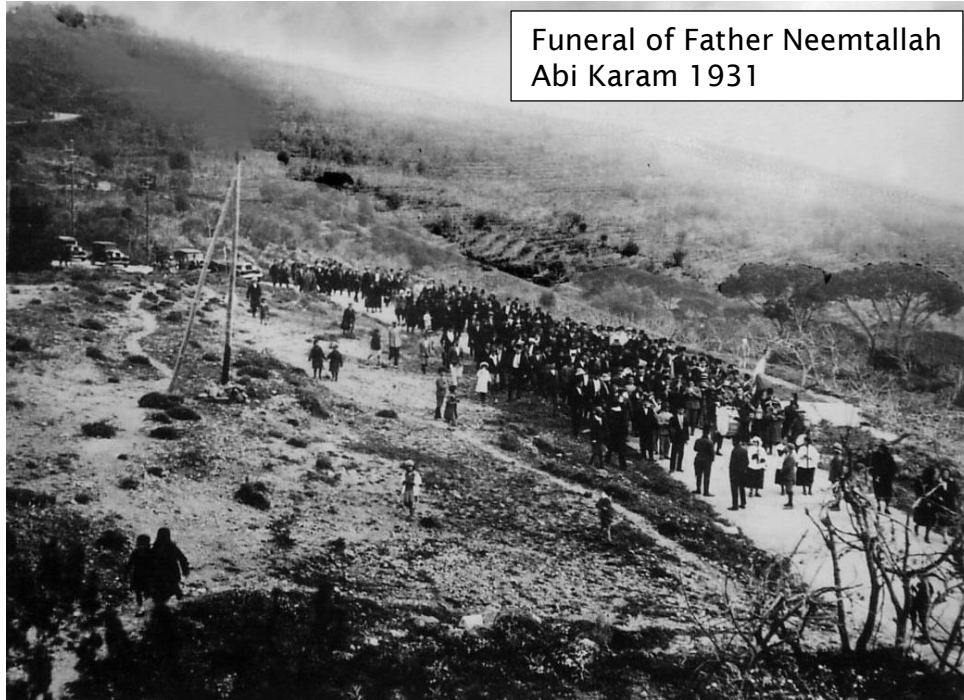
وما كد جورج الاشقر يضع التصاميم ، ويخطط لبناء برمانا جديدة ، حتى جاءت انتخابات ١٩٦٣ حيث استعيدت مظاهر الانتخابات السابقة ، بعنف اشد

ديناميت في الليالي الهادئة
رشاشات ومسدسات في وضوح النهار
تحرشات ومعارك وفوضى
نزور في لوائح الشطب
رجال امن لارهاب الناجين .

مع ذلك كله ، خاض جورج الاشقر معركته ببرودة اعصاب ، ففاز باكثرية ساحقة قضت على كل احلام منافسيه ، ثم عاد سيرته الاولى في معاملتهم ومعاملة انصارهم ، فلا

انتقام ، ولا ثار ، ولا احقاد ، بل تنفيذ مشاريع ، وشق طرق ، وتحسين مرافق ، حتى اصبحت برمانا « دقي جبين المتن ، ومع ذلك كله ، بقي فيها افس يحاولون مرقلة عجلة الاصلاح والتطور ، نكاية وتشفيا ، ولا يعناني هذه المناسبة ، الا ان تذكر بعضا من المشاريع التي حققتها جورج الاشقر ، بعاونة المجلسين البلديين ، السابق والحالي ، لان تلك المشاريع قد وسعت رقعة برمانا الى عشرة اضعاف ما كانت عليه :

- طريق الكونت شديد - رجا هاشم « شق وتعبيد » .
- طريق فورست اوتيل - وديع الداود « شق وتعبيد » .
- طريق حليم خنا - بورحال « شق وتعبيد » .
- طريق لطوف الحكيم - المزك « توسيع وتعبيد » .
- طريق برج الحمام - مدرسة الامل « شق وتعبيد » .
- طريق الرصيف « شق وتعبيد » .
- طريق سعد الحاج - الياس نادرس « توسيع وتعبيد » .
- طريق الدكتور ابو جودة - الجورة « شق وتعبيد » .
- طريق الصوانة - عين ام حيدر « شق وتعبيد » .
- الطريق الشمالية « شق وتعبيد » .
- الطريق الشرقية « شق وتعبيد » .
- طريق الكنائس - الخوري طوبيا « توسيع وتعبيد » .
- طريق الشحلي « شق وتعبيد » .



Funeral of Father Neemtallah
Abi Karam 1931

كل الطرقات التي شقت وعبدت في مراح غانم ، بدون استثناء .

كل الادراج الموجودة في البلدة قد استبدلت وصنعت من الحجر « المنحوت » وفرشت بالبلاطون .

عشرات الحواجز قرب المنحدرات والامكنة الخطرة .

تشبيد المسلخ الحديث للمحافظة على الصحة والنظافة .

انشاء مستوصف مجاني باشراف طبيب وممرضة .

مساعدة النوادي الرياضية لتشجيع الرياضة .

تعليم الطلاب المتفوقين على حساب المجلس البلدي .

تنفيذ مشروع المجاري الجبار ، هذا المشروع الذي تأخر تنفيذه خمس سنوات عن الموعد الذي كان محددًا

له ، بسبب تدخلات حزبية لمعارضة جورج الاشقر .

تزفيت جميع شوارع البلدة مرارا عديدة .

بولغار كميل شمعون ، وضعت مخططاته وصودق عليها

نهائيا ، لكن تلزم تنفيذه قد اوقف ايضا بعد تلاخلات

حزبية فكاهة بجورج الاشقر ، لكنه سيلزم عا قريب ،

بالرغم من ذلك .

الطريق الشرقية ، أوقف تلزم اكسائها بدافع الحزازات

الحزبية أيضا ، لكن المجلس البلدي الحالي سيلزم هذا

المشروع ، ومن جديد أيضا .

تصليح وترميم الجدران التي تهدم في فصل الشتاء

سنويا ، بالإضافة الى ترميم الطرقات ، واصلاح الاقنية ، وتنظيف الارصفة .

وما كادت هذه المشاريع تنفذ ، لا سيما الطرقات ، ففي

الانحاء البعيدة ، حتى ارتفع سعر الارض ارتفاعا فاحشا ،

فبيع المتر الذي كان يعرض بربع ليرة لبنانية للمتر الواحد ،

بسر يتراوح بين عشر وعشرين ليرة ، فهبطت الثروات على

المواطنين ، ليستغلوها في البناء ، والتجارة ، والصناعة ،

ومع ذلك كله ، ما زال هناك ، كما سلف وقتنا ، من يسعى

الى عرقلة مشاريع جورج الاشقر العمرانية ، لكن جورج

الاشقر ، ما زال كما كان من قبل ، يعمل في خدمة الجميع ،

ارضاء لضميره ووجدانه ، بعيدا عن الحركات الحزبية

الصغيرة .

لقد اوضحت ، في هذا الكتاب ، كل ما رغبت بايضاحه

منذ سنوات طويلة ، ومجمله ان برمانا تحتاج الى تعاون

ثلاثة او اربعة من رجالها المتقين من درجة القيادة ، كي يوجهوا

عددا جديدا من الجيل الطالع نحو استلام مقدراتها . من

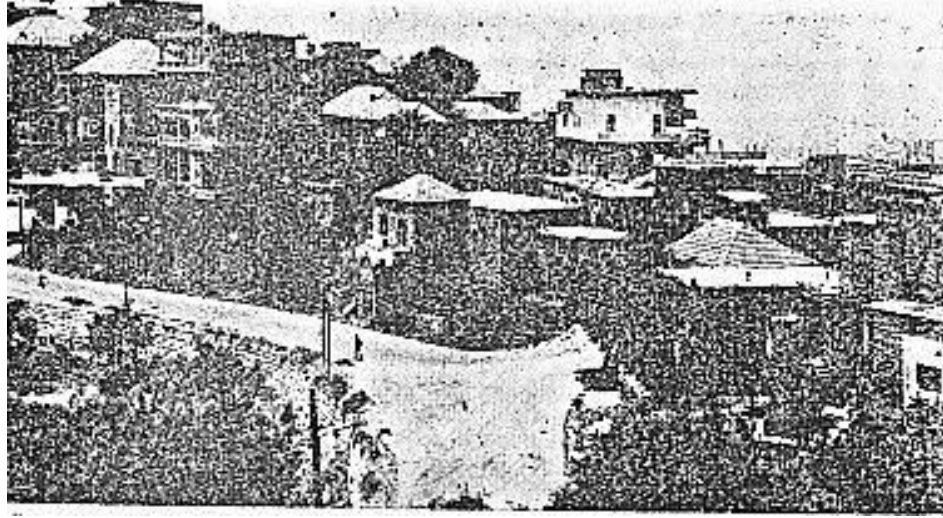
بعدهم ، والا كانت النهاية وبالا وخرابا ، على برمانا ، وعلى

ابناء برمانا ، والقادة المتبقون هؤلاء ، هم الذين يتحملون

وزر هذه الجريمة امام الشعب والتاريخ .



7hayy el Rassif - aka Mont Vert or now Fakhreddine. Grasshopper nearby. Me3allem Israel lived here, where his "Nashaa' Fajaa" party HQ was ☺.



الاف المواطنين يتزاحمون لحمل جورج الاشقر على الاكف، تدفعهم
محببتهم له ، وثقتهم به .

سليم لحود : افضل خدمة اداها لبرمانا ،
طيلة عقد ونصف عقد من الزمن من نيابته ،
هي انه لم يخدمها ، فنسيت ان هناك فواجا
ونياية ، ونسيت بالتالي كل الحزازات والتعرات .



الير مخيير : كان بإمكانه ، لو انه تعاون
جديا ، مع سليم لحود ، واسد الاشقر ، في
عهد الرئيس شمعون على الاقل ، ان يصنع
واياهم من المنطقة بأسرها ، جنة من جنان الله ، لكنه اكتفى
بالحفاظة على زعامته القائمة على التطبيب المجاني .



الشرطة البلدية

جورج نجيب الصايغ
شرطي نشيط ، نقلامي ،
انضباطي ، يعمل بهمة لا تعرف
الكلل ولا الملل في تنظيم
السير ، وتطبيق القانون ، تلقى
تهاني عديدة على خدماته
ونشاطه من رؤسائه .



رامز اسبريدون البتروني
يعمل بدقة ونشاط في سبيل
مكافحة جميع المخالفات ،
انضباطي ، لطيف المعشر ،
بشوش ، جريء .



خليل جرجي كنعان
رمز الموظف المثالي ، يعمل
في المكتب كما يعمل في الخارج
بهمة ونشاط ، بشوش الوجه ،
لطيف المعشر .



الشرطة البلدية في المكتب



رئيس شرطة بلدية برمانا ، رامز نايف مقصد ، والى جانبه الشرطي
جورج نجيب الصايغ ، وهما يتداولان في تنظيم الخدمة .

برمانا والنواب

منذ نصف قرن تماما ، لم تحصل برمانا على اي اعتماد خاص من الدولة ، بواسطة نواب المنطقة ، وكل ما حققته كان ثمرة جهاد قادتها الكبار ، حتى ان نواب المنطقة لم يفكروا باصلاح الطريق الوحيد الذي يربطها بالعاصمة ، عبر بيت مري وعدد من القرى المنكودة الحظ ، بعكس الطريق الذي يربط بكفيا بانطلياس ، الذي ما زالت الاعتمادات الضخمة تخصص له ، بواسطة نواب المنطقة العليا من المتن ، حتى اصبح اوتوسترادا دوليا ، وسوف تذكر بعضا ممن يعتبرون من نوابنا من باب تذكير الناهخين بهم فقط .

سليم لحود : افضل خدمة اداها لبرمانا ، طيلة عقد ونصف عقد من الزمن من نيابته ، هي انه لم يخدمها ، فنسيت ان هناك نوابا ونيابة ، ونسيت بالتالي كل الحزازات والتعرات .

البيير مخيير : كان بإمكانه ، لو انه تعاون جديا ، مع سليم لحود ، واسد الاشقر ، في عهد الرئيس شمعون على الاقل ، ان يصنع واياهم من المنطقة بأسرها ، جنة من جنات الله ، لكنه اكتفى بالمحافظة على زعامته القائمة على التطبيق المجاني .



اميل سلهب : لا يمكننا ان نحكم عليه ، لان الظروف لم يساعده حتى الساعة ، اذ ما كاد يدخل مجلس الامة ، حتى حصلت في البلاد ازمة شلت كل نشاط ، سياسيا كان ام عمليا .

اسد الاشقر : خدم المنطقة من ماله الخاص ، عندما تأكد من ان الدولة لا تلبي مطالبه .

خليل ابو جودة : يعلن دائما ، وفي كل مناسبة ، عن أنه هو الذي صنع الاستقلال ، فإذا يراد منه أكثر من هذه البطولة ؟

فكتور موسى : خانه خلفاؤه فتركوه على بعد خطوة من ندوة الامة ، وحالوا دونه ودون تحقيق اميته لتعمير المنطقة ، لكنه مازال يعمل على السعيد الشعبي .



رياض ابو فاضل : مرشح للنيابة فأمل بالا يصبح رشحاً من زمانا .

موريس الجميل : انشأ « بنك الادمغة » فعمت الخيرات منطقة المتن ، وازدهرت مرافقه ، فاستحق الشكر و ...

ميشال المر : لا مرم الله لهدهرا ، فاز حلفيا وعمل نهجيا .

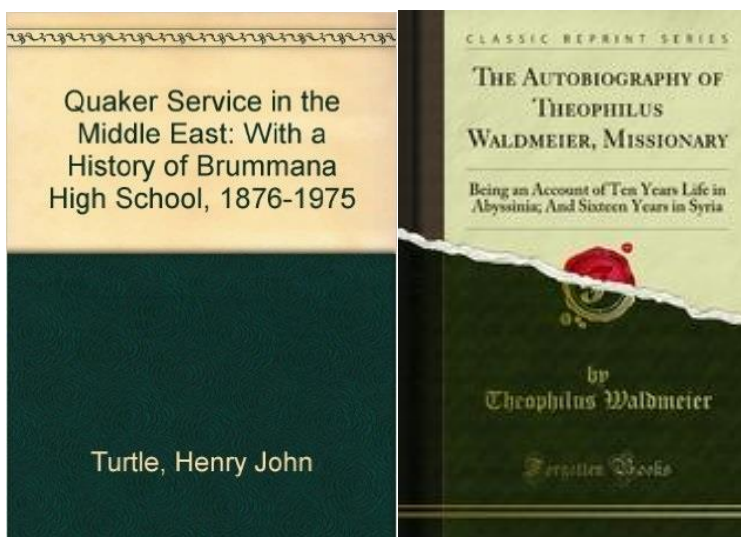
حكمة

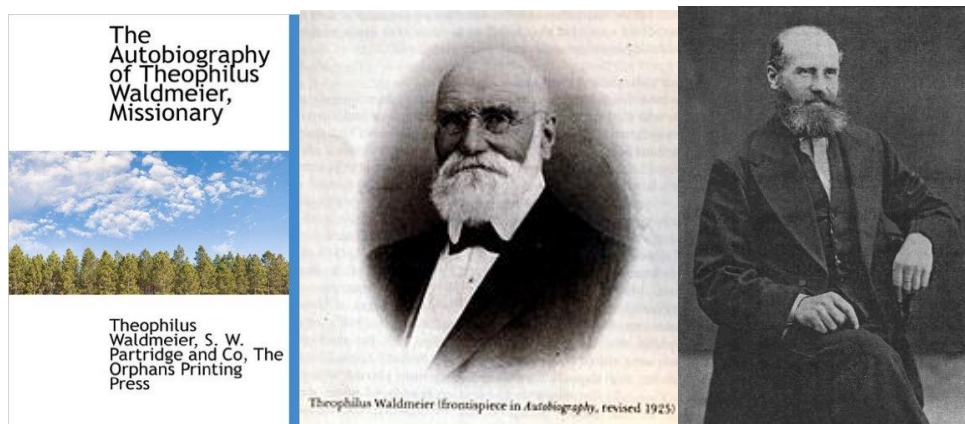
« اذا هلك رجال الحي اضحى
صبي القوم يحلف بالطلاق »

REFERENCES & FURTHER READING

For More on Brummana & Brummana High School, and neighbouring towns and families:

- [Brummana High School](http://www.bhs.edu.lb) www.bhs.edu.lb
- [BRUMMANA HIGH SCHOOL | Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/BrummanaHighSchool) <https://www.facebook.com/BrummanaHighSchool>
- [BRUMMANA HIGH SCHOOL - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brummana_High_School)
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brummana_High_School
- [Brummana High School Old Scholars Association](http://www.bhsosa.net/) www.bhsosa.net/
- [BRUMMANA - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brummana)
- [Aboujaoude - Origins](#) - Sam [Abujawdeh](#)
- [Brummana High School](#) - Sam S. [Abujawdeh](#)
- [Story of Maska - Vol 1- Maska and Kherbet; Story of Maska - Vol2- Ghabeh](#) - Sam [Abujawdeh](#)
- The Daniel and Emily Oliver Orphanages Papers, 1907-1960; Haverford Libraries
- <http://profileengine.com/groups/profile/420605945/brummana-high-school-graduates>
- <http://sarmadinbrummana.blogspot.com/search/label/BHS70s>
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- "A Quaker School in the Middle East : Friends High School, Brummana, near Beirut, Lebanon" - Friends Service Council (London)
- http://www.aytonoldscholars.org/magazines/magazine_10/AytonReport2010.pdf
- Friends Society Magazine: <https://thefriend.org/>
- <http://bhs70s.proboards.com/>
- <http://www.amazon.in/The-Autobiography-Theophilus-Waldmeier-Missionary/dp/1140519441>;
<https://ia601404.us.archive.org/35/items/theophiluswaldme00walduoft/theophiluswaldme00walduoft.pdf>
- "Quaker Service in the Middle East: With a History of Brummana High School, 1876-1975"; Henry John Turtle; Friends Service Council, 1975 - [Missions](#) - 180 pages





Theophilus Waldmeier (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia) (1832 in Basel – 1915) was a Swiss [Quaker](#) missionary. Married Susan Bell, eldest daughter of John Bell, at Magdala, Ethiopia on the 4th of December 1859. He was held prisoner by Ethiopian [King Theodore](#) and later released by [General Napier](#)'s British troops at the siege of [Magdala](#), Ethiopia in 1868.

He went to [Beirut](#) with the British Syrian Mission (which was founded in 1860). He started the Friends' Syrian Mission in 1873, founded [Brummana High School](#) in 1873 and the Asfuriya Mental Hospital in 1894. In 1874, he traveled to Europe to seek financial backing from the Society of Friends. British and American Quakers provided support for the Brummana School.

[WALDMEIER, Theophilus. The autobiography of Theophilus Waldmeier, missionary: being ten years' life in Abyssinia; and sixteen years in Syria.](#)

Waldmeier, Theophilus.

1832-1915.

"No Quaker of his time left a larger bequest to humanity". J. Ormerod Greenwood.

Swiss. Born in Aargau. Graduated from the St. Christschona Missionary School in Bettingen, Basel. Missionary in Ethiopia, where he was imprisoned with his family for a number of years until being freed by Napier. Joined the Society of Friends in 1869 in the Lebanon. Founded Brummana School which became the headquarters of FSC in the Middle East and built Asfuriyaeh, the first mental hospital in the Middle East.

Great-grandfather of Peter Ustinov.

See annotated Registration card on Waldmeier as "St. Christschona Brother No. 876", which gives a brief summary of his life.. In Project File.

School Song

As I was traveling round the world I
landed in Brazil,
And there I met an ancient friend who
loved Brummana still.
"How is the dear old school?" he said,
and is she thriving yet?
Oh, we won't forget Brummana School,
and won't let you forget!
Oh, we won't forget Brummana School,
and won't let you forget!

As I was traveling to New York, its
wonders for to see.
A comrade from Binghampton came and
met me on the quay.
"Oh, tell me of the school," he cried.
Where my affection's set;
Oh, we won't forget Brummana School,
and won't let you forget!
Repeat

As I was traveling in the South, I reached
Australia's strand.
And there a man from Lebanon came
up and seized my hand.
"I owe Brummana this," he said, "come
let me pay the debt!"
Oh, we won't forget Brummana School,
and won't let you forget.
Repeat

As I was traveling round the world, I
reached Beirut again.
And as I climbed the mountainside, I
heard the joyful strain.
from all the boys and girls at once:
"well met, my friend, well met!"
Oh, we won't forget Brummana School,
and won't let you forget!"
Repeat

C.G.N.
Christofer G. Naish

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Sam S. Abujawdeh was born in Lebanon in 1955. He is a native of Maska, a small village in the mountains of El Metn district.

After graduating from Brummana High School (a Quaker institution) in 1972, and a short stint at the American University of Beirut, he left to the US for studies in Electrical and Nuclear Engineering at Syracuse University and the University of Cincinnati.

Sam has worked at General Electric, AT&T, and other companies in the US and worldwide, taking an early retirement in 2001. He currently contracts with AT&T and other companies in New Jersey, USA, where he lives with his wife and four Children.

